of the water, or of some disease : (A:) and disliking vater from any cause : (K:) and ' signifies the same, applied to a he-camel, (As, $\mathbf{S}$, $A$, ) and to a she-camel : (As, $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{K}:$ ) pl. of the
 which is anomalous, (S,) or this is pl. of $\underset{\text { قًا, }}{\text {, }}$
 epithet; you say إِئر; (A;) and ( ثمُقَامِّةٌ (S.) Also, (K,) as expl. by Lth, and so ' A camel very languid by reason of vehement thirst. (L, K.)
: مُقْهُ


## قهـه

What is behind the head; (S, in art. ق [occiput or] hinder part of the back of the head; (T, Msb, K;) i. e., the surface between the [here app. meaning the hair that surrounds the round part of the head] and nhat is termed فَأس القِفًا [or the small protuberance above the back of the nech]: ( $\mathrm{T}:$ ) also, the protuberance above the
 nbove] and the back of the nech, sloping down from the ©ًا [or middle, or crown, or top, of the head]; it is the part of the head which touches the ground when a man lies on his back: ( $\mathrm{L}:)$ also, the upper part of the back of the head: (L, K:) or that part of the bone of the head which projects over the back of the neck; the being above it; and the قَذَال, below it, next the part of the back of the neck that is between the ears : (AZ, L:) pl. قَمَاْـُ (S, L, K, \&c.) and
 AHei, the $\rho$ is an augmentative letter; but others hold it to be a radical; and F says, that J's mentioning this word in art. تصن requires consideration. (TA.)

## قهـ

 it, was, or became, tall, or long: or he was, or became, large and long in the neck. (K, TA.)
 tative letter accord. to $\mathbf{J}$, is said by $\mathbf{F}$ to be improperly assigned by $J$ to this art.] see art. قههد.

 Verily he is very
 se erigens, ( $L, K$, ) or ${ }^{2}$ is a name of the penis. (L.) -.See also أَقْهِ.
,أَهْمَدُ ( fem.
 and long in the nech : or tall, (L,K,) in a general sense: applied to a human being. (L.) - نَحْحْنُ
 also قُمْدُ
 (a man, $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{K}$, and an antelope, and a bird, TA,) and it, (a man's sight, A,) became dazzled (S. A, K) in the moonlight, (A,) or by snow, (S, $\mathrm{A}, \mathbf{K}$, ) so that he could not see : (S, A:) he (an antelope) became deprived of his sight by the light of the moon, so that he was perplexed, and unable to see his right course. (IK.ṭ.) - قَرَ, aor. $=$, (K,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) $\boldsymbol{H e}$ (a man, TA,) was, or became, sleepless in the moonlight. (K.) $=$ See also 3, throughout.
3. قامره, inf. n. قَمَارُ, (Ṣ, A, Mṣb, K) and $(\mathbf{S}, \mathrm{K},) \ddagger$ He contended with him for stakes, or wagers, luid by both of them to be taken by the winner; syn. in a game of hazard, such as that called الْمَيْ, or the like: (see Bd and Jel, ii. 216:)] in common modern conventional language, he played nith him at a game in which it is generally made a condition that the winner shall receive something of the loser: (so accord. to an explanation which I find in several copies of the KT:) from تَـَقَهُرْهٌ signifying "he deceived him;" because قَامَرٌْ ", aor. of the latter = (JK, S , A, Mṣ, K) and $=$, (JK,) inf. n. ${ }^{\circ 0}$, (S Ms. Msb) $\ddagger$ He contended nith him for stakes, or wagers, \&cc., (S.,* $\mathbf{K}$, ) and overcame him therein; ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{M} \leqslant \mathrm{b}, \underset{\mathbf{K}}{\text {; }}$ )
 signifies he overcame him who contended with him
 , قَهْرْ , he played with him in the manner termed

 (IKبt!:) or قَقْرَّ i. q. قامر, (K,* TK,) and is transitive: (TA:)
 stakes, or wagers, \&c., with the gaming-arrows, and with the apparatus for trictrac or back-

 the A, doubly trans., app. meaning $I$ contended with him in a game of hazard for the property : or I so contended with him for the property and overcame him.]
4. اقهر الهِلْلُ The new moon became what is termed Our night became bright [with light of the moon]. (S., TA.) - أقْْرْنَا [We entered upon the time of moonlight ;] the moon rose upon us. (S, TA.) -اقهر He (a man, TA) watched, or waited, for the rising of the moon. (K.) $=\dot{\text { See }}$ also 3.

## 5. تتقهّرٌ He came to him in the moonlight.

 (S.) -تقهّر الظَبَّةَ, (A, TA,) and الطّهِّرْ, (TA,) He hunted, or mursued, the antelopes, (A, TA,) and the birds, (TA,) in the moonlight, so that their sight was clazzled. (A, TA.) -تقهُر الؤسْدُ The lion went forth in the moonlight in quest of prey. (S., K.*) $=$ تقهرهُ $H e$ dereived, beguiled, or circumvented, hiin; desired to do him some evil action without his knowing whence it proceeded. $(A)=$. Sec also 3, in two places.6. تقامروا They played [together] in the manner termed قصـهــار : (S:) they contended together for stakes, or wagers, \&c. ; (K;) [they contended together in a game of hazard, such as that called , المَيْسِ, or the like: see 3.]
القَّهرْ The moon in its third night [and after]: (ISd, A, K:) or the moon during the interval between the first tno and last two nights: (AHeyth:) or after three nights until the end of the month: (S:) [and the moon, absolutely, in many instances:] so called because of its whiteness, (S, M\&b, TA,) from القُهْرَة : (TA :) of the
 is found to occur: ( $\mathrm{S}:$ ) and is applied to The moon at the time called [which is generally said to be applied to the last three nights of the month] : you say غَابَ قُمْيٌ moon at the time called مُقْـــقاق set, or disap-
 left my cattle to pasture mithout a pastor to take care of them in the night: and [in like manner,] الألَّهرَانِ - استرعيته الشَّهْنَ The sun and the moon: one of them [namely the latter] being made predominant. (TA.)

## 

A colour inclining to grcenness : ( $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{K}:$ :) or whiteness inclining to dinginess or duskiness: (A:) or whiteness in which is a dinginess or duskiness: (K:) or clear, or pure, whiteness. (TA.) See also أَقْهُ.
 Ex. السَّنةُ القَهْرَيَّةً The lunar year. (Mgh, art. (.شهـهـ)

قُمْ pl. of 1 , like as lik is of or pl. [or rather coll. gen. n.] of رُورْ ${ }^{\circ}$, is of
 name of a mountain, or of a place, or some other thing, accord. to different authors : or its

