

obelisk standing on the site of Heliopolis, now called El-Matareeyeh:] *the kind worn by the Companions [of the Prophet] was such as fitted close to the head, [not pointed, or] not going away into the air:* (K in art. بطح:) pl. قَلَانِس and قَلَانِسِي and قَلَانِسِي and قَلَانِسِي, which last is [properly a coll. gen. n. of which قَلْنَسُوَة is the n. un., being] originally قَلْنَسُو, for there is no noun ending with an infirm letter preceded by a dammeh, wherefore the و is changed into ي, and the dammeh into a kesreh, and then the word becomes like قَاصِي [for قَاصِي]. (S, K.) The dim. is قَلْنَسِيَة and قَلْنَسِيَة and قَلْنَسِيَة and قَلْنَسِيَة: (S, K:) but not قَلْنَسِيَة; for the Arabs form no dim. of a word of five [or more] letters so as to preserve all the letters, unless the fourth be a letter of prolongation. (TA.)

قَلْنَسِيَة
قَلْنَسِيَة and قَلْنَسِيَة } see قَلْنَسُوَة.
قَلْنَسِيَة and قَلْنَسِيَة }
قَلَانِسِي: see قَلَانِسِي.

قَلَانِسِي: see قَالَسِي, in two places. = A maker [or seller] of what is called قَلْنَسُوَة [or rather of قَلَانِس, the pl.; and so قَلَانِسِي; or this latter is perhaps post-classical]. (TA.)

قَالَسِي act. part. n. of 1, in the first and subsequent senses. (S, A.) — You say, طَعْنَةٌ قَالَسِيَة [A wound made with a spear or the like belching forth blood, and belching forth much blood]. (A.) And [in like manner], بَحْرٌ قَلَانِسِي [A sea, or great river, casting forth [much water (see 1)] or froth or foam: (S:) or flowing with a very copious and high tide of water. (K.)

قلص

1. قَلَصَ (S, M, A, &c.) aor. -, inf. n. قَلْوَصٌ, (S, M, Mgh, K,) [has, among its significations, three which I mention together because two of them are assigned to it in one of the phrases here following, and all of them in another:] *It contracted, or shrank; or became contracted or shrunk;* (S, M, Mgh, L, Mgh, K,*) as also قَلَصَ (S, Mgh, K,*) inf. n. تَقْلِيصٌ (K;) and تَقْلَصَ (S, M, Mgh, Mgh, K,*) and i. q. اِرْتَفَعَ; [which has two significations: *it rose, or became raised: and it went away:*] (S, M, A, Mgh, Mgh, K,*) as also قَلَصَ, and تَقْلَصَ. (A, Mgh.) You say, قَلَصَ الظِّل (S, M, A, Mgh, Mgh, K,) and قَلَصَ (TA) and تَقْلَصَ (Mgh) and اَقْلَصَ, (Fr, TA,) *The shade contracted, or shrank,* (M, K, TA,) قَلَصَ from me: (M, K:) or decreased: (TA:) or went away; syn. اِرْتَفَعَ (S, Mgh, TA:) all of which explanations are correct. (TA.) And قَلَصَتْ شَفْتُهُ *His lip became contracted;* (S, M, Mgh, K;) as also تَقْلَصَتْ: (Mgh:) or became contracted upwards. (A, TA.) And قَلَصَ الصَّرْعُ *The udder became drawn together.* (TA.) And

قَلَصَ التَّوْبُ بَعْدَ الْغَسْلِ *The garment, or piece of cloth, contracted, or shrank, after the washing.* (S, Mgh, K.) And قَلَصَ القَمِيصُ, inf. n. تَقْلِيصٌ; (K, TA;) or تَقْلَصَ; (M, TA;) *The shirt became contracted, or raised, or tucked up:* (M, K, TA:) and in like manner, قَلَصَتْ البُرْعُ, and تَقْلَصَتْ, [the coat of mail became contracted,] most frequently meaning upwards. (TA.) — *It (water) collected in a well, and became abundant:* (IKtt, TA:) or rose (S, M, K) in a well; (S;) syn. اِرْتَفَعَ (S, M, K:) or, when said of the water of a well, it signifies اِرْتَفَعَ as meaning *it went away:* and also as meaning *it rose by its becoming copious:* (A, TA:) thus it has two contr. significations: and it is also said that قَلَصَتْ البُيُوتُ signifies *the water of the well rose to its upper part:* and the well became nearly, or entirely, exhausted: (TA:) and قَلَصَ العَدِيرُ *the water of the pool left by a torrent went away.* (M.) — قَلَصَتْ نَفْسُهُ, (M, K,) aor. -, inf. n. قَلَصَ, (M,) and قَلَصَتْ, (M, K,) with kesr; (K;) *His soul heaved; or became agitated by a tendency to vomit;* syn. غَثَّتْ: (M, K:) and a dial. form thereof is with س [i. e. قَلَسَتْ, and also لَقَسَتْ]. (TA.) — Also قَلَصَ, aor. -, inf. n. قَلْوَصٌ, *He leaped, sprang, or bounded.* (AA, K.) — قَلَصَتْ الإِبِلُ; (so in a copy of the A;) and قَلَصَتْ, (M, K,) inf. n. تَقْلِيصٌ; (K;) [probably signify the same: or] the former signifies *The camels rose in their pace, or going:* (A:) and the latter, *they (the camels) were light, or active, and quick, or were vigorous,* (شَمَرَتْ,) in their pace, or going: (M:) or went on in one regular, uniform, or constant, course. (K.) — قَلَصَ, inf. n. قَلْوَصٌ, also signifies *He went away;* (IB, TA;) and so قَلَصَ, inf. n. تَقْلِيصٌ: (TA:) each likewise signifies the same, but the latter in an intensive sense, said of tears; and so the latter when said of anything: (TA:) and so تَقْلَصَ said of an animal's milk. (Mgh.) — Also قَلَصَ القَوْمُ, inf. n. قَلْوَصٌ, *The company of men took up their luggage,* (O, TS, K,) or collected themselves together, (L,) and went, or departed: (O, TS, L, K:) or they became distant, or remote: (TA:) or removed, or migrated, quickly from the dwelling. (A, TA.) — And قَلَصَ الغُلَامُ, inf. n. as above, *The boy grew up and walked.* (TA.) See قَلْوَصٌ.

2: see 1, passim: — see also 4. = قَلَصَ قَمِيصَهُ *He contracted his shirt; he raised it, or tucked it up.* (M, K, TA.) Thus the verb is trans. as well as intrans. (K.) — قَلَصَ بَيْنَ الرَّجُلَيْنِ *He separated the two men, each from the other, in a case of reviling or fighting;* syn. خَلَصَ. (M.)

4. اَقْلَصَ: see 1, second sentence. — *It (a camel's hump) began to come forth:* (IKtt, TA:) and, said of a camel, *his hump appeared in some degree,* (ISK, S, K, TA,) and rose: (TA:) and in like manner اَقْلَصَتْ said of a she-camel: (TA:) or the latter signifies *she (a camel) became fat in her hump;* as also قَلَصَتْ; and in like

manner one says of a he-camel [اَقْلَصَ and قَلَصَ]: (M:) or *she became fat in the [season called] صَيْف:* (S, M, K:) or i. q. غَارَتْ; [so in the copies of the K, evidently a mistake for غَارَتْ, q. v.]; and *her milk went away, or became drawn up;* (K;) [a signification nearly agreeing with explanations of غَارَتْ;] opposed to اُنْزَلَتْ. (TA.) See also قَلَصَ.

5: see 1, passim.

قَلَصَ Abundance of water: and, contr., paucity thereof: (TA:) and قَلَصَةٌ and قَلَصَةٌ have the former of these significations: (M:) or قَلَصَةٌ signifies *water of a well collecting therein and rising:* (S, K:) and so قَلَصَةٌ, accord. to some lexicologists, as mentioned by Ibn-El-Ajdabee: (IB:) the pl. of قَلَصَةٌ is قَلَصَاتٌ: (S, K:) and the pl. [or rather quasi-pl. n.] of قَلَصَةٌ is قَلَصٌ. (IB.) An Arab of the desert is related to have said, قَمَا وَجَدْتُ فِيهَا إِلَّا قَلَصَةً مِنَ الْمَاءِ, meaning, *And I found not in it [i. e. the well] save a little quantity of water.* (TA.)

قَلَصَ: see قَلْوَصٌ. = *The beginning of a she-camel's becoming fat;* as also قَلْوَصٌ. (M.) See 4.

قَلَصَةٌ and قَلَصَةٌ: see قَلْوَصٌ, throughout.

قَلْوَصٌ A young, or youthful, she-camel; (S, M, Mgh, K;) i. e. among camels (Mgh, Mgh) the like of a جَارِيَة among women: (S, Mgh, Mgh) or such as endures journeying; (Lth, K;) so called until her tush grows forth, [in her ninth year,] when she ceases to be so called: (Lth:) or a young, or youthful, Arabian camel: (TA:) or a she-camel from the time when first ridden, until she sheds the central incisor, [in her sixth year,] when she is called نَاقَةٌ (El-Adawee, S, Sgh, K;) the he-camel during that period being called قَعُودٌ, and then جَمَلٌ: (El-Adawee, S, Sgh:) or any she-camel from the time when she is ridden, whether she be a بِنْتُ لَبُونٍ or a حَقَّة, until she becomes a بُكْرَة, or until her tush grows forth: (M:) or a she-camel in her sixth year: or in her second year: (M:) and sometimes a she-camel just born is thus called: (M:) the قَلْوَصٌ is so called because of the length of her legs, and her not being yet bulky in the body: (T, TA:) and a long-legged she-camel is so called, (S, K,) sometimes: (S:) the term is only applied to a female: (IDrd, K:) [dim. قَلِيصَةٌ, of the pl. of which (قَلِيصَاتٌ) see an ex. in a verse cited in art. ده:] pl. قَلَوَصٌ and قَلَوَصٌ (S, M, A, Mgh, Mgh, K) and قَلَوَصَانٌ (M, L) and (pl. pl., K, i. e. pl. of قَلَوَصٌ, S) قَلَوَصٌ. (S, M, Mgh, K.) [Hence,] قَلَوَصٌ القَلَوَصُ: *The clouds that bring snow.* (A, TA.) [Hence also,] قَلَوَصٌ النَّجْمِ [also called القَلَوَصُ and القَلَوَصُ] †Twenty stars, which, as the Arabs assert, الدَّبْرَانُ drove before him in demanding in marriage الثَّرِيَا; (TA;) some small stars before الدَّبْرَانُ, following الثَّرِيَا: (Mir-át ez-