[rather] إِنْفَعَلُ (accord. to different copies of the K,) said of a rope, (S, K,) &c., (S,) it became worn smooth. (S, K.) - See also 5. = bea, aor. -, (K,) inf. n. مُعط , (TA,) He plucked out hair [or wool] (K, TA,) from the head of a sheep or goat. (TA.)

5. تمعّط It (hair, S, Mab, [in the TA, الرجل is inadvertently put for الشعر, and copied in the in the explanation,]) شعره TK, with the addition of fell off by degrees, or part after part, (S. Msb, K, TA,) upon the ground, (TA,) by reason of disease, (S, K, TA,) or the like; (S;) as also ♦ امتعط الله (S, K,) of the measure إِفْتَعْلَ, (K,) or [rather] of the measure [إِنْهَعَطَ [originally إِنْهَعَطَ [\$:) and [accord. to some, but see 1, above,] المعط علم , aor. عرب aor. عرب (Msb,) inf. n. hee, (Mgh, Meb,) it (hair) fell off. (Mgh, Mab.) You say also, أُوبَارُهُ His fur became scattered. (K, TA) \_ See also 1.

7. إمعط [said in the S, and in one place in a copy of the K, to be of the measure إِنْفَعَلَ sec 1: \_\_ and 5.

8. امتعط and إمعط [which latter is said in one place in the copies of the K, to be of the measure : see 5: \_\_ and for the latter, sec also 1.

hai: see haol.

أبو معطة The molf: (K:) a gen. proper name ثُعَالَةُ and أُسَامَةُ and ذُوالَةُ and ثُعَالَةً

applied to a man, Having no hair upon his body; (S, K;) or whose hair has fallen off; fem. المُعطَّة : (Msb:) [and pl. مُعطَّة :] and, applied to a wolf, whose hair has fallen off by degrees, or part after part: (S:) or, thus applied, mischievous, malignant, or foul: [see 1:] or whose hair has become scanty, or little: as also أعط : (K:) and مُعَطَّاء, applied to a she-wolf, has the former of the last two significations: and, applied to a ewe, it signifies whose wool has fallen off. (TA.) \_\_ الصَّ الْمَعْطُ \_\_ (TA.) \_\_ الصَّ الْمُعْطُ \_\_ (TA.) or foul, or wolf-like, thief, or robber; (S,\* L;) likened to the wolf termed امعط: pl. معط: (S, مَعْطَانَ applied to sand, (K,) and مُعْطَانَهُ applied to a tract or collection of sand (رَمْلَة), (TA,) and to land (أرضً), (K,) and مُعطُ applied to sands (رَمَالُ), (K,) also signify ! Destitute of herbage. (K, TA.) \_ Also lage. [app. applied to sand or the like], Extended upon the face of the earth or ground. (TA.) \_ And المُعطَانَا, (IAar, K,) as a subst., (IAar,) The pudendum; syn. السُّوءةُ (IAar, K.)

> . &c. معق ] See Supplement.]

1. مُغَثُّ , (Ṣ,) aor. ع, (TĶ,) inf. n. مُغَثُّ , (Ķ,) He steeped, soaked, or macerated, a thing in water, and rubbed it with the fingers; he steeped it in water, and mashed it with the hand; (TA;) he steeped, and mashed with the hand, medicine مَغَثُ المَطَرُ \_ (\$, K.\*) ... مَرَثَ syn. مُغَثُ inf. n. مَغْثُ, The rain fell upon the herbage, and rendered it yellow, and bad-tasted, and laid it prostrate. (TA.) \_\_ مُغَثُ , [aor. ع.,] He submerged, or immersed, him, or it, in water. (K.) ــــــ IIe was affected by a fever. (TA.) ــــــ The fever attacked him; or pained مُغَثُنَّهُ ٱلصَّبَى مُغَثُّ . [aor. ع.,] (S,) inf. n. مُغَثُوهُ \_\_ (TA.) مُغَثُوهُ (K,) They beat him lightly, (S, K,\*) as though ل (ج.) . (كَأَنَّهُمْ تَلْتَلُوهُ) they shook kim about مُغَثُ عرضه, (inf. n. مُغَثُ , K,) He defamed him; disgraced him; dishonoured him; (Ṣ, Ķ;) aspersed him by reviling. (TA.) مُغَثَّهُم بِشُوِّ He did evil to them. (TA.)

3. أَمُهَا غُثُةُ and مُعَاثُ , They clashed, and contended, each against the other; syn. آهُاڪًا (K.) .وُخَاصَهَا

Evil, as a subst. (K.) \_ Conflict, (K.) and engagement of brave men in war, in the field of buttle. (TA.) \_ A struggling in wrestling. (TA.) See مُغِثُّ . \_ Play ; syn. عُبُثُ . (K.) One of the additions of F. (TA.)

مُعْثُ (L,) and أَمْهَاعْتُ (L,) and مُغْثُدُ (L,) A strong wrestler. (S, K.) \_ Also, the latter, A man pertinacious in altercation. (TA.) \_\_\_\_\_\_ and مُغيثُ An evil, a wicked, or malignant, man : after the manner of a rel. n. [denoting habitual state or action, and the like]. (TA.)

The lightest, or slightest, of the diseases مُعَاتُ incident to camels. (El-Hejeree.) - Also, A certain tree, two carats' weight (قيراطان) of the root of which is an emetic and laxative: (K:) or, as in one copy [of the K], a certain plant, in the root of which is a poisonous quality (سُمَيّة [i.e., أَسُمَّيّة]); the drinking of a grain of it [in water] causes looseness of the bowels, and vomiting, in an excessive degree. (TA.) But these properties [says SM] are strange, and not mentioned by the physicians. Ibn-El-Kutbee says, in [the book entitled] is [the name of] مغاث ,مَا لَا يَسَعُ الطَّبِيبَ جَهْلُهُ roots which are imported, of a hot and moist temperament, in one of the last measures of the second degree, (في اواخر الثانية) [the degrees of heat and cold and dryness and moistness being four,] the best of which are the white and soft, inclining to yellow: it is fattening, strengthening to the limbs or members, of use in cases of fracture and contusion, applied in a bandage, and drunk; also

for the gout (نقرس), and spasmodic contraction (تُشْتَح); and softens hardness of the joints; and improves the voice, and clears the throat and lungs; and excites to sexual intercourse. Some say, that it is [the name of ] the roots of the wild pomegranate; but this assertion is not of established authority. Others say, that it is a kind of and this is not improbable. The hakeem [Dáood] says, in the Tedhkireh, مغاث is [the name of] a certain plant in El-Kerej (الكرج) and the parts adjacent; roots extending deep into the earth, and thick, with a rind inclining to black and red, which, when peeled off, discloses a substance, between white and yellow: the best thereof is the heavy, sweet-scented, in taste inclining to sweet, with a slight bitterness. It is said to have rough, or coarse, and wide, leaves, like those of the radish; and a white flower; and seeds resembling the grains of the سُهْنَة, and called : hence it has been imagined to be the pomegranate: and it its strength, or سورنجان: its strength, or virtue, lasts about seven years: and there is a kind of it brought from 'Abbadan, and towards Syria, weak in operation; and it is this which is used in Egypt. (TA.) [M. Rouyer, in the Descr. de l'Egypte, tome 11 of the sec. ed., p. 452, describes it as follows: a root of a whitish colour, mucilaginous, fleshy, or pulpous, and of an aromatic odour: it is nutritive and aphrodisiac: it is taken in the simple substance; and they make of it a sherbet, which should be drunk hot: this root comes from the Indies.]

Herbage laid prostrate hy مَهْغُوثٌ \* and مُغيثٌ rain: (S, K:) herbage that is rained upon, and rendered yellow, and bad-tasted, and laid prostrate by the rain. (TA.) \_ See مُغثُ.

Affected by a fever. (IAnr, K.) \_ See

مَغِثُ see مُمَاغِثُ.

مغج 1. معج see : مَغَجُ الفُصِيلُ ضَرَّعَ أُمِّهِ .1

1. مُغَدُ , aor. ع , (inf. n. مُغَدُ , Ş, L,) He (a child, and a lamb or kid, S, L, and a young camel, L, K) sucked his mother: he (a young camel) struck his mother in her udder with his head, and sucked her: and he (a lamb or kid) took the teat of his mother in his mouth to suck; (L;) as also مُعَدُ with the unpointed and the pointed 3. (IKtt.) \_\_ مُغَدُ He sucked, or sucked in, a thing: (K:) he sucked, or sucked in, the inside of صَرَبَة, i.e., [a piece of] the gum of the طُلُح; for there is sometimes in the inner part thereof what resembles glue and the honey of dates or bees. (S, L.) See