

one, or another, of the qualities denoted by the following explanations of قَنَحَ: (L:) the primary signification is softness, or suppleness: (Aṣ, S, L:) in a man, it is width, or breadth, and softness, or suppleness, of the hand and foot: (S:) or it signifies laxness, and softness, or suppleness, (L, K,) and width, or breadth, (L,) in the joints: (L, K:) or softness, or suppleness, in the joints &c.: (L:) or width, or breadth, and length, of the hand and foot: (L, K:) and in a lion, it is width, or breadth, of the claws, and softness, or suppleness, of the joints: (L:) in camels, i. q. طَرَقَ [i. e. weakness in the knees; &c.; as inf. n. of طَرَقَ, q. v., the having weakness in the knees; &c.]; (L;) or in camels it is the like of طَرَقَ: (K, TA: [in the CK, erroneously, طَرَقَ:]) and in the legs, or hind legs, (فِي الرَّجْلَيْنِ,) it is length of the bone, and paucity of the flesh. (L.) = قَنَحَ, (T, S, A, Mgh, K,) aor. 2, (TK,) inf. n. قَنَحَ; (S, TA;) and قَنَحَ, (K,) inf. n. قَنَحَ; (TA;) He made [or spread] wide his أصابع [here meaning toes], and made them lax: (K:) or he bent, and made supple, his toes in his sitting [in prayer]: (S:) or he bent his toes towards the sole of the foot in prostration; so accord. to Yahya Ibn-Sa'eed: (TA:) or he (a person [sitting] in the act of التَّسْبُودِ [q. v.]) made his toes supple, and pressed the joints thereof towards the sole of the foot: (A:) or he bent his toes towards the upper side of the foot, (T, Mgh, TA,) not towards the sole thereof. (T, TA.) [See also قَنَحَ.]

2: see the preceding paragraph, latter half.

4. افتخ He (a man, TA) was, or became, fatigued, (K,) or relaxed and fatigued, (TA,) and out of breath. (K, TA.)

5. قَنَحَتْ is said of a woman [as meaning She put on, or wore, a ring of the kind termed قَنَحَةٌ, or rings such as are termed قَنَحَ]. (A: in which it is added, وَكَانَتْ نِسَاؤُهُمْ يَتَّقَنْنَ فِي أَصَابِعِهِنَّ العُشْرُ [And their women used to wear قَنَحَ upon their ten fingers or toes; i. e. upon all their fingers and the thumbs or upon all their toes].)

قَنَحَ: see قَنَحَةٌ. — Also Any [little bell such as is termed] جَلْجَلُ, (K,) thus in all the copies of the K that we have, but in the L any خَلْخَالُ [i. e. anklet], (TA,) that does not make a sound. (K, TA.) = And The inner side of the part between the upper arm and the fore arm; as also قَنَحَةٌ. (TA.)

قَنَحَةٌ: see what next follows.

قَنَحَةٌ (S, L, K, &c.) and قَنَحَةٌ (K,) the latter disapproved by MF, but mentioned by more than one of the leading authorities respecting strange words, (TA,) خَاتِمٌ [here improperly used as meaning simply ring] without a stone, or gem: (A:) or a ring (حَلَقَةٌ) of silver without a stone, or gem; if having in it a stone, or gem, it is called خَاتِمٌ: or خَاتِمٌ [meaning ring] (L, K) of large size, (K,) upon [a finger of] the hand

and [upon a toe of] the foot, (L, K,) with, and without, a stone, or gem: (L:) or a ring (حَلَقَةٌ), (L, K,) of silver, (K,) worn on the إصبع [i. e. finger], (L,) like a خَاتِمٌ: (L, K:) pl. قَنَحَاتُ [or rather this is a coll. gen. n. of which قَنَحَةٌ is the n. un.] (S, A, L, K) and قَنَحَاتُ (S, L, K) and قَنُوحُ (L, K) and قَنَاحُ: (L:) the women sometimes put them upon their toes: (S:) or they are properly upon the toes: (IB:) the women of the Time of Ignorance used to put them upon their عَشْرَ [i. e. ten fingers or toes]. (L.) = See also قَنَحَ.

قَنُوحُ The joints of the claws of the lion. (K.) — And a pl. of قَنَحَةٌ [q. v.]. (L, K.)

قَنَحَ Having the quality termed قَنَحَ [expl. in the first sentence of this art.]: as an epithet applied to a man, wide, or broad, in the hand and foot, with softness, or suppleness: (S:) or it signifies lax, or relaxed, and soft, or supple, and wide, or broad, in the joints: or soft, or supple, in the joints &c.: (L:) and, applied to a lion, wide, or broad, in the fore and hind feet, with softness, or suppleness: (L, K:\*) fem. قَنَحَاءُ: and pl. قَنَحَاتُ.

(S, L.) [See an ex. in a verse cited voce رَوْحَ.] — The fem., applied to a she-camel, means Having what is termed طَرَقَ [expl. above: see 1].

(L.) And قَنَحَ الأُخْلَافِ, so applied, Whose teats rise towards her belly; denoting a quality discommended; but the like in the woman and in the cloven-hoofed animal is commended. (K) — Also (i. e. the fem.) Any female bird having lax, or relaxed, wings: afterwards used as a name for the eagle: (MF:) or it is an epithet applied to an eagle; you say عَقَابٌ قَنَحَاءُ, (S, L, K,) meaning an eagle having soft, or supple, wings; (L, K;) because, when it descends, it contracts its wings, and this is only from softness, or suppleness. (S, L.) — And, applied to a foot, accord. to Aṣ, Soft, or supple: and accord. to AA, having in it a crookedness, or curvature.

(TA.) Frogs are قَنَحَ الأَرْجُلِ [app. meaning Soft, or supple, in the hind legs]. (A, TA.) — أَقَنَحَ, applied to a gazelle, (A,) or to a man, (K,) means Languid in respect of the eye. (A, K.) = And قَنَحَاءُ signifies also A thing, (K, TA,) four-sided, (TA,) resembling a مَلْبَنٌ [app. here meaning the thing thus called upon which bricks are carried from place to place], of wood, upon which the gatherer of [wild] honey sits: (K, TA:) then he is drawn, or pulled, [up] from above, until he reaches the place of the honey [which is generally in a cliff]. (TA.)

قَنَحَاتُ Certain things, or little things, (هَنَوَاتُ) of the [fungi termed] قُفُوعُ, which, when they first come forth, are thought to be truffles, until they are extracted, whereupon they are known: (K, TA:) so says AHn, without mentioning a sing. thereof. (TA.)

قتر

1. قَتَرَ, aor. 2 and 3, inf. n. قَتُورٌ and قَتَارٌ, [the

latter is thus accord. to the M, and some copies of the K, and in the TA is said to be like قَوْرَابُ, but in the CK and one MS. copy of the K I find it written قَتَارٌ.] It (a thing, M, TA) remitted, or became allayed, or still, after vehemence; and became gentle after violence. (M, K, TA.) — قَتَرَ, (Mṣb, TA,) aor. 2, inf. n. قَتُورٌ, (Mṣb,) † He remitted, flagged, or became remiss, or languid, in his work, or labour: (TA:) he remitted therein after vigour, or vehemence; became gentle therein after violence. (Mṣb.) — Hence, (Mṣb,) قَتَرَ الحَرَّ, (S, O, Mṣb, TA,) aor. 2, (S, O,) inf. n. قَتُورٌ (Mṣb) and قَتُورٌ, (S, O, Mṣb,) † The heat remitted after vehemence; became gentle after violence: (Mṣb, TA:) the heat remitted, abated, or flagged; became languid and faint: and the verb is used in like manner of other things; (S;) for instance, of a price: (Fr, in TA, art. قَطَ:) and of a man, signifying he was, or became, [languid, languid and faint, or] lax in the joints; (Ham p. 799;) [as also قَتَرَ, occurring in the K in art. خَتَرَ, &c.]. And قَتَرَ البُرْدَ † The cold abated, or remitted; or became allayed. (TA.) — And قَتَرَ المَاءَ [The water abated in heat so as to become tepid, or lukewarm, or between hot and cold; (see قَاتِرٌ);] the water ceased to be hot. (M, K.) — قَتَرَ جِسْمَهُ, (M, K,) aor. 2, (M,) inf. n. قَتُورٌ, (M, K,) † His body became [languid; or] lax in the joints, and weak. (M, K.) — And قَتَرَ الطَّرْفَ † The look of the eye, or eyes, became languishing, or languid; expl. by انكسر نظره. (IKtt, TA.) [See قَطَرٌ, below; and see also 4.] — قَتَرَهُ He measured it by the قَتَرُ: (M, O, K:) like شَبَرَهُ “he measured it by the شَبَرُ.” (M, O.)

2. قَتَرَهُ, inf. n. قَتِيرٌ, He made it (a thing, M, O) to remit, or become allayed or still, after vehemence; and to become gentle after violence. (M, O, K.) — † He made him (a worker) to remit, flag, or become remiss, or languid. (TA.) — قَتَرَ اللهُ الحَرَّ, inf. n. as above, † God made the heat to remit after vehemence; to become gentle after violence: (Mṣb, TA:) made it to remit, abate, or flag; to become languid and faint. (S.) [And قَتَرَ البُرْدَ † He made the cold to remit, or become allayed. — قَتَرَ المَاءَ He made the water to abate in heat so as to become tepid. See 1.] — قَتَرَ جَسَدَهُ † It (beverage) heated his body, and made it to become languid, or lax in the joints, and weak: or, as some say, قَتَرَهُ and قَتَرَهُ both signify the same, i. e., it made him, or it, [a man's body,] to become languid, or lax in the joints, and weak: (TA:) or the latter, it (disease, M, K, and intoxication, M) rendered him weak, or faint: (M, K:) and قَتَرَ also signifies [without its objective complement's being expressed] it (beverage) rendered its drinker languid, or lax in the joints, and weak; (K;) or it may have this meaning. (O.) = قَتَرَ السَّحَابَ, inf. n. as above, † The cloud continued motionless, and prepared to discharge rain: (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K:) or rained, and discharged all its water, and left off, and continued motionless: (Aṣ, TA:) or became motionless: so