 termed : (TA:) or a certain thorny tree, (K,) of the kind called عضَاه, having [nhat is termed]
 The implement with which the blachsmith takes hold of hot iron; [his forceps]. (S., K.) ] An iron with two curved ends, forming a forceps]. You also say . َّرَاتَا كلبتَن , and
(TA.)
Sُ كُبْةٌ The shop of a vintner. (AḤn, K.) $=$ The hairs that grow upon each side of the fore part of the nose and mouth of a dog or cat: ( $\mathrm{Z}, \mathbf{K}$ :) wrongly explained as signifying the nails of a dog. (Z.) $=A$ thong, or a strand (طَ) of the fibres of the palm-tree (لِّف), with which skins and the like are served: ( $\overline{\mathbf{K}}, \mathrm{TA}:$ ) [see曾:] or a thong, or [so in the $\mathbf{O}$ and in the TA, art. قفأ ; but here, in the latter, instead of " or," " behind," which is evidently a mistake; a strand (طَاقَ) of the fibres of the palm-tree, used in the same manner as the shoe-maker's arl that has, at its head, a perforation ثَقْبُ [so in the $O$, in the TA a strange mistranscription: what is meant is doubtless an eye, like that of a needle, and it is by means of an implement with an eye at the end that the operation here described is commonly performed in the present day :] the thong, or the thread, or string, is inserted into the كلبة, which is doubled: thus it enters the place [or hole] of the sewing, and the sewer introduces his hand into the [q.v., i.e., the vessel upon which he is employed in working], and stretches the thong of leather, or the thread, or string, $(O, L$, TA,) in the كلبة. (L, TA.) [See كُلْتَ.]

اُرضِ $\ddagger$ Land which has not sufficient watering, and of which the plants, in consequence, become dry: (S:) or rugged land, and such as is termed قُقّى, in which there are neither trees nor herbage, and which is not a mountain. (AbooKheyreh.) -ارُض Land upon which the rain called الرُّبِّع does not fall : (TA :) or rugged, dry, land, upon which that rain does not fall, and which does not become soft. (ADk.) - See ${ }^{\text {E }}$.
كَلَّبْ [perhaps inf. n. of The departure of reason by the kind of madness termed (K.)
كُكَلْ : see
 this word in the following verse of TaäbbataSharran,

[When war sets over thee \&c.] there are two opinions: one, that by كُتُبَ (see 2): the other, that it is an inf. n. of كَكِبَتِ الـَرْبٍ "The war became vehement, severe, or fierce"]: the former is the more valid. (IM.)
.مُكَلِّبْ كَلّْبْ
 ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{K}$;) the iron instrument that is in the boot of him who breahs in a horse. (S.) -
 ( q.v.,) [A flesh-hook;] an'iron implement with which meat is taken out of the cooking-pot: pl. : ( R , which gives this as the explanation of the latter word:) a hooked iron; like (Fr. \&c.) a piece of nood at the head of which is a hook, ('Eyn,) of the same or of iron: ( $\mathrm{T}:$ ) an iron instrument for roasting flesh-
 كَرَالِيبُ $\ddagger$ The talons of a falcon: (K:) pl. of .كَلُّبُ (TA.) - $\ddagger$ The thorns of a tree. (K.)

 K) Sb , however, does not mention the measure كَلِبَ ISd thinks it most probable that . نَعْتَلَنْ is a triliteral-radical, and كتبان a quadriliteralradical [or rather a quasi-quadriliteral-radical],
 and قَقْتَبَانْ

## مُمَكِلتِ

تكِلَّبَة A clamourous, very noisy, very garrulous," woman, of evil disposition. (TA, voce (جَلّْابَة

مُكُلَّبٌ A dog trained and accustomed to hunt. (L.) See the verb. $=$ A captive, or prisoner, (S,) having the feet shackled, or bound; (S, K;) i.q. مُكَبَّلْ, from which it is formed by transposition, (S., accord. to some. (TA.)
 as also "كَلَّبٌ : and sometimes signifying one who trains the فهْه , and birds of prey, to take game: see Kur v. 6: one who possesses dogs trained to hunt, and hunts with them; ( $\mathrm{L} ;$ ) as also كَالِبْ, pl. كُلَّبْ : (R:) or and
 of dogs; ( $\mathrm{L}, \underline{\mathbf{K}}$; ) the former being similar to

"لْتُ El-Yemen to $\ddagger A$ deputy, or an agent; because of his acting injuriously, or contentiously, towards them over whom he is appointed as such. - (TA.)

كلبث
كَ كَلْبْ A hard and strong man. (IDrd, L.) - Also, and Niggardly, or stingy, and contracted [in disposition]. (K.) [See also كُبْبٌ .]

## كلت

1. ${ }^{\text {Sherتَ }}$, aor. $=$, inf. n. lected it together: (IF, K :) like ${ }^{\circ}$. —كُتَتُهُ فِى الإِنَاء, aor.: He poured it into the
 Sgh) He threw, or cast, a thing. ${ }^{(\mathbf{K} .)}=$ , , [aor. :,] He urged a horse to run, by striking him with his feet; syn. رَكَض. (AbooMihjen, K.)
2. انكلت It (beverage, TA) poured out, or forth; or was, or became, poured out, or forth. $(\mathrm{K})=.H e$ (a man, TA) shrunk; or became contracted. (K.)

## 8. اكتلته He drank it. ( $\mathrm{Fr}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{TA}$ )

矢 A lot, portion, or set portion, of food (K) \&c. (TA.) - A little; a small portion; somenhat ; syn. ${ }^{\circ}$;

A horse that leaps, springs, or bounds, with his whole body and limbs. (K, TA.)
Srobably a mistake for كُبَّ TA, Vehemence; severity; pressure; affiction. (TṢ.)
(TA.)

كُلِيتْ And oblong stone (resembling a بِرطّ, TA) with which the hole of a
 to IDrd.: or, as in some copies يُبْ probed: or, as in the TS, يُمْتر , is covered: after this is applied, the earth is dug away to find the hyena : mentioned by IAar. (TA.)
,فرَّت فُتَّتْ كُلَّت horse. (K.)

> .كَلِيتْ كلَّتٌ : see
 acute, or penetrating, in the transacting of affairs. (TŞ, L.) [See also orمُلَتْ.]

## كلتب

Q. 1. pimp. (IAąr.) See assigns to this verb the signification Dissimulatione, astutia, usus est in rebus; as from the $\mathbf{K}$,

