

of a word not an inf. n., denotes a thing that envelops, or that surrounds, another thing; as in the instances of *لِفَافَةٌ* and *عِيَامَةٌ* and *قِلَادَةٌ*: (TA:) pl. *قِلَادٌ*: (Mṣb:) *قِلَادٌ* also occurs, either as a pl. of *قِلَادَةٌ*, in which case the kesreh and l in the pl. are different from the kesreh and l in the sing., [being the proper characteristics of the pl.] or as a coll. gen. n., of which *قِلَادَةٌ* is the n. un. (ISd, L.) — *حَسْبِكَ مِنَ الْقِلَادَةِ مَا أَحَاطَ بِالْعُنُقِ* † [Sufficient for thee is the necklace that surrounds the neck]. A proverb. (TA.) Said by 'Oḳeýl Ibn-'Ullufeh, on his being asked why he did not censure his enemies in a longer satire. (Z.) — *ثِيَابُكَ نِعْمَتُكَ قِلَادَةٌ فِي عُنُقِي لَا يَفُكُّهَا الْمَوَانِ* † [Thy beneficence is a permanent badge upon my neck which day and night will not loose]. (A.) — *لِي فِي مَقَالِدِ الْعُقَدِ مَا أَعَانِي فِي عُنُقِي* † [To me are owing acknowledgments required by permanent badges of favours firmly fastened upon their necks: see 2]. (A.) [This use of *قِلَادَةٌ* in a good sense is more common than the meaning: A disgrace attaching constantly or a permanent badge of infamy: see Ham. p. 127.] — *مَقَالِدُ الشُّعْرِ*, (K,) and *مَقَالِدُهُ*, (L, K,) † Verses, or poems, that last throughout time. (L, K.) See 2. — *الْقِلَادَةُ* A certain asterism. (See *الْبِلْدَةُ*.)

*مَقَالِدٌ*: see *مَقَالِدٌ*.

*إِقْلِيدٌ*: see *إِقْلِيدٌ*.

*إِقْلِيدٌ*: see *إِقْلِيدٌ* = *أَقْلِيدِي*, or *أَقْلِيدَتِي*, [as in different copies of the A: perhaps mistakes for *أَقْلِيدِي*] *قِلْدٌ* I irrigated my land with my *قِلْدٌ* [or portion of water]. (A, TA.)

*إِقْلِيدٌ*, (S, L, K,) or *أَقْلِيدٌ*, with fet-ḥ to the ة, (A,) said to be of the dial. of El-Yemen, and said to be arabicized, (Mṣb, TA,) originally *كَلِيدٌ* [i. e., *كَلِيدٌ* or *كَلِيدٌ*, which is Persian,] (TA) or originally *اِقْلِيدِس*, (Mṣb, MF,) which is Greek, [i. e., *κλειδός*, gen. of *κλεις*,] (MF,) A key; (S, A, L, Mṣb, K;) as also *مَقْلَدٌ* (L, K) and *مَقْلَادٌ* (K) and *مَقْلِيدٌ* (AHeyth, L) and *إِقْلَادٌ*: (L:) pl. *أَقْلَائِدٌ* (L, Mṣb, El-Baṣā'ir) and *مَقْلَائِدٌ*, (Mṣb, El-Baṣā'ir,) the latter a pl. similar to *مَلَامِحٌ* and *مَحَابِينٌ* and *مَشَابِهٌ* and *مَذَاكِيرٌ*, (El-Baṣā'ir,) or [rather] a [reg.] pl. of *مَقْلَادٌ* or *مَقْلِيدٌ* or *مَقْلَدٌ*, (Esh-Shiháb, in the 'Ináyeh,) or it has no [proper] sing.; (Aṣ;) [and pl. of *مَقْلَدٌ*, *مَقْلَادٌ*, of which see an ex. below]. [You say] *فَتَحَ الْبَابَ بِالْأَقْلِيدِ* † [or *بِالْإِقْلِيدِ*,] *He opened the door with the key.* (A.) — *لَهُ مَقَالِيدُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ* [Kur xxxix. 63, and xlii. 10.] may signify † *To Him belong the keys of the heavens and of the earth*: (L, Mṣb:) Zj says, that the meaning is, God is the Creator, and the Opener of the door, of everything in the heavens and in the earth: (L:) some say that it may signify *to Him belong the treasures of the heavens and of the earth.* (Es-Suddee, L, Mṣb.) — *أَلْقَيْتُ إِلَيْهِ مَقَالِيدَ الْأُمُورِ* —

*the keys of the affairs*; meaning, *I committed to him the disposal, or management, of the affairs.* (A.) — *ضَاقَتْ مَقَالِيدُهُ*, and *مَقَالِدُهُ*, (K,) and *ضَاقَتْ عَلَيْهِ مَقَالِيدُهُ*, (A,) † [His means, likened to keys, became straitened: or] his affairs became straitened, or difficult, to him: (A, K:) accord. to Esh-Shiháb, from *مَقْلَدٌ*, signifying a twisted rope: this he says considering *مَقَالِيدٌ* as syn. with *قِلَادٌ*; but its use in this sense is not established. (TA.)

*مَقْلَدٌ* A kind of key, like a reaping-hook, (S, L, K,) with which, sometimes, herbage is twisted, (*يُقْلَدُ*, i. e., *يُقْتَلُ*, *يُقْتَلُ*) like as [the kind of trefoil, or clover, called] *قَتٌّ* is twisted when it is made into ropes; pl. *مَقَالِيدٌ*: (S:) a stick with a crooked head, (L, K,) which is used for that purpose: (L:) also, a reaping-hook with which *قَتٌّ* is cut. (L.) See also *إِقْلِيدٌ*.

*مَقْلَادٌ* A repository, magazine, store-room, or treasury; (L, K;) as also *قَلِيدٌ*: (K:) pl. *مَقَالِيدٌ*. (L.) — And see *إِقْلِيدٌ*.

*مَقْلُودٌ*: see *قَلِيدٌ*. — A bracelet formed of two bracelets of the kind called *قَلْبٌ* twisted together: (L:) a twisted bracelet; as also *قَلْدٌ*: (L, K [the latter said in the K to be with fet-ḥ, but in the L written *قَلْدٌ*]) and the latter, [in the S written *قَلْدٌ*,] a bracelet made of twisted silver. (S, L.)

*مَقْلَدٌ* The place of the *قِلَادَةٌ* [or necklace, or collar, upon the neck]; (K;) [the neck of a woman, and of a horse, &c.]. — The place of the suspensory belt or cord of the sword, upon the shoulders. (S, K.) — [Having a *قِلَادَةٌ* or the like put upon his neck]. — A horse which outstrips others, (S, L, K,) which has something put upon his neck in order that it may be known that he has outstripped. (S, L.) — A chief upon whom are imposed the affairs of his people. (Ham p. 127.)

### قلس

1. *قَلَسَ*, aor. -, inf. n. *قَلَسٌ*, *He belched up*, (S, \* A, \* Mṣb, K,) from his throat, (S, A, K,) or from his belly, to his mouth, (Mṣb,) as much as filled his mouth, or less, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) of [acid and undigested] food or drink, whether he cast it forth or returned it to his belly: when it overcomes [or is repeated (accord. to an explanation of *قَلَسَ* or *قَلَسَ* below,)] it [the action] is termed *قَلَسٌ*: (Mṣb:) or he vomited (*قَاءَ*) as much as filled his mouth: (Mgh:) or he, or it, vomited, or cast forth; syn. *قَذَفَ*. (S.) The act termed *قَلَسٌ* is an impurity which necessitates the performance of the ablution termed *وَضُوءٌ*: (A, Mgh:) so in a trad. (A.) — *قَلَسَتْ نَفْسُهُ*, (A, K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (K,) *His soul, or stomach, heaved*; or became agitated by a tendency to vomit: (A, K:) [like *لَقَسَتْ*]. — [Hence,] *قَلَسَتْ الطَّعْنَةُ بِالذَّمِّ* † [The wound made with a spear or

the like belched forth blood]. (A.) — And *قَلَسَتْ السَّحَابَةُ بِالنَّدَى* † *The cloud cast forth moisture, or fine rain*; not vehement rain. (A, \* TA.) — And *قَلَسَتْ الْكَأْسُ*, (S, K, \*) aor. and inf. n. as above, (K,) † *The cup of wine cast forth [or overflowed with] the beverage, in consequence of its being very full.* (S, K, \*) — And *قَلَسَ الْبَحْرُ*, aor. and inf. n. as above, † *The sea, or great river, cast forth [or overflowed with] water, in consequence of its being very full.* (K, \* TA.)

2: see Q. Q. 1.

5: see Q. Q. 2.

Q. Q. 1. *قَلَسَهُ* (S, K) and *قَلَسَتْهُ* (K) *He attired him with a قَلَسَةٌ*; (S, K;) as also *قَلَسَهُ*, (A,) inf. n. *تَقْلِيسٌ*. (TA.)

Q. Q. 2. *تَقْلَسَ* and *تَقْلَسَ* *He attired himself with, or wore, a قَلَسَةٌ*; (S, K;) as also *تَقْلَسَ*. (S, A.) [The last of these verbs is used by El-Imedhánec transitively, as meaning, *He attired himself with a cap of the kind called دَبِيَّةٌ* as a قَلَسَةٌ: (see De Sacy's Chrest. Arabe, sec. ed., T. iii., p. 90 of the Arabic text:) but perhaps this usage is only post-classical.]

*قَلَسٌ*, (A, K, and so in a copy of the S,) or *قَلَسٌ*, (A, Mgh, Mṣb, TA, and so in a copy of the S,) the former being the inf. n., (Mgh, Mṣb,) and *قَلَسَانٌ*, (TA,) [but this last is more like an inf. n.,] *What comes forth*, (Kh [accord. to the S], or Lth, AZ [accord. to the TA], S, A, Mṣb, K,) from the throat, (Kh or Lth, S, A, K,) or from the belly, to the mouth, (AZ, Mṣb,) as much as fills the mouth, or less, (Kh or Lth, S, A, Mṣb, K,) of [undigested] food or drink, (AZ, Mṣb,) peculiarly, with acidity, and that acid humour itself, (Meyd, as cited by Golius,) whether the person cast it forth or return it to his belly: (AZ, Mṣb:) when it is repeated, (Kh, S, A, K,) or overcomes, (Lth, TA,) it is termed *قَلَسٌ*: (Kh or Lth, S, A, K:) or what comes forth, of vomit, being as much as fills the mouth: (Mgh:) pl. *أَقْلَاسٌ*. (TA.)

*قَلَسٌ*: see *قَلَسٌ*.

*قَلَسَةٌ*: } see *قَلَسَةٌ*.  
*قَلَسَةٌ*: }

*قَلَسَانٌ*: see *قَلَسٌ*.

*قَلَسِيَّةٌ* (S, K) and *قَلَسِيَّةٌ* (S, K) and *قَلَسَةٌ* and *قَلَسَةٌ* (TA) *A certain thing that is worn upon the head*, (K, TA,) well known; (TA;) [a cap, generally high and pointed, but sometimes close-fitting, which was worn by the Arabs, sometimes alone, and sometimes beneath the turban: there was also one kind which was round, like a melon: (see *أَرْضُوصَةٌ*):] and a conl, or hood, of a pointed form: see *طُرْطُورٌ*, and *بُرْنَسٌ*, and *عَرَقِيَّةٌ*: 'Abd-El-Laṭeef applies the term *قَلَسِيَّةٌ نَحَاسٌ* to the cap of copper which covered the head of the