ian A story; a narrative: (S, M, TA:) and what is written: ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathrm{K}:$ ) and an affair; or a case: ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathrm{M} p \mathrm{~b}, \mathrm{~K}:$ ) and " in the frat of the above senses; ( $\mathbf{S},{ }^{*} \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{A}$, ${ }^{*}$ Mpb, TA;) and signifies a story, or narrative, related: (M,TA:) and $\boldsymbol{t}^{2}$ innalso is syn. with :
 (S, Mọb, K.) and án in is a pl. pl.: (A,* TA :)
 any, كُصْصُ \&cc. [ITe has, or to him, or it, relates, a monderful story]. (A.)
 the like. (TA.) And مَا قِصَّتُّ What is thine affair? or thy came? (Mạb.) And رَّع قِّصٌةٍ إلَى , He referred an affair, or a case, to the


 niguifications.
. تُصْصَ : see.
 $\mathrm{A}, \mathbf{M g h}, \mathbf{K}$, ) of which three forms the first is the most common, ( S, ) The part where the gronth of the hair terminates, ( $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{S}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{A},{ }^{*} \mathrm{Mgh}_{\mathbf{K}} \mathbf{K}$ ) in the fore part and the hind part (As, $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{M}$ ) of the head; ( $\mathrm{M}_{\text {; }}$ ) or in the fore part or the hind part; ( $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ) or in the fore part of the head and around it; ( $\mathbf{A}$;) or in the fure part of the head or around it; ( Mgh ;) or in the middle of the head: (TA:) or the extremity of the bach of the neck: (M, TA:) or the whole circuit [of the hair], behind and before and around; and one says also

 ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{TA}$;) or the part where it is taken with the sristors: (TAr!) التُمَاصُ also signifies the place along which the scisors run in the mildle of the head: ( $\mathbf{M}, \mathrm{K}$ :) or the extremity of the back of the neck: (K:) or the part where the growth of the huir terminates (K, T'A) in the fore part of the head; or in the fore part and the hind part thereof; as before explained. (TA.) - You say
 extremitics of his troo hands, where they meet together. (A, TA.)

Also, (S., M, Mẹb, K, )
 CK, and in a MS copy of the $K$ [in the. TA | تُمْاصْ, which I think a mistake,]) and $\downarrow$,
 ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{K}$;) Retaliation, by slaying for slaying, and nounding for wounding, (M, Masb, TA,) and musilating for mutilating. (M@b.)


تُصَامُة Cuttings, or what is cut off ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{A}$ ) with the مقَصَ, (A,) of hair, (Lụ, M, A,) and of the unwoven end, or extremity, of a garment, or piece of cloth. (M.) _ See also قُصَاص.
'تَمِيضُ: A camel, (M, K,) or horse, or the like, $(\mathrm{M}$,$) nith which one follows, or follown after, (M,$ K,) footsteps, (M,) or the footsteps of travellingcamels: ( $\mathrm{K}:$ : pl. تُصَـبــُصُ. (Ibn-'Abbád, TA.) $=$ See also ${ }^{\text {and }}$, in two places.
 , تَقَّاضُ : last see signification.
 ficatione.

تُاصٌ a relater. of a story or narrative ( $K$ TA) in its proper course; as though he followed its meanings and expressions; or of stories, or narratives; as some say, because he pursues story after story : (TA :) pl. قُصَّاض. (A, TA.) —And One who recites, or delivers, the kind of discourse termed

> . قصَّةُ :أَقِصِصُ : see.

[or single blade of scissors or shears], ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{K}$, ) with which one cuts, or clips, or shears ; (TA;) one of the things nhereof a
 signifies the thing with nhich one cuts hair [gٌc.]; and has no sing., accord. to the lexicologists, though Sb assigns to it a sing.: (M :) some say, that the use of the sing. is a mistake of the vulgar: (MF:) the pl. is مُعَاصٌ. (A, TA.)
 tomb plastered with قَصصص [or gypsum]: and in like manner مُمَقْمَةٍ applied to a city (مُدِينَة) (M, TA.)

Cut, clipped, or shorn; applied to hair [\&c.]; as also قَصيص": (M, TA:) and to a
 A bird having the wing clipped. (S.) And * مُتصَصَصْ Having the forelorks clipped, or shorn. (Meyd, in Golius.)

## قصب

 O.) He cut it, (S, ${ }^{\bullet} \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{O},{ }^{\bullet} \mathrm{K}$,) namely, a thing;
 السَّاًة, (S, M, O, Msb, K, ) aor. as above, (M, Mst, ) and so the inf. n., (S, M, O, Msb, ) said of the butcher, $(\mathrm{O}$,$) He cut up the sheep, or goat,$ into joints, or scparate limbs: ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{Msb}$ :) or he separated the [bones called]
 $t$ Such a one has not been circumcised, is from القّضْبُ signifying "the act of cutting." (A.)
 (M;) and (M, K, ) inf. n. (K,) $\ddagger$ He attributed, or imputed, to him, or accused him of, a vice, or fault, or the like; (S, M, A, O, K;) and reviled, or vilified, him.; ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{K}$;) meaning he cut hiin with censure. (A.) And تَصْبَ, (S, M, O, K,) namely, a camel, and [any] other [animal], ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{O}$, or a man, (M, K,) and a beast, (M,) aor. and inf. $n$. as above, (M,) He stopped, or cul short, (Ş, O,) or prevented, ( $\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{K}$,) his drinking, before he had satixfied his thirst. (S, M, O, K.) - And تُصَ شُرْهٌ $H e$ (a camel) abstained from his drinking before he had satixfied his thirst: (ISk, S, O:) or $\begin{gathered}\text { قَصَ } \\ \text { [alone], said of a camel, ( } A_{\beta}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}, \\ \text {, }\end{gathered}$ TA,) aor. as above, inf. n. قُصْ and and ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$, ) he refused to drink: ( $\mathrm{A}_{8}, \mathrm{TA}$ :) or he abstained from drinking the water, raising his head from it, (M, K, TA, before he had satinfied his thirst: (TA :) or, as some suy, قُصْوُ signifies the satixfying of thirst by coming to the water
 تُصْبٌ, He (a camel) sucked up, or sucked in, the nater. (M, TA.) =It seems to be applied in the S that ${ }^{\text {قَ }}$, aor. as above, also signities $\mathrm{He}_{\boldsymbol{C}}$ played upon a musicul reed, or pipe. (MF.)

 (M;) The [i. e. seed-proluce, or wheat or the like,] produced its قَصص [or jointed stalks, or culins:] (M :) this is the case after the تُغْرِيـ. (S, O. [See 2 in art. نرخ.]) [Hence the say-
 the evil, to have gronn, like corn producing its

 woks of the hair [in a spiral forin so that they became like hollow canes]: ( $\mathbf{M}, \mathrm{K}$ :) or I she (a woman) tristed the lockx of her hair so that they became like تَصْبَ [i. o. hollow canes]: ( $\mathbf{A}$ :) and (K) the curled the
 (ISh, TA,) inf. n. as above, ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}$,) Me bound his hands to his neck, (ISh, O, K, TA,) namely, a man's: (ISlı, TA :) [and app., in like manner, his fore-legs, namely, a sheep's or a goat's : sea تَقَّابَ
4. اتصبهُ عِرضّهُ + He empowered him to revile, or vilify, hin. (M.) [Agreeably with an explanation of $\operatorname{cَ}$ in the $A$, mentioned above, it may rather be rendered; IIe caused him to cut, nith rensure, or to nound, his honour, or reputation.] إصص said of a pastor, (ISk,S, M, $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}$, ) [He performed his service ill, so that] his camels disliked, and refused to drink, the water; (ISk, M, K;) or, [so that] his camels abstained from drinking before they had satisfied their
 performed his service ill, \&c.,] is a prov., (S, M, $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}$, ) applied to a [bad] pastor ; because, if he

