الأَحْفَشُ and الأَعْرَجُ and the like; and such are not forbidden, because by them is not meant reproach, or disparagement, but they are meant as mere appellations given with the approval of the persons to whom they are applied. (Mṣb.) [A لَقَب is distinguished from a كُنْيَة, q. v.] Pl. أَلْقَابٌ. (Ṣ, K.) — [لَقَبُ اسْمٍ *The appellation given to a noun by substituting* ف, ع, *and* ل *for its radical letters.* See 2.]

لقث

1. لَقَثَ, [aor. ـُ,] inf. n. لَقْثٌ; and ▼ لقث, inf. n. تَلْقِيثٌ; *He mixed* [a thing]. (K.) [The former verb is as above accord. to the TK: but it seems to be implied in the K that it is لَقِثَ, aor. ـَ, as well in the above sense as in that here following.] — لَقِثَ, aor. ـَ, inf. n. لَقْثٌ, *He took* [a thing] *quickly, and altogether.* (K.) But this is not of established authority. (TA.)

2: see 1.

لقح

1. لَقِحَتْ, (Ṣ, Mṣb, K,) aor. ـَ, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. لَقَحٌ (Ṣ, Mṣb, K) and لَقْحٌ (K) and لَقَاحٌ; (Ṣ, K;) and لُقِحَتْ بِالْوَلَدِ, in the pass. form; (Mṣb;) *She* (a camel) *conceived,* or *became pregnant;* (Mṣb, TA;) *received* [*into her womb*] *the seed of the stallion.* (K.) — لَقِحَتْ (inf. n. لَقَحٌ, syn. حَبَلٌ, K, TA: in the CK جَبَلٌ:) ‡ *She* (a woman) *conceived,* or *became pregnant.* (Sh, T, L.) — امْرَأَةٌ سَرِيعَةُ اللَّقَحِ *A woman quick in conceiving,* or *becoming pregnant.* The like is said with respect to any female. Perhaps the word thus used has this signification properly, or perhaps tropically. (TA.) — أَسَرَّتْ لَقَحًا, and لَقَاحًا, *She* (a camel) *concealed her having conceived,* or *become pregnant:* i. e., she did not show signs of her having conceived by raising her tail and elevating her nose. (L.) — لَقِحَتِ النَّخِيلُ, or لُقِحَتْ, (as in different copies of the Ṣ,) ‡ [*The palm-trees became fecundated by the process termed* إِلْقَاحٌ: see 4]: and of a single palm-tree (نَخْلَةٌ) you say لَقِحَتْ, or لُقِحَتْ, without teshdeed; (so, again, in different copies of the Ṣ;) and ▼ تَلَقَّحَتْ. (Ṣ, art. أبر) — لَقِحَ العِجَافُ, inf. n. لَقَحٌ, ‡ *The lands in which was no good became fecundated.* (L.) [See also أَعْجَفُ.] — لَقِحَتِ الحَرْبُ: see a verse cited voce عن.

2: see 4.

4. القح الفَحْلُ النَّاقَةَ, (Ṣ, Mṣb,) inf. n. إِلْقَاحٌ; (Mṣb;) and ▼ لقحها, (A,) [inf. n. تَلْقِيحٌ;] *The stallion-camel made the she-camel to conceive,* or *become pregnant; impregnated her; got her with young.* (Mṣb.) — القح النَّخْلَةَ, inf. n. إِلْقَاحٌ, [and quasi-inf. n. لَقَاحٌ, q. v.; et vide infra;] and ▼ لقحها, inf. n. تَلْقِيحٌ; (Ṣ, Mṣb, A, K;) and ▼ لَقَحَهَا, inf. n. لَقْحٌ; (K;) ‡ *He fecundated the palm-tree by means of the* ▼ لَقَاحٌ, or *spadix of the male tree, which is bruised,* or *brayed, and sprinkled* [*upon the spadix of the female*]: (A:) or, *by inserting a stalk of a raceme of the male tree into the spathe* [*of the female, after shaking off the pollen of the former upon the spadix of the female;* for such is the general practice]: this is done in the following manner: you leave the spathe of the [female] palm-tree two or three nights after its bursting open: then you take a stalk of a raceme of the male tree, which is best if old, of the preceding year, and insert it into the spadix [of the female, after shaking off the pollen, as above mentioned]; and this you do according to a certain measure: it should not be done but by a man acquainted with the manner of proceeding in this case; for if he be ignorant, and do too much, he turns the spathe, and mars it; and if he do too little, many of the dates produced will be without stones; and if he do it not at all to the palm-tree, he will derive no advantage from the spadix thereof that year: (L:) ▼ لَقَحٌ is the name of *that which is taken from the male palm-tree* (الفُحَّال: so in the L: in the K, الفَحْل:) *to be inserted in the other,* [*namely the spathe of the female*]. (L, K.) [See also لَقَاحٌ. In the CK, for إِسْمٌ مَا أُخِذَ الخ, we find اسم ما اخذ الخ, giving a different and false meaning.] جَاءَنَا زَمَنُ اللَّقَاحِ, or ▼ التَّلْقِيحِ, *The time of the fecundating of the palm-trees has come to us.* (L.) — أَلْقَحَتِ الرِّيحُ السَّحَابَ (Ṣ) ‡ *The wind impregnated,* or *fecundated, the cloud,* or *clouds;* (L;) and in like manner, القحت الرِّيَاحُ الشَّجَرَ وَنَحْوَهُ [*The winds fecundated the trees*] (K) [*and the like*]. (TA.) — القح بَيْنَهُمْ شَرًّا ‡ *He engendered,* or *caused, evil,* or *mischief, between them.* (A.) — جَرَّبَ الأُمُورَ فَلَقَّحَتْ ▼ عَقْلَهُ ‡ [*He became experienced in affairs, and they fecundated his intellect*]. (A.) — النَّظَرُ فِى عَوَاقِبِ الأُمُورِ تَلْقِيحُ ▼ العُقُولِ ‡ [*Consideration of the results,* or *issues, of things is* (*a means of*) *fecundation of the intellects*]. (A.) — لَا تُلْقِحْ سِلْعَتَكَ بِالأَيْمَانِ ‡ [*Make not thy merchandise productive* of a high price *by means of oaths*]. (A.)

5. تلقّحت *She* (a camel) *pretended that she had conceived,* or *become pregnant,* (*by raising her tail, in order that the stallion might not approach her,* TA,) *when this was not really the case.* (Fr, Ṣ, K.) — See 1.

10. استلقحت النَّخْلَةُ ‡ *The palm-tree attained to the proper period for its being fecundated by the process termed* إِلْقَاحٌ: [see 4: or *required to be so fecundated*]. (K.)

لَقْحٌ: inf. n. of 1. q. v. — see أَلْقَحَ النَّخْلَةَ, and see لَقَاحٌ.

لَقْحَةٌ: see لِقْحَةٌ and لَقُوحٌ.

لِقْحَةٌ (K) and ▼ لَقْحَةٌ (TA) † A *woman suckling;* or *a woman who suckles.* (K.) — See لَقُوحٌ.

لَقَاحٌ ‡ The *thing* [*namely flowers* or *pollen*] *with which a female palm-tree is fecundated,* (Ṣ, L, K,) *taken from a male palm-tree;* (L;) the *spadix of a male palm-tree,* (A, K,) *with which a female palm-tree is fecundated, it being bruised,* or *brayed, and sprinkled* [*upon the spadix of the female*]. (A.) [See also لَقَحٌ, voce أَلْقَحَ, and لِقَاحٌ.] — حَىٌّ لَقَاحٌ *A tribe that does not submit to kings,* (Ṣ, K,) *and that has not been governed by a king:* (L:) or, *that has not suffered captivity in the time of paganism.* (Ṣ, K.) — See 1.

لِقَاحٌ The *semen genitale* (L, K) of a stallion camel, and horse, and ‡ of a man. (L.) I'Ab, being asked respecting a man who had two wives, one of whom suckled a boy, and the other a girl, [not his own children,] whether the boy might marry the girl, answered "No; because the لقاح [i. e., لِقَاح or ▼ لَقَاح, as shown below,] is one:" meaning, says Lth, that the semen genitale which impregnated them both, and which was the source of the milk of both, was one, and that the two sucklings had thus become as though they were the children of the two women's husband: but, says Az, لقاح may here be a quasi-inf. n., syn. with إِلْقَاحٌ; like عَطَاءٌ and إِعْطَاءٌ &c.: (L:) [and the like is said in the Mṣb.] ▼ لَقَاحٌ and لِقَاحٌ, with fet-ḥ and kesr, are substs. from أَلْقَحَ, [q. v.] syn. with إِلْقَاحٌ, signifying *impregnation,* or the *getting with young;* and so in the answer of I'Ab above mentioned. (Mṣb.)

لَقُوحٌ *A camel* (Ṣ, K) itself: (Ṣ:) pl. لِقَاحٌ. (Ṣ, K.) — See لَاقِحٌ. — لَقُوحٌ and ▼ لِقْحَةٌ (Ṣ, Mṣb, K) and ▼ لَقْحَةٌ, (Mṣb, K,) applied to a she-camel, *i. q.* حَلُوبٌ [meaning *Milch,* and *a milch camel*]: (Ṣ, Mṣb, K:) but Az says, that the former only is used as an epithet; you say ناقة لَقُوحٌ, and not ناقة لِقْحَةٌ, but هٰذِهِ لِقْحَةُ فُلَانٍ: (TA:) or لَقُوحٌ is [an epithet] applied to a she-camel during the first two or three months after her having brought forth; and after this she is termed لَبُونٌ: (AA, Ṣ, K:) and accord. to some, ▼ لِقْحَةٌ signifies *a milch camel abounding with*