

say, to anything. (TA.) — And, applied to a man, *Having a strong degree of عَجْمَة* [i. e. impotence, or difficulty, in speech, or utterance; or barbarousness, or vitiousness, therein; or in speaking Arabic].

أَعْرَمَ [More, and most, evil in disposition, or illnated, &c.]: see an ex. voce عَرَامَ. — Also [Having the quality termed عَرَمَ and عَرْمَة: fem. عَرْمَة: and pl. عَرَمَ: i. e.] *having in it blackness and whiteness*: [&c.]: (S, K, TA) the eggs of the sand-grouse are عَرَمَ; (S, K, TA) they are meant by this word in a verse of Abou-Wejzeh Es-Saadee: (TA:) and عَرْمَة is applied to a serpent; (S;) and means *a serpent speckled with black and white*; (K, TA;) pl. عَرَمَ. (TA.) And i. q. أَبْرَصَ: (K, TA:) and, some say, أَبْرَصَ: [the former meaning *Speckled*: and the latter, and sometimes the former also, *leprous*:] fem. عَرْمَة. (TA.) Applied to a sheep or goat, *Having a whiteness in the lip*: fem. as above: (K:) [but] it occurs in a trad., applied to a ram, as meaning *white, with black specks*. (TA.) And Coloured (K, TA) with two colours. (TA.) Hence عَرَمَ + دَهْرَ [Time, or fortune, of two sorts]. (TA.) — [Hence also,] applied to a collection of small cattle, *Consisting of sheep and goats*. (S, K.) — And *Uncircumcized*: pl. عَرْمَانُ, and pl. pl. عَرَامِينُ, (K, TA,) which is mentioned by AA as an epithet applied to men, syn. with قُلُفَانُ [a pl. of أَقْلَفَ]. (TA.) — Also a sing. of عَرْمَانُ signifying *Tillers, or cultivators, of land*, syn. أَكْرَة, [in the CK أَكْرَة (which is a sing.),] (Az, K, TA,) and so is عَرِيمٌ, in the copies of the K, erroneously written عَرَمَ [in some of them عَرَمَ and in others عَرَمَ]. (TA.) — And أَعْرَمَ and عَرِيمٌ, the latter more agreeably with analogy, are likewise pls. of عَرْمَانُ signifying *Places of seed-produce*. (TA.)

### عرمض

Q. 1. عَرْمَضَ, inf. n. عَرْمَضَة and عَرْمَاضُ, (Lh, O, K,) *It (water) became overspread with عَرْمَضُ* [q. v.]; (Lh, O;) i. q. طَحْلَبَ. (K.)

عَرْمَضَ (Lth, S, O, K) and عَرْمَاضُ (IDrd, K, TA, written in the O عَرْمَاضُ) i. q. طَحْلَبَ; (S, O, K;) i. e. *The green substance that comes forth from the bottom of water, so as to overspread it*; (S, O, L;) also called ثَوْرُ الْمَاءِ; [O; in the L, and in one copy of the S, ثَوْبُ الْمَاءِ, which is a mistake:] accord. to AZ; (S, O;) the green substance like خَطْمِيّ [or marsh-mallow], which is upon water; (Lh;) a soft green substance, like loosened and separated wool, upon stale water; so says Lth, and he adds his opinion that it is vegetative: (TA:) n. un. with ة. (K.) — Also the former, (O, K,) and عَرْمَضُ, (El-Hejeree, K,) *A sort of trees, of those called عَضَاهُ*, (Lth, O, K,) *having thorns like the beaks of birds; the hardest thereof in the wood*: (Lth, O:) or the former, (O, K,) as some assert, (AHn, O,) the small of the أَرَاكُ (AHn, O, K) and of the سِدْرُ

and of all trees that never become great: (K:) or small trees of those called سِدْرُ, that do not become large nor tall, of which the thorns are like the beaks of birds; the hardest thereof in the wood, and the best for bows: (IAar, O:) or certain small trees: or the small of the عَضَاهُ: or the small of all trees: n. un. with ة. (O.)

عَرْمَضَ: see the next preceding paragraph.

عَرْمَاضُ inf. n. of 1: — and i. q. عَرْمَضَ, q. v.

مَا مَعْرَمَضَ [so in the TA, agreeably with the verb; but in my two copies of the S, مَعْرَمَضَ:] *Water overspread, or becoming overspread, with عَرْمَضُ*. (S, TA.)

### عرن

1. عَرَنَ الْبَعِيرَ, aor. - (S, K) and عَرِنَ, (K,) inf. n. عَرْنُ, (S, TA,) *He put the wooden thing called عَرَانُ [q. v.] into the nose of the camel*. (S, K.) — And عَرِنَ, like عَنِى, *He (a camel, TA) had a complaint of his nose arising from the عَرَانُ* [above mentioned]. (K.) — عَرَنَ الشَّيْءَ, (K,) [aor. 2,] inf. n. عَرْنُ, (TA,) *He bound, or wound, a sinew upon the socket of the head of the arrow*. (K.) — And عَرِنَ, (K,) aor. 2, (TK,) inf. n. عَرُونُ, (TA,) is syn. with مَرِنَ, (K,) inf. n. مَرُونُ, (TA,) i. e. *He became accustomed, or habituated*; as in the phrase عَرِنَ عَلَى الشَّيْءِ [he became accustomed, or habituated, to the thing]. (TK.) — عَرِنْتَ الدَّارَ, (so in copies of the K,) or عَرِنْتَ, (so accord. to the TK,) inf. n. عَرَانُ, *The house, or dwelling, or abode, was, or became, distant, or remote*, (K, TA,) and in a quarter, or direction, that he who loved it did not desire. (TA.) — عَرِنْتُ, (S, K,) aor. 2, inf. n. عَرْنُ, (TA,) said of the hind leg of a horse, or similar beast, (S,) or said of such a beast itself, (TK,) [and this is plainly indicated in the K,] *It had the disease termed عَرْنُ* (S, K) and عَرْنَة and عَرَانُ. (K.) — And عَرِنَ, aor. -, inf. n. عَرْنُ, is said of a camel as meaning *He had the disease termed عَرْنُ* expl. below on the authority of ISk. (S.)

2. عَرَنَ الرُّمَحَ is app. said, as meaning *He nailed its head to the shaft of the spear*: see the pass. part. n., مَعْرُونُ, below.]

4. اَعْرَنَ *He (a man) continually ate what is termed عَرْنُ, meaning cooked flesh-meat*. (IAar, K, TA.) — And *He had the shanks of his young weaned camels much cracked or chapped*. (K.) — And *He had the حَكَّة, [i. e. mange, or scab, or dry mange or scab], (K, TA,) or, as ISk says, purulent pustules (قُرَح) that arise in the neck and occasion a scratching or scraping, (TA, [see عَرْنُ,]) among his camels*. (K, TA.)

عَرْنُ: see the next paragraph, latter half: — and see also عَرْنَة, last sentence but one.

عَرْنُ *A callousness in the hind leg of a horse or similar beast, above the pastern, in the hinder*

part thereof; and it is what is called شَقَاق [q. v.]: and, as ISk says, *purulent pustules (قُرَح) that arise in the neck of a camel, in consequence of which he scratches, or scrapes, himself, and sometimes he lies down against the stem of a tree and scratches, or scrapes, himself therewith; and its cure, he says, is the burning of fat upon him*: (S:) and an eruption like pustules, or purulent pustules, in the necks of young weaned camels, in consequence of which they scratch, or scrape, themselves: (IB, TA:) or, as also عَرْنَة and عَرَانُ, a certain disease in the hinder part of the hind leg of a horse or similar beast, (K, TA,) like an abrasion in the skin, (TA,) causing the hair to fall off: or a cracking, or chapping, (K, TA,) incident to horses, (TA,) in their fore legs and their hind legs: or a callousness that arises in the pastern of a horse (K, TA) or similar beast, and in the place of its fetlock, in the hinder part, and a شَقَاق [q. v.] that betides it from the kicking against a mountain or stone. (TA.) — Also The foul smell, or foulness [of the hands] with the smell, of flesh-meat and its grease; syn. عَمَرُ: (K:) so in the saying, أَجِدُ رَائِحَةَ عَرْنٍ يَدَيْكَ [I perceive the odour of the foulness of thy hands with the smell of flesh-meat and its grease]: (IAar, TA:) or عَرْنُ signifies the odour of flesh-meat that has عَرْمَ [i. e. grease, or gravy]: and also i. q. عَرْمَ [itself, q. v.]. (TA.) And The odour of cooked flesh-meat; (Kr, K;) as also عَرْنُ. (K.) And A mark, or relic, [or soil,] of broth upon the hand of the eater. (El-Hejeree, TA.) And Cooked flesh-meat: (IAar, K:) or, as some say, *flesh, or flesh-meat, in an absolute sense*. (TA.) — And Smoke. (K.) — Also A species of tree, with which one tans. (K.) Dioscorides asserts the عَرْنُ to be A plant having leaves resembling those of the small lentil, except that they are longer than they, and having a stem about a span tall, and a red flower, and a small root; growing in neglected, or uncultivated, places: a poultice of its leaves with olive-oil is sudorific; its bruised leaves applied as a poultice act as a discutient to wounds and inflamed pustules; and taken in a beverage, or sirup, they cure the dribbling of the urine. (Avicenna, i. e. Ibn-Seenà, book ii. p. 235.)

عَرْنُ the masc. epithet applied to a horse, or similar beast, signifying *Having the disease termed عَرْنُ* [q. v.]: (TA:) the fem. epithet having this meaning is عَرْنَة; with which عَرُونُ is syn. (K, TA.) — Also One who keeps close to the يَاسِر [or slaughterer, or superintendent of the slaughtering and of the division, of the camel for the game called النَيْسِر], in order that he may eat of the slaughtered camel. (K.)

عَرْنَة: see عَرْنُ, former half. — عَرْنَتَانُ signifies *Two specks, or spots, above the eye of a dog*: so in a trad. in which men are commanded to kill every dog that is entirely black having عَرْنَتَانُ. (TA.)

عَرْنَة One who prostrates, or throws down, his antagonists much, or often; with whom one cannot cope: (S, K, TA:) [in the CK, الصَّرْبُغ is