a certain thing of an intensely red colour, resembling powdered saffron, brought from El-Yemen and said to be scraped or rubbed off, or to fall off, from its trees: (Mgh:) or, as some say, a species of کُرگر, q. v.: or, as some say, resembling څُرگُم : (Msb:) or a certain thing, yellow like the [garments of the kind called . , that comes forth upon the [trees called] رمنث, between the last part of summer and the first part of winter, (M, TA,) which, when it touches a garment, soils it: (TA:) or it also, sometimes, [accord. to certain persons who seems to misapply the word, is a substance which] pertains to the [trees called] مُرْعُر and ثمث, and to other trees, above all in Abyssinia; but this is inferior to that first mentioned (K, TA) in virtue and properties: as to that of the عرعر, it is found between its rind and the main substance, when it dries up; and when it is rubbed, it rubs off; and there is no good in it; but ورس [properly so called] is adulterated with it : and as to that of the مثر, when it is the end of summer, and it has attained its utmost state, it becomes intensely yellow, so that what envelops it becomes yellow, and with this also one adulterates : so says AHn : (TA :) ورس is called in Persian اِسْهُوكًا اسْهُرك]; and in Turkish, اَلاجِيره. (TK.) [Freytag adds to what he has given on this word from the K, S, TK, as follows: "Memecylon tinctorium. Sprengel. scrip- ورز hist. med., t. ii., p. 444, ed. tert. (ubi ورز scriptum est). Spreng. hist. rei herb., t. i., p. 258. Avicenn. p. 110."]

. وَرِيسُ все وَرِسُ

مَرُسَى A yellow bowl: (A:) or a bowl made of مُرَسَى, (M,) which is a yellow wood: (TA:) or of the best hind of those made of مُنْصَار. (Lth, K.) — A pigeon that is red inclining to yellowness: (M:) or a pigeon inclining to redness and yellowness. (K.) — See also وَرِيسَ.

A garment dyed with وَرِسْ ; as also أَورُسْ and أَورِسْ (M) and وَرِسْ (M, A.) You say, مُلْحَفَلُهُ وَرِيسُهُ (so in some copies of the S and K) or أَرْسِيَّةُ وَرِيسَةُ (as in other copies of the S and K, and thus in a copy of the Msb,) [An outer wrapping garment] dyed with ; ورس (S, Msb, K;) i. q. أَمُورْسَةُ (K;) which latter epithet is sometimes used. (Msb.) — See also وَارِسُ

applied to a place [Producing the plant called وَارِسُ]. (TA.) — Applied to a tree of the kind called رَفْتُ, Producing مُنْدُ, a thing yellow like the [garments termed] مُلْدَ (M:) or becoming yellow in the leaves, (S, K,) after attaining to maturity, (S,) and having upon it what is like yellow مُلْدَ (S, K:) or becoming yellow in its fruit: (A:) or, app., having بُورُسُ like as

signifies " possessing dates ;" (AḤn ;) and likewise has the last of these signifialso signifies the same مُورِسٌ ♥ as وَارسٌ, applied to a tree of the kind abovementioned; (A, K;) but is very rare, though agreeable with analogy: (K :) it is said (M) one should not say مُورِسُ ; (S, M ;) but it occurs in a poem of Ibn-Harmeh. (M.) __ Applied to a tree [of any other kind], Putting forth leaves. (TA.) _ Applied to a plant, Becoming green. (M.) You say also, صُخْرَةٌ وَارِسَةٌ بالطَّحْلُب, A rock overspread with the green substance called طحلب, so that it is green and smooth: see 1]. (A.) _ It also denotes intenseness of colour, in the phrase أَصْفُرُ وَارِسُ Yellow intensely bright. (M.) And [in like manner] you say, جُمَلُ وُارِسَ A camel intensely red. (Sgh.) And [app., Bright-coloured saffron] زُعْفُرُانٌ وَارسُ وريس A.) See also وريس.

ر . . وَارِسُ see : مورس

in two places. وَرَيْسُ see مُورِّسُ

ورش

وُرُوشْ .inf. n. يَرشُ يرشُ . (S, A, K,) aor يُرشُ . (K) and وُرثُن, (TA,) He took, or reached, or took or reached with the hand, or with the extended hand, (S, A, K,) food, (A, K,) or somewhat thereof, (S,) or a little thereof. (AZ.) __ Also, (K,) inf. n. وَرُوشٌ and وَرُشٌ (TA,) He are vehemently and greedily: (Ibn-'Abhad, A, K :) but accord. to IAar, رُوثِيُّ , with the rá first, signifies the "eating much;" and وَرْشُ, with the waw first, the eating little. (TA.) _ Also, (K,) inf. n. وَرُثْنُ (TA,) He coveted; longed; yearned; eagerly desired; strove to acquire, obtain, or attain. (Ibn-Abbad, K.) You say, وَرَشَ لِلهِ He coveted it; &c. (TK.) وَرَشَ إِللهِ وَرَشَ إِللهِ (A, K,) inf. n. وَرُشُ (TA,) He came in to them uninvited when they were eating, (A, K, TA,) to get some of their food: and when one has gone in to others while they were drinking, = (TA.) . وَارِشُ but see : وَغَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ ,you say He incited such a one against وَرَشُ فَلَانًا بِغُلَانِ such a one: (Ibn-'Abbad, TA:) in the K, erroneously, وَرَشَ فَلَانٌ بِفُلَانِ See also 2.

2. رَوْرِيشْ بَيْنَ الْقَوْمِ (Ṣ,) inf. n. رَوْرِيشْ بَيْنَ الْقَوْمِ (Ṣ, Ķ,) He excited discord, dissension, disorder, strife, quarrelling, or animosity, between, or among, the people; syn. رَصُرُتُ (Ṣ, Ķ;) as also رَرُّتُ (Ṣ) [and هَرْشُ]. See also 1, last signification.

مُرَشَانُ A certain bird, (Ṣ, Mgh, Ķ,) of the pigeon-kind, (AḤát, Mgh, Mab,) or resembling the pigeon, (TA,) also called سَاقُ حُبِرُ (Ṣ, Mab,

K,) which is the male of the قَهَارِي or kind of collared turtle-doves of which a single female is called قُمْرِيَّةُ (see فُهُرِيِّةً)], (Mab,) of the birds of the desert, (TA,) the flesh of which is lighter than that of the [common] pigeon: (K:) fem. with ة: (K:) pl. وَرَاشِينَ (Ṣ, Mgh, Msb, K) and is a pl. of كُرُوانْ S, Msb, K,) like as ورشانْ حُرُوانً, contr. to rule. (Ş.) It is said in a proverb, بِعِلَّةِ الوَرْشَانِ تَأْكُلُ رُطَبَ الهُشَانِ With the pretext of the warashan, thou eatest the fresh ripe dates of the excellent kind called [: [مشان]: (S, A, K:) said to him who pretends one thing and means another: (A, K:) originating from the fact that some people employed a slave belonging to them to guard the fresh ripe dates of their palm-trees, and he used to eat them, and, when reproved for his evil conduct, laid the blame upon the warashan; wherefore this was said to him. (Sgh.)

One who comes in to a people uninvited, when they are eating; like وَاغِلُ in the case of heverage: (Ṣ:) and, accord. to some, i. q. وَاغِلُ but others say, that وارش has the first signification only, relating to food: and that of a sponger desiring food. (TA.) See طَفَيُلَى and وَاشِنُ .

ورط

1. وَرَطَهَا He veiled, concealed, hid, or covered, her, or it, or them; [to what the pronoun relates is not said; but I incline to think that the right reading is وَرَّطَهَا, and that the pronoun relates to camels; (see 2;) as also اورطها: (L, TA:) from IAar. (TA.)

2. ورطه (S, Msb, K,) inf. n. ورطه (S, Msb,) He made him to fall into what is termed ورطة [properly and also tropically, or in its primary sense and also in any of its subordinate senses]; as also اورطه (S, Msb, K,) inf. n. اورطه (Msb:) both signify + he made him to fall into that from which he could not extricate himself: (TA:) or into that from which he could not easily extricate himself. (Msb.) ورط ابله + He hid, or concealed, his camels among other camels [in order that they might escape the notice of the collector of the poor-rates]; as also اورط (K.) [See also 1, and 3.]

3. وَرَاطَ (Ṣ, Mṣb, TA) and مُوَارَطَة (TA) [The act of mutually making to fall into what is termed فروطة — And hence,] † The act of mutually deceiving, beguiling, or circumventing; or endeavouring to deceive, beguile, or circumvent; (TA;) or the act of deceiving, beguiling, or circumventing; (Ṣ, Mṣb;) and the acting, or advising, or counselling, dishonestly, or insincerely; (Ṣ, Mṣb, TA;) and وراطة and وراطة و