Boor 1.]
تيس - قيد
: تَيْ الأوَاِيد wild animals which shun, and take fright at, mankind ge.; or, accord. to the L , of the wild asses]: indeterminate in signification, though determinate in its grammatical form: ( $\mathrm{Sb}, \mathrm{L}$ :) an appellation given to a horse, (K,) or to a fleet, or swift, and excellent horse, because, by its swiftness, it overtakes the wild beasts, ( $\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{K}$, ) and prevents their escaping. ( I , S.S.) قيد is here a proper subst. used as an epithet because it imports the attribute of verb; or it is for تَتُقِيد. (IJ, L.) [See also art. Mand Ham, p. 455.]
 There is not upon this letter a syllabical sign, or sign which points out the pronunciation, or the division of syllables. (A.) -القَيْدُ وَالرَّتْعَهُ a prov. : see art. تص See also قـعـ،
A whip made of skin. (MF.) $=$ قيذ and * K.) Ex. تَادُ رمـ, Between them tno is the measure of a spear. (S.) Sce also art. قود.
 riage. (S, K.) [But this belongs to art. قود, q.v.]

Tractable ; eaxy to be led. (S., K.) [But this belongs to art. قود, q. v.]

تُ تُتَّيْدُ The place of the leg of a lionse ; (S, K; ; [i.e., the pastorn]. Ex. فَرْس عَبْلُ المْتَتَيَّ [A horse larye in the place of the shackle, or pastern; long in the place of the collar; or nerk]. (A.) - The pluce of the anklet in [the log of] a roman; (S, K ;) [i.e., the ankle]. -
 his legs shackled; having shackles upon his legs:
 [These are camels
 1 A juded she-camel that will not be roused to
 a camel is left mith his legs shachled. (L, K.) Hence applied to a place abounding with herbage, or pasture. (L.)
(L) [in the CK, مُقَيِّةُ الـِمَاْرِ and in most copies of the K, accord. to the TA,
 black and novn and crumbling, as though burned with fire ; syn. :
 the TA, art. صمر, the wild ass,] as though it shackled him. (L.) — Hence, (L,) بُنُو مُقَيْدَدِّ
 the $ى$, and without الصعها, $]$, (TA,) [and in the

CK,, , $]$ + Scorpions: ( $\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{K}:$ : so called because they are in a tract such as is called (L.) [See an ex. in some verses cited voce رمّب".]
[ A noto which determines the correct reading or meaning of a nurd or phrase or the like: and bence, any marginal note : pl. تَتْقِيدَداتُ.]

## قير

 or a jar [for wine], and a skin for winc or the like, (K,) with تَار
 a certain blach thing with which are smeared ships, (K, TA,) to prevent the water from enteriny, (TA,) and camels, aloo, (K, TA,) for the mange, or scab, and whercof there is a specias nith whirh anklets and bracelets are filled: it is extracted by melting from [the] صعد: (TA:) ['"' tar is melted forth: (L, art. صe:)] or i. \%. : H : ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{TA}:$ ) and the best thereof is of the culour termed كُقْرَرة. (TA.) [See also كُمْر.]
قَيَّرُ A possessor, (K,) or seller, (A,) of قَار ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{K}$;) or a maker of it. (So in a copy of the S, but not mentioned in another copy.)
 art. نفط.)
 Persian] كَارْوَانْ, (TA,) and signifying a $a$ aravan; a company, or an assemblage of persons, travelling together; syn. قَافِلَّة: (K:) or the main part of a قـافلة : and of an army: (A, IAth, and so in a copy of the $\mathbf{S}:$ :) or of [such a
 and the companions and assistants of the deviL. (IAth.) It has the last of these significations in a trad. of Mujáhid, in which it is said, يَغْنُو
 [The decil gocth in the morning rith his companions and asvistants to the market-place, and the empyrean ccuseth not to shake in conserfuence of the assertions that God knoweth what He knoweth not]: meaning, that the devil incites men to say "God knoweth such a thing," of things whereof God knoweth the contrary : [as for instance, "God knoweth that such a commolity cost me (the seller) such a sum of moncy :"] يُعْلَمُ ألنَّ being a form of asseveration. (IAth.) [قَيْروْان of the $\mathbf{S}$ and $\mathbf{K}$. It is mentioned in this art., and in art. قرو, in the $\mathbf{K}$ : in the $\mathbf{S}$, only in the latter art., and part of the above trad. is there cited.]

## قيس

 $\mathrm{M}_{5 \mathrm{~b}},{ }^{*} \mathrm{~K}^{*}$; the first and last in this art. and in

 , (S, A, K, $\mathbf{K}$ ) [which latter is the more common,] IIe measured the thing (S, A, Mģ. K)
 [both in the proper sense and mentally; often meaning he compared the thing with another
 Mṣl, K ; the first and last in art. قوس ;) and
 the less common, is, accord. to the JK, the
 (TA;) and so
 these verbs is said to be trans. by means of على because implying the meaning of founding [a thing upon another thing]; and by means of الي hecause implying the meaning of adjoining or conjoining and collecting [a thing to another
 neamured it with the ineasure]. (A.) And قَآَ الشَّ (A,) inf. n. "َ̈, (TA,) The physician mensured the depth of the wound, (TA,) and the depth of the mound in the hearl, (A,) بِأْمْقَبْاسِ
 : A damsel that steps nith excn, or equal, steps:
 moderate and just pace, as thomig with equal steps: (lath:) or قَتْn signifies the walhing nith an eleynnt and a proud and self-conceited gait, with an affected inclining of the body from side t, side. (K.) And [Siuc/h a one does what he does, or says what he say., by measure, or by rule]. (A.) — [Hence, $+H e$ dctermined, or judged of, the thing by comparing it with another thing; i. e., by analogy: and the compared the thing with another thing. And IIe judyed by comparison therenith. And He copied it as a molel.]

## 2: sce 1.


 move far from prowperity a people who make thee lord, or chicf, and who measure things by thy judyment, or by thine opinion]. (A, TA.) -

 compared, the two things, or cases, together; syn.

 [ I vied, or contended, with him, namely, such a one, in incasuring, or comparing; app. meaning, in measuring, or comparing, myaelf, or my abilities, with hin, or his: see قَادْرَّهُ verb is mentioned in the $\mathbf{S}$ S in art. قوس .]
6. تقايس القَوْرٌ The people men/ioned [and app. compared] their several wamts (but I

