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 كُركُم, q. v.: or, as some say, resembling څُوځ : (Msb:) or a certain thing, yellow, like the [garments of the kind called . ), that comes forth upon the [trees called] رمْث, between the last part of summer and the first part of minter, (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] عرعر and co 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 see, 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 con, 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 اِسْپَركُ]; and in Turkish, الاحدد (TK.) [Freytag adds to what he has given on this word from the K, S, TK, as follows: "Memecylon tinctorium. Sprengel. hist. med., t. ii., p. 444, ed. tert. (ubi escriptum est). Spreng. hist. rei herb., t. i., p. 258. Avicenn. p. 110."]

. وَرِيسٌ see : 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 مُنَصَار. (Lth, K.) — A pigeon that is red inclining to yellowness: (M:) or a pigeon inclining to redness and yellowness. (K.) — See also

A garment dyed with وَرِسْ ; as also أَوْرِسْ and أَوْرِسْ (M) and أَوْرِسْ (M, A.) You say, مُلْحَفَةٌ وَرِيسَةٌ (so in some copies of the Ṣ and Ķ) or أَرْسِيَّةٌ وَرِيسَةٌ (as in other copies of the Ṣ and Ķ, and thus in a copy of the Msb,) [An outer wrapping garment] dyed with ; ورس (Ṣ, Msb, Ķ;) i. q. أَمُورَسَةٌ (Ķ;) which latter epithet is sometimes used. (Msb.) — See also وَأُوسُ.

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

signifies " possessing dates ;" (AḤn ;) and likewise has the last of these significations: (TA:) مورس ا also signifies the same as وَارِسْ, applied to a tree of the kind abovementioned; (A, K;) but is very rare, though agreeable with analogy:  $(\c{K}:)$  it is said  $(\c{M})$ one should not say مُورس ; (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 صَحْرَةٌ وَارِسَةٌ بِالطُّحْلُبِ, green. (M.) You say also, A rock overspread with the green substance called , 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, جَمَلُ وَارِسَ الحمرة A camel intensely red. (Ṣgh.) And [app., Bright-coloured saffron] زَعْفُرانُ وارسُ (A.) See also وريس.

. وَارِسُ see : مورس

in two places. وُرِيسٌ see وُرِيسٌ, in two

## ورش

أَرُوشْ ، (S, A, K,) aor. يَرِشُ , inf. n. (K) and وَرُشُ (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.) and وُرُوشٌ Also, (K,) inf. n. وَرُوشٌ and مِرْشُ He are vehemently and greedily: (Ibn-'Abhad, A, K:) but accord. to IAar, رُوش, with the rá first, signifies the "eating much;" and وُرْشُ, with the waw first, the eating little. (TA.) - Also, (K,) inf. n. وَرُثْنَى, (TA,) He coveted; longed; yearned; eagerly desired; strove to acquire, obtain, or attain. (Ibn-Abbad, K.) You say, وَرْشَ لِـ He coveted it; &c. (TK.) \_ وَرَشَ إليه ورش (A, K,) inf. n. عَلَيْهِم, (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, you say, وَارِشُ but see : وَغَلَ عَلَيْهُمْ (TA.) He incited such a one against وَرَشَ فَلَانًا بِفُلَانِ such a one: (Ibn-'Abbad, TA:) in the K, erroneously, وَرَشَى فُلَانٌ بِفُلَان بِفُلَان (TA.) See also 2.

2. وَرَشَ بَيْنَ القَوْمِ (Ṣ,) inf. n. تُوْرِيشٌ, (Ṣ,) لِهُ بَيْنَ القَوْمِ (Ṣ,) He excited discord, dissension, disorder, strife, quarrelling, or animosity, between, or among, the people; syn. مَرَّشُ ; (Ṣ, Ķ;) as also أَرْشُ (Ṣ) [and هَرَّشُ ]. See also 1, last signification.

وَرَشَانَ A certain bird, (Ṣ, Mgh, Ķ,) of the pigeon-kind, (AḤát, Mgh, Mṣb,) or resembling the pigeon, (TA,) also called سَاقُ حَسِّر, (Ṣ, Mṣb,

K,) which is the male of the قَمَارِي [or kind of collared turtle-doves of which a single female is called قَمْرِيُّة (see قُمْرِيُّ)], (Mab,) of the birds of the desert, (TA,) the flesh of which is lighter than that of the [common] pigeon: (K:) fem. with S, Mgh, Msb, K) and وَرَاشِينُ (K:) pl. وَرَاشِينُ is a pl. of كُرُوانْ Ş, Mşb, K,) like as ورشانْ contr. to rule. (S.) It is said in a proverb, بعِلَّة 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

## 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 (Ṣ, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. ورطه (Ṣ, Mṣb,) He made him to fall into what is termed ورطة (Ṣroperly and also tropically, or in its primary sense and also in any of its subordinate senses]; as also اورطه (Ṣ, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. ايراط (Mṣb:) 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. (Mṣb.) ورط ابله ورط ابله المنافق + 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 الها. (K.) [See also 1, and 3.]

3. وراطة (S, Msb, TA) and وراطة (TA) [The act of mutually making to fall into what is termed ورطة = 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; (S, Msb;) and the acting, or advising, or counselling, dishonestly, or insincerely; (S, Msb, TA;) and وراطة and وراطة and وراطة وراطة