(S, L:) and عُنْ سُنَن الخَيْل (S, Msb) from the way of the horses, (Mab,) or from the course, or direction, thereof. (S.) And تَرَكَ فُلَانٌ لَكَ سَنَنَ (L) and الطَّريق (Lh, M, L) and الطَّريق ۱ سننه (Lh, M, L) [respecting which last see what precedes | Such a one left, or has left, to thee the course, or direction, of the road. (Lh, M, L.) And أَمُنِي عَلَى سَنَنِكُ dand أَمْضِ عَلَى سَنَنِكُ (L) or أَسُنَنكُ (M) Go along on thy course. (M, L.) also signifies A way of acting or the like; syn. طُرِيقَةٌ: (Mgh, L, Msb: see the latter word, in the former half of the paragraph, in two places:) you say, اسْتَقَامَ فُلَانْ -Such a fone went on undevia عَلَى سَنَنِ وَاحِدِ tingly in one way]: (Ṣ, L, Mṣb:\*) and [in like manner] جَاءَتِ الرِّبِ صَنَائِنَ \* The wind came in one way, (Ṣ, Ķ,) in one course, or direction, and one way, (M, L,) not varying: (S, L:) and [similar to the former of these two phrases is the i. e. بَنَى القَوْمُ بُيُوتَهُمْ عَلَى سَنَنِ وَاحِدِ [saying [The people, or party, built their houses, or constructed their tents,] in one mode, or manner. (M, L.) Also The aim, or intention, of a man. also sig- السّنَنُ also signifies الوَجُّهُ مِنَ الأُرْضِ by which may be meant The place, or tract, or quarter, of the land, towards which one goes; or it may mean the face, or surface, of the ground]: and so سُنُنٌ and الإيِلُ also signifies السَّنَنُ ﴿ (Msb.) . سُنَنُ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ الللَّا اللَّالَّا الللَّا الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللّل [app. meaning The camels that leap, spring, or bound, in their running; (see 8;) or rather السَّنَنُ مِنَ الإبلِ has this meaning, as appears from what here follows]: (K:) or [a horse, or camel,] that perseveres in his running and advancing and retiring: and one says, siapp. meaning There شَوْطٌ , i. e. سَنَنْ مِنَ الخَيْل came a number of horses running a heat; for in this explanation seems, from the phrase to which it relates and from what immediately precedes the mention of that phrase, to be an inf. n. used as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. predominates, and therefore, agreeably with a common rule, applied to a pl. number as well as to a single individual]: (M, L:) and جَأَةِ مِنَ app. meaning, in like الخَيْلِ سَنَنْ لَا يُرَدُّ وَجُهُهُ manner, There came, of the horses, a number running a heat, the course of which was not to be turned away]; (S, L; not expl. in either;) and so, مِنَ الإبلِ [of the camels]. (L.) \_\_ And Sh explains سَنَنَ as applied in a verse of El-Aashà to People, or a party, hastening to fight, or slay. (L.) Also, [as a quasi-inf. n.,] The leaping, springing, or bounding, [so I here render استنان, inf. n. of 8, which see for other, similar, meanings,] of camels and of horses. (L. [It is there mentioned in another place, and in the M, as a subst., meaning a quasi-inf. n., from استَنّ

عننن: see the next preceding paragraph, in six places. \_\_ It is also pl. of سُنَّة [q. v.]. (Msb, &c.) سُنُنَّ : see سُنُنَّ , in five places.

سَنَنْ see سَنَنْ, in three places.

and سنى last sentence.

سِنَانُ رُمْعِ (K,) or سِنَانُ رُمْعِ, (S, M, Mgh, Msb,) A spear-head; (K;) the iron [head] of a spear: so called because of its polish : (M, L :) pl. أُسْنَة. (T, S, Msb, K.) One says, السُّنَانِ Hé is one to whom the spear-head is subservient, howsoever he will. (K.) \_\_ See also an ex. of its pl. voce سنّ, in the middle of the paragraph. 🖚 And مِسَنُّ is syn. with مِسَنُّ , q. v. (S, M, L.) See also سنّ, near the middle of the paragraph, in two places. Also Flies; syn. زبان [pl. of ذَبَابِ]. (El-Muärrij, L.)

A dentifrice; (S, M, L, K;) a medica ment with which the teeth are rubbed and cleansed, compounded for the purpose of strengthening and freshening them : (L:) pl. سَنُونَاتٌ. (K in art. where, in the CK, سُفُونَاتٌ is erroneously put in its place].) == See also سُنينَة.

and سُنُونَ pls. of : سَنَةُ see this last in art.

in two places. \_ Also What مُسْنُونٌ see مُسْنُونٌ flows [upon, or from, the whetstone] on the occasion of sharpening iron [or a knife or the like], and which is always stinking. (Fr, L.) And What falls from a stone when one rubs, or grates, it (Fr, S, L, K) upon another stone. (Fr, L.) See also سنّ, in the latter half of the paragraph.

نسنين: see سنين in the latter half of the paragraph. - See also مننة (of which it is a pl.) in

Elevated sands extending lengthwise upon the ground: or sands having the form of حبال is syn. therewith سَنُونٌ † q. v.]: and مَبْلٌ is in the former or latter of these senses: (M, L:) or سَنَائن has the former of these meanings, and is its sing. (Ṣ, Ķ.) = Also Wind: (M, L, K:) [or a gentle wind: (Freytag, from the Deewan of the Hudhalees :)] pl. سَنَاقَنُ (L.) \_\_\_\_ See also the pl., in relation to wind, voce سُنَنُ near the middle of the paragraph. == See also in the latter half of the paragraph.

of which it is the dim., in the former half of the paragraph: == and again, in the of which) مُنَدُّة (of which) latter half of the same. it is an irreg. dim.) in art. سنه.

The edge (Ṣ, M, L, Ķ) of a vertebra (Ṣ, M, L) or of the vertebræ (K) of the back; (S, M, L, K;) as also الله and الله عند: (M, L, K:) pl. سَنَاسَنُ: (Ṣ, L:) and the head [of any] of the bones of the breast: and the extremity of the rib in the breast: (K:) or, as some signifies the heads of the extremities سَنَاسِنَ ,say أربوانح [ribs, or anterior parts of the ribs, called] جَوَانِح, and even; as though the flesh were ground

, also pronounced سُنَّان: see سُنَّان, in art. resembling the صُلُوع, but stopping short of the ضَلُوم: (M, L:) or the upper part of the hump of a camel: (Ham p. 689:) [or the middle of the lower part of the hump ; for,] accord. to Az, لَحْمُرُ سَنَاسن signifies the flesh that is between the two sides, or halves, of the hump of the camel; which is the best of the sorts of flesh, and is marbled with fat: (L:) or سَنَاسنُ signifies bones [in general]; as also شَنَاشن: (IAar, L:) and (S) accord. to Ibn-'Amr [or Aboo-'Amr?] and others, (L,) it signifies the heads of the 2 [app. here meaning vertebræ]; (S, L;) and [it is also said that مُحَالَة signifies the head of the سُنْسِنّ [which signifies a vertebra as well as vertebræ, or is more correctly without 5 when applied to the latter]. (K.) = Also Thirst. (K.)

: see the next preceding paragraph.

[app. A blast of smoke]. One says سَنْسَانُ and سَنْسَانُ meaning [of] the smoke of fire. (L in the present art. and TA in

مِنْ سَنْسَانَةُ A cold, or cool, wind; as also نُسْنَاسَةُ. (L.)

More [and most] advanced in age: (M, L, K:) a correct Arabic word. (M, L.) You say, الْمَنُ مِنْ لَمَنْ مَنْ اللهِ This is more advanced in age than this: (M, L, K:\*) and Th says, speaking of Moosa Ibn-'Eesa El-Leythee, آدرَكْتُهُ أَسُنّ meaning I lived in his time, he being أَهُلِ البِلَد the most advanced in age of the people of the town, or country]. (M, L.)

Advanced in age, or full-grown; (L, Mṣb ;) applied to a beast, contr. of قَتِي : (Ş and Mgh and Msb in art. نتو:) or, applied to an animal of the ox-kind and to the sheep or goat, [at the least,] in the third year: (L: [see the verb, 4:]) fem. with ة: (Msb:) pl. مُسَانٌ, (L, Msb,) which, applied to camels, is [said to be] syn. with ڪِبَار [as meaning advanced in age, or full-grown], (K,) contr. of أُفتاناً [pl. of فتتى] so applied. (S, L.)

مَسُنْ A whetstone; i. e. a stone, (S, M, L, Msb,) or anything, (K,) with which, (S, K,) or upon which, (M, L, Msb, K,) one sharpens, or whets, or makes sharp-pointed,  $(\S, M, L, M \S b, K,)$ and polishes, (M, L, K,) a knife and the like; (Mşb;) and سنَانٌ ♦ signifies the same. (Ṣ, M, L.)

[Bitten with the teeth: whence, app., what next follows]. You say أَرْضُ مُسْنُونَةُ and meaning Land of which the herbage has been eaten. (L, K.) \_ Sharpened, or whetted, or made sharp-pointed, and polished; as also v سُنينٌ; (M, L, K;) applied to a knife (K) or thing [of any kind]. (M, L.) Made smooth. (S, L.) Formed, fashioned, or shaped. (S, M, L.) Made long. (L.) You say جمعة مستون † A face of the bones of the breast, which are the soft heads in which is length, without breadth; (مَخْرُوطْ) of the bones of the j; or the extremities of the smooth and even; or smooth and long; or long, ribs in the breast: or, of a horse, the prominent and not high in the ball; or soft, tender, thin,