

الإعْرَجُ and الأَعْرَجُ and the like; and such are not forbidden, because by them is not meant reproach, or disparagement, but they are meant as mere appellations given with the approval of the persons to whom they are applied. (Mṣb.) [A لَقَب is distinguished from a كُنْيَة, q. v.] Pl. الأَقَاب. (S, K.) — [لقب أسير] The appellation given to a noun by substituting ف, ع, and ل for its radical letters. See 2.]

## لقث

1. لَقِثَ, [aor. ٤,] inf. n. لَقِثٌ; and لَقِثٌ, inf. n. تَلْقِثٌ; He mixed [a thing]. (K.) [The former verb is as above accord. to the TK: but it seems to be implied in the K that it is لَقِثَ, aor. ٤, as well in the above sense as in that here following.] — لَقِثَ, aor. ٤, inf. n. لَقِثٌ, He took [a thing] quickly, and altogether. (K.) But this is not of established authority. (TA.)

2: see 1.

## لقح

1. لَقِحَتْ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. ٤, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. لَقْحٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and لَقْحٌ (K) and لَقَّاحٌ; (S, K;) and لَقِحَتْ بِالنَّوْدِ, in the pass. form; (Mṣb;) She (a camel) conceived, or became pregnant; (Mṣb, TA;) received [into her womb] the seed of the stallion. (K.) — لَقِحَتْ (inf. n. لَقْحٌ, syn. حَبَلٌ, K, TA: in the CK حَبَلٌ:) She (a woman) conceived, or became pregnant. (Sh, T, L.) — أَمْرًا سَرِيعَةً اللَّقْحِ A woman quick in conceiving, or becoming pregnant. The like is said with respect to any female. Perhaps the word thus used has this signification properly, or perhaps tropically. (TA.) — أَسْرَتْ, لَقَّاحًا, and لَقَّاحًا, She (a camel) concealed her having conceived, or become pregnant: i. e., she did not show signs of her having conceived by raising her tail and elevating her nose. (L.) — لَقِحَتْ الشَّيْبُ, or لَقِحَتْ, (as in different copies of the S,) [The palm-trees became fecundated by the process termed إِنْقَاحٌ: see 4]: and of a single palm-tree (نَخْلَةٌ) you say لَقِحَتْ, or لَقِحَتْ, without teshdeed; (so, again, in different copies of the S;) and تَلَقَّحَتْ. (S, art. أهر.) — لَقَّحَ العِجَافُ, inf. n. لَقْحٌ, [The lands in which was no good became fecundated. (L.) [See also أعجف عن.] لَقِحَتْ الحَرْبُ: see a verse cited

2: see 4.

4. إِنْقَاحُ النَّاقَةِ, (S, Mṣb,) inf. n. إِنْقَاحٌ; (Mṣb;) and لَقَّحَهَا, (A,) [inf. n. تَلْقِيحٌ:] The stallion-camel made the she-camel to conceive, or

become pregnant; impregnated her; got her with young. (Mṣb.) — إِنْقَاحُ النَّخْلَةِ, inf. n. إِنْقَاحٌ, [and quasi-inf. n. لَقَّاحٌ, q. v.; et vide infra;] and لَقَّحَهَا, inf. n. تَلْقِيحٌ; (S, Mṣb, A, K;) and لَقَّحَهَا, inf. n. لَقْحٌ; (K;) † He fecundated the palm-tree by means of the لَقَّاح, or spadix of the male tree, which is bruised, or brayed, and sprinkled [upon the spadix of the female]: (A:) or, by inserting a stalk of a raceme of the male tree into the spathe [of the female, after shaking off the pollen of the former upon the spadix of the female; for such is the general practice]: this is done in the following manner: you leave the spathe of the [female] palm-tree two or three nights after its bursting open: then you take a stalk of a raceme of the male tree, which is best if old, of the preceding year, and insert it into the spadix [of the female, after shaking off the pollen, as above mentioned]; and this you do according to a certain measure: it should not be done but by a man acquainted with the manner of proceeding in this case; for if he be ignorant, and do too much, he turns the spathe, and mars it; and if he do too little, many of the dates produced will be without stones; and if he do it not at all to the palm-tree, he will derive no advantage from the spadix thereof that year: (L:) † لَقْحٌ is the name of that which is taken from the male palm-tree (الفحل): so in the I.: in the K, الفحل: to be inserted in the other, [namely the spathe of the female]. (L, K.) [See also لَقَّاحٌ. In the CK, for إِسْرَمًا أَخَذَ الخ, we find إِسْرَمًا أَخَذَ الخ, giving a different and false meaning.] اتَّشَقَّحَ, or جَاءَنَا زَمَنُ اللَّقَّاحِ, The time of the fecundating of the palm-trees has come to us. (L.) — أَتَّقَحَتِ الرِّيحُ السَّحَابَ (S) † The wind impregnated, or fecundated, the cloud, or clouds; (L;) and in like manner, أَتَّقَحَتِ الرِّيحُ الشَّجَرَ, [The winds fecundated the trees] (K) [and the like]. (TA.) — أَتَّقَحَتِ بَيْنَهُمْ شَرًّا, He engendered, or caused, evil, or mischief, between them. (A.) — جَرَّبَ الأُمُورَ فَلَقَّحَتْ عَقْلَهُ † [He became experienced in affairs, and they fecundated his intellect]. (A.) — النَّظْرُ فِي عَوَاقِبِ الأُمُورِ † [Consideration of the results, or issues, of things is (a means of) fecundation of the intellects]. (A.) — لَا تَلْقِحْ بِلَعْنَتِكَ بِالأَيْمَانِ † [Make not thy merchandise productive of a high price by means of oaths]. (A.)

5. تَلَقَّحَتْ She (a camel) pretended that she had conceived, or become pregnant, (by raising her tail, in order that the stallion might not approach her, TA,) when this was not really the case. (Fr, S, K.) — See 1.

10. اسْتَلْقَحَتْ النَّخْلَةَ † The palm-tree attained to the proper period for its being fecundated by

the process termed إِنْقَاحٌ: [see 4: or required to be so fecundated]. (K.)

لَقَّحَ: inf. n. of ل. q. v. — see الأَلْقَحُ النَّخْلَةَ, and see لَقَّاحٌ.

لَقَّحَةٌ: see لَقَّحَةٌ and لَقَّحَةٌ.

لَقَّحَةٌ (K) and لَقَّحَةٌ (TA) † A woman suckling; or a woman who suckles. (K.) — See لَقَّحَةٌ.

لَقَّاحٌ † The thing [namely flowers or pollen] with which a female palm-tree is fecundated, (S, L, K,) taken from a male palm-tree; (L;) the spadix of a male palm-tree, (A, K,) with which a female palm-tree is fecundated, it being bruised, or brayed, and sprinkled [upon the spadix of the female]. (A.) [See also لَقَّحٌ, voce الأَلْقَحُ, and لَقَّاحٌ.] — لَقَّاحٌ أَيْ لَقَّاحٌ A tribe that does not submit to kings, (S, K,) and that has not been governed by a king: (L:) or, that has not suffered captivity in the time of paganism. (S, K.) — See 1.

لَقَّاحٌ The semen genitale (L, K) of a stallion camel, and horse, and † of a man. (L.) I'Ab, being asked respecting a man who had two wives, one of whom suckled a boy, and the other a girl, [not his own children,] whether the boy might marry the girl, answered "No; because the لَقَّاح [i. e., لَقَّاحٌ or لَقَّاحٌ, as shown below,] is one:" meaning, says Lth, that the semen genitale which impregnated them both, and which was the source of the milk of both, was one, and that the two sucklings had thus become as though they were the children of the two women's husband: but, says Az, لَقَّاحٌ may here be a quasi-inf. n., syn. with لَقَّاحٌ; like عَطَاءٌ and إِنْقَاحٌ &c.: (L:) [and the like is said in the Mṣb.] لَقَّاحٌ and لَقَّاحٌ, with fet-ḥ and kesr, are subst. from الأَلْقَحُ, [q. v.] syn. with إِنْقَاحٌ, signifying impregnation, or the getting with young; and so in the answer of I'Ab above mentioned. (Mṣb.)

لَقَّاحٌ A camel (S, K) itself: (S:) pl. لَقَّاحٌ. (S, K.) — See لَقَّاحٌ and لَقَّحَةٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and لَقَّحَةٌ (Mṣb, K,) applied to a she-camel, i. q. حَلُوبٌ [meaning Milk, and a milch camel]: (S, Mṣb, K:) but Az says, that the former only is used as an epithet; you say هَذِهِ لَقَّحَةٌ فَلَانٍ, and not لَقَّحَةٌ, but نَاقَةٌ لَقَّحَةٌ, (TA:) or لَقَّحَةٌ is [an epithet] applied to a she-camel during the first two or three months after her having brought forth; and after this she is termed لَبُونٌ: (AA, S, K:) and accord. to some, لَقَّحَةٌ signifies a milch camel abounding with