

(TA.) — أرض بقلعَة Land containing [or diversified with] small pebbles. (TA.) — سَنَةٌ بقلعَة † A barren, or an unfruitful, year: (S, K:) or a year in which is fruitfulness and barrenness. (S, Mṣb, K.) And عَامٌ أَبْقِعُ † A year in which the rain falls in places of the land, not universally. (TA.) And عَامٌ أَبْقِعُ (K,) the dim. form being used to denote terribleness, (TA.) † A year of little rain. (K, TA.)

أَبْقِعُ, dim. of أَبْقِعُ, which see, last sentence.

هُوَ مَبْقِعُ الرَّجْلَيْنِ He has his legs netted by water in some places, so that their [general] colour is different from the colour of those places. (TA.)

### بقل

1. بَقْلٌ: see 4, in two places. — [Hence,] said of a boy's face, (S, Mgh, K,) aor. ُ, inf. n. بَقُولٌ, (S,) † It put forth its beard, (S, TA,) or hair; (K;) as also بَقِلُ and بَقِلٌ; (K;) or this last is not allowable: (S:) similar to أَخْضَرَ said of a boy's mustache. (Mgh.) — And said of a camel's tush, † It cut, or came forth. (ISk, S, TA.) — † It (a thing, TA) appeared: (K, TA:) derived from بَقْلٌ, q. v. (TA.) = He collected [plants, or herbs, of the kind termed] بَقْلٌ for his camel. (Fr, K.) — بَقَلَ البَقْلُ He cut the بقل: so in the "Mufradat." (TA.)

2. بَقَلَ, inf. n. تَبْقِيلٌ, He (a pastor) left camels to pasture upon بَقْلٌ. (TA.) — And, [hence, app.,] inf. n. as above, i. q. سَاسٌ. (Sgh, K.) You say, بَقَلَ الدَّابَّةَ, i. e. سَاسَهَا, meaning He tended, or took care of, the beast well. (TK.) = See also 1.

4. ابْقَلَتِ الأَرْضُ The land produced [plants, or herbs, of the kind termed] بَقْلٌ: (Mṣb:) or produced its بقل: (S:) or produced plants, or herbage: (K:) or became green with plants, or herbage: (Mgh:) and بَقَلَتْ signifies the same: (IDrd, K:) both are chaste words. (IDrd, TA.) In like manner one says also of a place, ابْقَلُ, (JK, Mṣb,) from بَقْلٌ. (Mṣb.) — ابْقَلُ الرِّمْتُ The [tree, or shrub, called] رِمْتٌ became green; as also بَقْلٌ: (K:) or it put forth what resembled young wingless locusts, and the greenness of its leaves became apparent. (S. [See also حَنْطٌ.]) And ابْقَلُ الشَّجَرُ The trees put forth their بَاقِلٌ [q. v., app. buds,] in the days of the ربيع [or spring], before their leaves became apparent: (JK:) or they put forth, in the time of the ربيع, in their sides, what resembled the necks of locusts. (TA.) — See also 1. — ابْقَلُ القَوْمُ The people, or company of men, found [plants, or herbs, such as are termed] بَقْلٌ. (Mṣb.) — See also 8. — ابْقَلُ وَجْهَهُ † He (God) made his (a boy's) face to put forth its hair, (K, TA,) meaning, its beard. (TA.)

5. تَبْقَلُ He went forth seeking [plants, or herbs, of the kind called] بَقْلٌ. (K.) — See also 8, in three places.

8. ابْتَقَلُ الحِمَارُ, and تَبْقَلُ; (S;) or ابْتَقَلْتُ

المَاشِيَةَ (K,) or الإِبِلُ, (JK,) and تَبْقَلْتُ; (JK, K;) The ass, or the beasts, or camels, pastured upon [plants, or herbs, of the kind called] بَقْلٌ: (S, K:) or became fat from pasturing upon بقل. (JK.) — And ابْتَقَلُ القَوْمُ The people, or company of men, had their cattle pasturing upon بَقْلٌ; as also تَبْقَلُوا and ابْقَلُوا: (K:) or they pastured their cattle upon بقل. (JK.)

بَقْلٌ a word of which the meaning is well known; (S;) [Leguminous, or tender, plants; such as we term herbs; i. e. plants, or vegetables, that may be gathered with the hand, or depastured down to the ground, and that are only annuals;] plants which are neither shrubs nor trees; (Lth, JK, \* Mgh;) such as, when depastured, have no stem remaining; thus differing from trees and shrubs, which have stems remaining [when they have been depastured]: (Lth, Mgh:) or the herbs, or herbage, produced by [the rain, or the season, called] the ربيع: (Mgh:) or whatever herbs, or plants, grow from seed, (AHn, Mgh, K, \*) not upon a permanent أُرُومَةٌ [i. e. root-stock, or root]: (AHn, K:) and accord. to this definition may be explained the saying that the cucumber is of the things termed بَقُولٌ [pl. of بَقْلٌ, meaning sorts, or species, of بَقْلٌ], not of those termed فَوَاكِهِ: (Mgh:) or the kind of which the root and branch do not last in the winter: (Er-Rāghib, TA:) or, it is said, (S, Mgh,) any plants, or herbs, whereby the earth becomes green: (S, IF, Mgh, Mṣb:) [pl. of pauc. أَبْقَالٌ: the pl. of mult. has been mentioned above:] the n. un. is with ة, i. e. بَقْلَةٌ. (S, K.) Hence the prov., لَا تَنْبِتُ البَقْلَةَ إِلَّا الحَقْلَةَ [Nothing produces the leguminous, or tender, plant, or herb, but the clear and open piece of good land]: (TA:) [i. e., only a good parent produces good offspring: (see Freytag's Arab. Prov. ii. 516:)] it is said to be applied to the case of a vile saying proceeding from a vile man. (TA in art. حَقْل.) The saying بَاعَ الزَّرْعَ وَهُوَ بَقْلٌ means [He sold the seed-produce] when it was green, not yet ripe. (Mgh.) — البَقْلَةُ, also, and البَقْلَةُ الحَمِقَاءُ, (S,) or بَقْلَةٌ, (K,) or all these, (TA,) signify the same as الرِّجْلَةُ [i. e. Purslane; called by these names in the present day]; (S, K;) and so البَقْلَةُ اللِّينَةُ and البَقْلَةُ المَبَارِكَةُ: or this last, i. q. البَنْدِيَاءُ [i. e. wild and garden succory, or endive]. (K.) — البَقْلَةُ الأَنْصَارُ i. q. الكَرْنُبُ [or الكَرْنُبُ, q. v., the name now given to Cabbage: in the CK الكَرْنُبُ]. (K.) — بَقْلَةُ الخَطَاطِيفِ [Chelidonium, or celandine; thus called in the present day;] i. q. العُرُوقُ الصُّفْرُ. (K.) — بَقْلَةُ المَلِكِ i. q. الشَّاهْتَرَجُ [Fumaria officinalis, or common fumitory]. (K.) — البَقْلَةُ البَارِدَةُ i. q. اللِّبْلَابُ [now commonly applied to the Dolichos lablab of Linnæus; but Golius explains the former appellation by hedera, i. e. ivy, though only as on the authority of the K]. (K.) — البَقْلَةُ الذهبية i. q. القَطْفُ [or القَطْفُ, a name now given to Atriplex, or orache: Golius explains the former appellation by spinachium seu atriplex; and the latter, in its proper art., by atriplex herba, and androsænum]. (K.) — البَقْلَةُ اليَهودية [Sonchus, or son-thistle; thus called

in the present day]. (TA voce خُبَّازٌ, q. v.) — البَقْلَةُ اليمانية [Blitum, or blite; and particularly the species called strawberry blite;] a certain herb. (K.) — البَقْلَةُ الأترجية [Citrago, or balm-gentle;] a certain herb. (K.) — بَقْلَةُ الصَّبِّ and بَقْلَةُ الرِّمَالِ and بَقْلَةُ الرِّمَالِ and [in the CK "or"] بَقْلَةُ البَرَارِي and البَقْلَةُ الحَمَضَاءُ, (K, TA,) or البَقْلَةُ الحَامِضَةُ, (CK,) are also Certain herbs. (K.) — بَقُولُ الأوجاع A certain plant proved by experience to remove pains from the belly. (K, TA.)

بَقْلٌ and مَبْقِلٌ [A country, or region, or district, producing plants, or herbs, of the kind termed بَقْلٌ]. (JK.) And أَرْضٌ بَقْلَةٌ, (Mṣb, K,) [in the CK بَقْلَةٌ, but it is] like فَرِحَةٌ, (TA,) and مَبْقِيلَةٌ and مَبْقِيلَةٌ, (JK, Mṣb, K,) Land producing بَقْلٌ: (Mṣb:) or producing plants, or herbage: (K:) and the first and † second of these, (K,) and بَقْلَانَةٌ, erroneously written in the copies of the K بَقَانَةٌ, without teshdeed, (TA,) and مَبْقِيلَةٌ and مَبْقِيلَةٌ, (K,) land having, or containing, بَقْلٌ (K, \* TA) of [the rain, or season, called] the ربيع: (K:) or مَبْقِيلَةٌ [used alone, as a subst.,] signifies a land having, or containing, بَقْلٌ; (JK;) or a place of بَقْلٌ: (S:) and بَاقِلٌ [app. as meaning producing بَقْلٌ] is applied as an epithet to a place; (JK, Mṣb;) but not مَبْقِلٌ; (JK;) or this last sometimes occurs, thus applied. (IJ, IB.)

بَقْلٌ The [plants, or herbs, termed] بَقْلٌ of [the rain, or season, called] the ربيع. (JK, K, TA.)

أَرْضٌ بَقِيلَةٌ: see بَقِلٌ, in two places.

بَقُولِيٌّ Of, or relating to, the plants, or herbs, termed بَقْلٌ: from the pl. بَقُولٌ.]

بَقَّالٌ [properly A green-grocer; i. e.] a seller of تَرَةٌ [Persian for بَقْلٌ]: and [by extension of its application] a shop-keeper: (KL:) or a seller of dry fruits: (Ibn-Es-Sem'ānee, TA:) vulgarly, a seller of catables [of various kinds, and particularly of dried and salted provisions, cheese, &c.; a grocer]; correctly, بَدَّالٌ. (AHeyth, T in art. بَقْل.) — أَرْضٌ بَقَالَةٌ: see بَقْلٌ.

بَاقِلٌ: see بَقْلٌ. — Also, as an epithet applied to the [tree, or shrub, called] رِمْتٌ, (S, K,) Becoming green: (K:) or putting forth what resemble young wingless locusts, and showing the greenness of its leaves: they did not say مَبْقِلٌ [in this sense], in like manner as [it is commonly asserted that] they did not say مَوْرِسٌ, from أَوْرَسٌ, but وَارِسٌ. (S.) — Also What comes forth, or come forth, in the sides of trees, in the days of the ربيع [or spring], before their leaves become apparent. (JK.) [See 4.]

بَاقِلِيٌّ and بَاقِلِيَّةٌ, (JK, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) the former with teshdeed and the latter without teshdeed, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) and بَاقِلِيٌّ, (K,) [every one with tenween when it has not the article ال,