see the next preceding paragraph.

is its pl.: and signifies The legs; (M, Ķ;) because they bear the man. (TA.) - And The sinews, or tendons, of the foot and of the fore arm; (M, K;) and the [veins called the] رواهش (M, K) thereof. (M, TA. [See .]) — See also .مَحْمَلُ

of which the primary signification is] مَحْمِل A place of bearing or carrying], (S, Mgh, Msb, which primarily signifies An instrument for bearing or carrying], (M, Mgh,) or the latter is allowable, (Msb,) The [kind of vehicle called] ; هُودُج (Mşb;) as also * جَهْلُ (Mşb;) (Mşb;) المُودُج K:) or the large مودج termed : (Mgh:) or a pair of dorsers, or panniers, or oblong chests, (شقّان) upon a camel, in which are borne two equal loads, (K,) [and which, with a small tent over them, compose a **test**;] first made use of by El-Hajjáj Ibn-Yoosuf Eth-Thahafee: (TA:) مَحَامِلُ (. Ş:) مَحَامِل of the pilgrims : being the pl. (K.) Hence, مَصَامِلتَى A seller of ريا بالله (K.) [What is now particularly termed the محمل (vulgarly pronounced) محمل) of the pilgrims is an ornamented, which is borne by a camel, but without a rider, and is regarded as the royal banner of the caravan; such as is described and figured in my work on the Modern Egyptians. (See also مُحَارَة, in art.)] Its application to t The camel that bears the one is tropical. (Mgh.) [See also مُعْلُ. The assertion that it signifies also the silk covering that is sent every year for the Kaabeh is erroneous. This covering is sent from Cairo, with the baggage of the chief of the Egyptian pilgrim-caravan.] ____ Also مَحْمَلٌ * , (K,) or مَحْمَلٌ , (M,) A basket (زَنَّبِيل) in which grapes are carried to the place where they are to be dried; and so Valat. (K.) There is + أَمَا عَلَى فُلَانٍ مَحْمِلْ , One says also _____ no ground of reliance upon such a one; syn. : (S:) or no relying, or reliance: (MA:) or no ground (lit. place) for imposing upon such a one the accomplishment of one's wants. (M, مَا عَلَى البَعير مَحْبِلٌ مِنْ ثِعَل الجِهْل And (TA.) +[There is no ground of reliance, or no relying, upon the camel, by reason of the heaviness of the load.] (TA.)

A woman, (Ş, M, K,) and a she-camel, (S, M,) who yields her milk without being pregnant. (S, M, K.)

in two places. ... The of a sword (S, Msb,* K) &c. ; (Msb ;) i. e. علاقة its suspensory thong [or cord or shoulder-belt], by which the weaver hangs it upon his nech; (Ş, TA;) as also مَالَةً (Ş, Mşb, K) and * مَالَةً (Ş, TA;) of the bow is similar مَسَالَة ♥ and the to that of the sword: the wearer throws it upon his right shoulder, and puts forth his left arm from it, so that the bow is on his back : (AHn, TA:) the pl. of مَحْمَلٌ is مَحَاملُ : (Az, Mşb:) and that of جَمَالَة (Ş, Mşb,) or of حَمَالَة (Kh, TA,) is مَبَائِلُ ; (Kh, S, TA;) or, accord. to Aş, حَمَائِل has no proper sing., its sing. being

only محمَدًا. (S, TA.)_Dhu-r-Rummeh applies it to 1 The root of a tree; (S, K;) likening this to the محمل of a sword. (إلا أَنَّ تَعَرِي محمل and * محمل the محمل f a sword. (ج.) محمل and * محمل the veins in the root and skin of the penis. (M, K.)

A she-camel heavily burdened, or نَاقَةُ مُحَمَّلَةً overburdened. (TA.)

Also ‡ A fortunate مَحْمَولُ man: from the riding of beasts such as are termed فَرْهُ, (K,* TA,) i. e. brisk, sharp, and strong. (TA in art. فره.) _ [In logic, + A predicate : and + an accident : in each of these senses contr. [.مَوْضُوعٌ of

مَحْمُولَة A dust-coloured wheat, (K, TA,) like the pod of the cotton-plant, (TA,) having many grains, (K, TA,) and large ears, and of much increase, but not approved in colour nor in taste : so in the M. (TA.)

+ One who is unable to answer thee; and who does it not, to preserve thine affection. (TA.)

see 6, last sentence. مُتَحَامَلٌ

A month that brings people into شَهْرُ مُسْتَحْمِلُ difficulty, or distress; (K, TA;) that is not as it should be. (TA.) Such is said by the Arabs to be the case إذا نَحَرَ هِلَالٌ شِهَالًا [app. meaning when a new moon faces a north-east wind]. (TA.)

حملق

Q. 1. حَمْدَلَقَة, (Ş, K,) inf. n. حَمْدَقَ, (Har p. 273,) said of a man, (S, TA,) and of a lion, (TA,) He opened his eyes, and looked hard: (S, K:) or he opened his eyes: and حملق إليه He looked at him, or it: or he looked hard at him, or it. (TA.)

and حُمْلَا قُهَا (S, M, Sgh, K) and حُمْلَا قُ العَيْن and (M, K) The inner part of the eyelids, حُمْلُوقَهَا ♦ that is blackened by the collyrium : or the portions of the white of the globe of the eye that are covered by the eyelids: (S, \mathbf{K}) or the red inner part of the eyelid, the redness of which is seen when it is turned out for the application of the collyrium: (L, K :) or what cleaves to the eye, of the place of the collyrium, internally: (M, K:) or the sides of the globe of the eye: or the part of the shin of the eyelid that is next to the globe of the eye: (TA:) pl. زَحْمَاليقُ (Ş, Ķ ;) which some explain as signifying the portions of the flesh of the eyelids that are next to the globe of the eye. جَاءَ فَلَانْ مُتَلَثِّهًا لَا يَظْهَرُ مِنْ (TA.) One says, (TA.) Such a one came] حُسْنِ وَجْهِه إِلَّا حَهَاليقُ حَدَقَتَيْه wearing a لثّام; nothing appearing of the beauty of his face except the inner edges of his eyelids, or parts, upon which close the two edges, or borders, of the labia majora of the vulva of the woman. (T, TA.)

Eyes having around their globes a whiteness unmixed with blackness: [it would seem to be a mistranscription for , but perhaps it is an epithet applied to a man having eyes of this description; for it is immediately added,] whence app. meaning an eye having around] عَيْنَ مُحَمَّلَقَةً it such a whiteness]. (TA.)

هين

see what next follows.

: حَمَّنَ * Small [or ticks]; as also قِرْدَان Small حَمْنَانُ n. un. with ة: (K:) accord. to Aş, the first of the تَهْقَامَةُ is termed تُهْقَامَةُ , when very small; then it is termed ; حَمْنَانَة ; then, تُرَاد ; then, then, بغري and then, طلنع Also A sort of grapes of Et-Taif, (K,) black inclining to redness, (TA,) of which the berries are small (K) and few: (TA:) or the small berries that are between the large berries, (K,) so in the M, (TA,) among the grapes. (K.)

هُصْمِنَةٌ and أَرْضٌ مَحْمَنَةٌ *A land abounding* with the small قِرْدَان termed قَرْدَان (Ķ.)

جَم, (Ş, Mgh, Mşb, K,) like أَب, originally مَعُوْ, as is shown by its pl., which see below, رَحَبُو♦ (Ṣ, Mgh, Mşb, K,) and (Ṣ, 🏹 (Ş, Mşb, K,) like أَبُو (Ş, Mşb,) used only as a prefixed n. governing the gen. case, except in poetry, (Ş, TA,) and مُوْمَرُ (K,) and مُوْمَرُ (mentioned in art. حجأ, as well as أَحَبًا, (Ṣ, Mgh, Msb, K,) A woman's husband's [male] relation, (S, Mgh, Msb, K,) whoever he be, (S, Msb,) such as his father, (S, Msb, K,) and brother, (S, Msb.) and paternal uncle, (Msb.) &c.: (TA:) the fem. is المناة (K,) signifying a woman's husband's mother; and having no dial. var. : (S, Msb:) and the pl. is i: (S, Mgh, K:) and (,K, رَحَبُوُ♦ الرَّجُل or (,M, Mşb) (حَبُو♦ الرَّجُل (Ķ, signifies the man's wife's father, (IF, M, Msb, K,) or wife's brother, or wife's paternal uncle; (M, Msb, K;) so that applies to a relation on either side, like بَعْمَاً: (Mşb:) and أَحْمَاً: means a husband's people : (Mgh :) or the is are are أُخْتَان and the ife; (K;) and the أُخْتَان of the man [or husband]: (TA:) or [in other words] the int are [the woman's relations] on the side of the husband; (As, TA;) and the are [the husband's relations] on the side اختان of the wife; (As, S, Msb, TA;) and those of both sides are included by the term [أُصْبَار], pl. of] أَحْمَاء فَلَانَة and أَحْمَاء فَلَانة is said to mean such a woman's husband's people. (IB, TA.)

حمى : see art حمة

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