names are imperfectly written in the TA.]) \_\_\_\_\_ of slave signifies A writing, or book, (مَسْعَيْفَةُ also signifies A writing, or book, (مُسْعَيْفَةُ) of whatever thing it be: (K:) pl. قُوْطُاسُ. (TA.) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Also, A butt, or target, to shoot at; (S;) a piece of skin, (Mab,) or any skin, (K,) set up for persons contending in shooting. (Mab, K.) \_\_\_\_\_ And A kind of بُوْدُ [q. v.] of the fabric of Egypt. (K, TA.) \_\_\_\_\_ And A white, or fair, girl, of tall stature. (IAar, K.) \_\_\_\_\_ And A young shecamel. (IAar, K.)

دَابَةً قَرْطَاسَيَةً A beast of carriage in whose whiteness is no mixture of any other colour. (K.)

مُعَرَّطْس An archer [and in like manner an مُعَرِّطْس An archer [and in like manner an مُعَرِّطْس arrow] hitting the مَقْرُطْسَة A shot going right to the مُقَرُطْسَةً

## قرظ

8. قَرْطَهُ, inf. n. تَقْرِيطُ, He took extraordinary pains, or exceeded the usual degree, in tanning it, namely, a skin, or hide, with قَرْطُ. (Z.) \_[And hence, (see 6,)] *the praised*, or eulogized, him, he, the latter, being living; (Ş, K, TA;) تَأْبِينْ signifying the "doing so when the man is dead;" (S;) the former signifies he did so truly or falsely. (K.) And فَلَانْ يُقَرِّطُ صَاحِبَهُ and , and , \$\$ Such a one praises his companion, falsely or truly. (AZ, Ş, TA.) And يَسْ فِيَّ لَيْسَ فِي اللهِ praises me for that which is not in me]. (TA, from a trad.) \_\_\_\_ And He praised him immoderately : like فرطه. (O in art. فرطه Also, [like قرضة,] + He dispraised him : (Kitáb el-Addad, cited by Freytag:) or it relates only to praise and good; but تَغْرِيضُ relates to good and to evil. (TA in art. قرض)

6. فَجَا يَتَعَارَطَانِ العَدَّحَ other; (Ṣ, Ķ, TA;) from 2 in the first of the senses assigned to it above; each embellishing the other like as the عَارَظًا فَ mhellishes the skin, or hide; (Z, TA;) and تَعَارَضَانِ الخَيْرَ وَالشَّرَ, and you say also, عَمَا يَتَعَارَطَانِ الخَيْرَ وَالشَّرَ, is like it: (TA:) and you say also, يتقارضان الخَيْرَ والشَّرَ, interchange good and evil, each with the other]; as also نقارضان: (IKh, in TA, art. فَعَارَضَانَ it relates only to praise and good; but رَقَارَضُ رَقَارُضُ to good and evil. (TA.)

قَرْط, accord. to some, (Msb,) The leaves of the mimosa flava], (Lth, S, Mgh, K,) with سَلَه which they tan; (Lth, S, Mgh;) but this assertion is [said to be] inaccurate; for the leaves are called in, and camels are fed with them, and they are not used for tanning: some say, that it is a kind of tree; but this also is inaccurate; for one says, "I plucked, or gathered, joint and trees are not plucked, or gathered: (Msb:) AHn [contradicts this, however, for he applies this word to a kind of tree, and] says, it is the best of things with which hides are tanned in the land of the Arabs; and these are tanned with its leaves and its fruit : [the pods of the , which is also called قَرْط , are used for tanning ;] and in one place he says, it is a large kind of trees, having شوك app. a mistranscription for سوق (app. a mistranscription for thorns,]) resembling the walnut-tree, [in the Mgh, evidently from the same source, "or, as some say, a large kind of trees, having thick thorns (شَوْك), resembling the walnut-tree,"] the leaves of which are smaller than those of the apple-tree, and it has grains which are put into balances [for weights, liks as are those of the carob-tree]: it grows in the low plains: (TA:) or a hind of tree, where of the سَنْط [mimosa Nilotica, also called acacia Nilotica,] is a species : (M, K, in art. استط :) [or,] correctly speaking, it is [the fruit, or seed with its pericarp, of that tree;] a well-known grain, which comes forth in envelopes, like lentils, from the trees called ; (Mşb;) or, [to speak more precisely,] the fruit of the ...., whence is expressed أقَاقَبَا [acacia, i. e. succus acaciæ]; (Ķ;) which is رُبَّ , [and when inspissated, رُبَّ القرط,] and has an acrid property; the best thereof is that which is sweet in odour, heavy, hard, and green; and it strengthens relaxed members, when cooked in water, and poured upon them : (Ibn-Jezleh, TA:) [the last application is that which commonly obtains in the present day: see also 'Abd-el-Lateef, pp. 48-52 of the Arabic text, and De Sacy's translation and notes:] the n. un. is قَرْضَلَة : (AHn, Mgh, Msb:) and the dim. of this is تُرَيْظَةٌ. (AHn, Msb.) Hence بلكردُ القَرَظ . applied to El-Yemen, because the قَرْطَ grows there [most plentifully]. (S.) See also .

## (Mşb, K.) قَرَط A seller of تَرَاطُ

فَارِظْ A plucker, or gatherer, of قَارِظْ A plucker, or gatherer, of قَارِظْ العَنْزِيُ (S, Mşb, K.) It is said in a proverb, (S, أَتِيكَ أَوْ يَوُوبُ (I nvill not come to the unless the gatherer of مرط for the tribe of 'Anazeh, return]: (S, K, but in the latter العنزى is omitted:) and Aboo-Dhu-cyb says,

وُحَنَّى يَؤُوبَ القَارِظَانِ كِلَاهُمَا

[And until the two gatherers of قرط return, each of them]: (S:) the قارطان were two men of the tribe of 'Anazeh, who went forth in search of b and did not return. (S, K.) We also find in the M, قرط العَنزي i. e. I will not come to thee as long as the gatherer of قرط العَنزي 'Anazeh, is absent : قرط العارط العارض 'Anazeh, is absent : التدهر, and being made to occupy the place of التدهر, and being put in the accus. case as an adverbial expression, by an extension of the signification, of which there are parallel instances. (TA.)

تَغْرِيظ: see 2. [Used as a subst., ; An encomium, or eulogy, on a living person : pl. تَعَارِيظُ and تَعَارِيظُ.]

see what next follows.

مَقْرُوظُ A skin, or hide, tanned with مَقْرُوظُ Mşb, K;) as also تَرَظَى ; and AHn mentions, on the authority of Aboo-Mis-hal, مُقْرَظٌ , as though from أَقْرَظُهُ, which, he says, we have not heard: (TA:) or dyed therewith. (K.)

> قرع ] قرف

See Supplement.]

قرفص

Q. 1. [قَرْفُصُهُ = قَرْفُصًا، فَوَرْفُصًا، فَوَرْفُصًا، (JK, TA,) inf. n. قَرْفُصًا، (JK, Ṣ, Ķ) and قَرْفُصً، (TA,) He bound his arms beneath his legs : (JK, Ķ:) or he drew him together, (namely, a man,) binding his legs and arms. (Ṣ.) \_ [Hence,] binding his legs and arms. (Ṣ.) \_ [Hence,] binding his legs and arms. together, in which the woman's extremities are drawn together, so that the man makes fast her arms beneath her legs : (JK, Ķ:) transmitted by Ibn-Abbád. (TA.)

Q. 2. تَقَرْفَصَتْ She (an old woman) wrapped herself up in her clothes. (JK, K.)

and its variations : see what follows.

فَرْفُصَاً: with damm, (K,) [in a copy of the S written without any vowel-sign to the ...,] or so in a copy of the S) or both, (El-Ashmoonee, in his Expos. of the Alfeeyeh of Ibn-ر and قُرْفُصاً، with damm to the قُرْفُصاً، Akcel,) and المُ (IJ, Ķ,) and قَرْفُصَى (Ş,\* K,) and تَرْفُصَى (Fr, Ķ,) and تَرْتَضى, (K,) of all which the first is the most chaste, (TA,) [all inf. ns., of which the verb, accord. to analogy, is قَرْفُص , but I have met with no instance of its occurrence,] A certain mode of sitting; (S;) the sitting upon the buttocks, making the thighs cleave to the belly, and putting the arms round the shanks, (A'Obeyd, S, K,) like as a man binds himself with a piece of cloth round his back and shanks; his arms being in the place of the piece of cloth: (A'Obeyd, S:) or the sitting upon the knees, bending domn, (مُنْكَبًا, [in the L المُتَّكَنَّا, which is a mistranscription,]) making the belly cleave to the thighs, and putting the hands under • the arm-pits; (Abu-l-Mahdee, S, K;) a mode of