

the **ذُونُون** and the **عُرْجُون**; (IAqr, T in art. **ذَان**;) accord. to Lith, a slender, oblong plant, inclining to redness, and serving as a **دِبَاغ** to the stomach [app. meaning a stomachic], included among medicines, of which there is a bitter sort and a sweet sort; (Msb;) in the M said to be a plant of the sands, long and slender, similar to the **فَطْر** [q. v.], inclining to redness, which dries, and serves as a **دِبَاغ** to the stomach; n. un. with **ة**; on the authority of AHn: it is of two sorts; one sweet, which is the red; and one bitter, which is the white; IAqr says that it is a plant of the length of a cubit, having no leaves, as though it were of the same kind as the truffle; (TA;) Az says that the **طَرُوث** of the desert has no leaves (Msb, TA) nor any fruit, (TA,) grows in the sands (Msb, TA) and in the level grounds, (TA,) has in it no acidity, (Msb,) but a sweetness inclining to astringency and bitterness, and is red, with a round head, (Msb, TA,) like the glans of a man's penis: (TA:) [Ibn-Seenà (whom we call Avicenna), in his list of medicinal simples, (book ii, p. 183 of the printed ed.,) describes **طَرَاثِيث** as pieces of wood in a rotting state, of the thickness of a finger, and in length less and more, having an astringent taste, and dust-coloured; said to be brought from the desert. See also **سَوْقَة**.] The Arabs say, **طَرَاثِيثٌ لَا أَرْطَى لَهَا** [Turthoothes without arfáhs]: because the former grow not save with the latter: a prov., like **ذَانِينٌ لَا رِمَتْ لَهَا**: applied to him who is ruined, and has nothing remaining, after having had ancestry and rank and wealth. (TA. [See also art. **ذَان**, last sentence.]) — Also † The glans of a man's penis: (K, TA:) so called as being likened to [the head of] the plant above described. (TA.)

طرح

1. **طَرَحَهُ**, and **طَرَحَ بِهِ**, (S, A, Mgh, O, Msb, K,) the latter allowable because a verb that is syn. with another verb may have the same government as the latter, and **طَرَحَ** is syn. with a verb that is trans. by means of **ب**, as will be shown in what follows, (Msb,) aor. **طَرَحَ**, (Mgh, Msb, K,) inf. n. **طَرَحٌ**, (S, Mgh, O, Msb,) *He cast it, threw it, or flung it; or cast, threw, or flung, it away; [and particularly as a thing of no account; (see طَرَحَ);] syn. رَمَاهُ, (S, A, O, K,) or رَمَى بِهِ, (Mgh, Msb,) and أَلْقَاهُ; (A, Mgh;) مِنْ يَدِهِ [from his hand]. (Mgh.) You say, طَرَحَ لَهُ الْوِسَادَةَ (A, TA) *He threw to him the pillow, or cushion; syn. أَلْقَاهُ. (TA.)* And طَرَحْتُ الرِّدَاءَ *I threw the [garment called] رِدَاءٌ upon my shoulder; syn. أَلْقَيْتُهُ. (Msb.)* And [hence] طَرَحَ عَلَيْهِ الْمَسْأَلَةَ † *He put, or proposed, (lit. threw,) to him the question: (A,* TA:) thought by ISd to be post-classical. (TA.)* [And in post-classical language, **طَرَحَ** signifies also *The making a throw in the game of back-**

gammon and the like; and the making a move in the game of chess &c.] — Also, i. e. **طَرَحَهُ** and **طَرَحَ بِهِ**, *He removed it; placed it, or put it, at a distance; put it away, or far away; [cast it off, rejected it, or discarded it;] (ISd, K, TA;) as also أَطْرَحَهُ; (S, A, O, K;) [respecting which see 8 in art. ضَرَحَ;] and طَرَحَهُ, (K,) inf. n. **تَطْرِيحٌ**; (TA;) or this last signifies *he cast it, threw it, or flung it, or he cast, threw, or flung, it away, much, or frequently. (S, A, O.)* One says, **طَرَحَتِ النَّوَى بِغَلَانٍ كُلِّ مَطْرَجٍ** i. e. † [Removal, or distance, or the place to which he journeyed,] rendered such a one [utterly] remote [or cast away]. (S, O, TA. [Here **مَطْرَجٌ** is an inf. n.]) And [in like manner] **طَرَحَ بِهِ الدَّمْرُ كُلَّ مَطْرَجٍ** i. e. † [Time, or fortune,] removed him, or separated him, [utterly,] from his family and kindred. (TA.) And **مَا طَرَحَكَ إِلَى هَذِهِ الْبِلَادِ** † [What has driven thee to these regions?]. (A.) And **أَطْرَحَ إِلَيْهِمْ عَهْدَهُمْ** † [Cast thou from thee, to them, their covenant; i. e. reject it, or renounce it, to them]. (Bd in viii. 60.) And **هَذَا أَطْرِيحُ** † [Dismiss thou this discourse]. (A, TA. [See the pass. part. n., below.]) And **أَطْرَحُ** † **شُكْرِي وَتَوْبِي** † *Let thou alone, or abstain thou from, thanking me and blaming me. (Har p. 332.)* — **طَرِحَ**, (IAqr, O, K,) aor. **طَرَحَ**, (K,) inf. n. **طَرِيحٌ**, (TK,) *He (a man, IAqr, O) was, or became, evil in disposition. (IAqr, O, K.)* — And *He enjoyed, or led, a life of ample ease and comfort. (IAqr, O, K.)**

2: see 1. — **طَرَحَ**, (S, A, O, K,) inf. n. **تَطْرِيحٌ**, (S, K,) signifies also † *He made a thing long, or he made it high: (TA:) or he made his building long; (S, K;) as also طَرَمَحَ, (S, and K in art. طَرَمَحَ), in which the م is [said to be] augmentative: (S:) or both signify he made his building long and high: (A:) or the former signifies he made his building very long. (O.)* — And *He (a horse) took long, or wide, steps in running. (O, TA.)*

3. **مُطَارَحَةُ الْكَلَامِ** is a phrase well known: (S, K:) **المُطَارَحَةُ** signifies † *The bandying of words, one with another; (KL, and Har p. 190;) the holding a colloquy, or a discussion, with another: and it is [said to be] primarily used in relation to singing. (Har ibid.)* You say, **طَارَحَهُ الْكَلَامَ** † *He held a colloquy, or a discussion, with him. (MA.)* And **طَارَحْتَهُ الْعِلْمَ** and **الْغِنَاءَ** † [I bandied with him scientific discourse and songs]. (A.) [See also 6.]

4. **أَطْرِحُ** † *Look thou: (A, TA:) from طَرَفٌ and طَرِيحٌ. (TA.)*

[5. **طَرَحَهُ** *He attired himself with a طَرَحَة: a post-classical word.]*

6. **تَطَارَحُوا** † *They bandied questions, one with another; put, or proposed, (lit. threw,) questions, one to another. (A.)*

8. **أَطْرَحَ**: see 1, in three places.

Q. Q. 1. **طَرَمَحَ**: see 2; and see also art. طَرَمَحَ.

طَرِحَ (S, A, K) and **طَرَحَ** and **طَرِيحٌ** (K) *A thing (S, A) cast, thrown, or flung, away, syn. مَطْرُوحٌ, (S, A, K,) and not wanted by any one. (S.)* One says, **لَوْ بَاتَ مَتَاعُكَ طَرِحًا مَا أُخِذَ** [If thy household goods passed the night, or remained during the night, cast away and neglected, they would not be taken]. (A, TA.) — And **طَرِحَ** signifies also *The leopard: so says Aboo-Kheyreh: pl. طَرُوحٌ. (O.)*

طَرِحَ † *Distance, or remoteness. (TA.)* — See also **طَرُوحٌ**, in two places.

طَرِيحَةٌ *The [article of apparel called] طَبْلَسَانٌ* [q. v.]: (O, K:) it was not known to the Arabs. (O.) [See De Sacy's Chrest. Arabe, sec. ed., ii. 267-269: and Dozy's Dict. des Noms des Vêtements chez les Arabes, pp. 254-262. It is now applied in Egypt to a kind of head-veil worn by women, the two ends of which generally hang down behind, nearly reaching to the ground: but it is often worn in another manner; about a quarter of it hanging down behind, and the remainder being turned over the head, and under the chin, and over the head again, so that the middle part covers the bosom, and both ends hang down behind: it is a piece of muslin, or the like, often embroidered at each end; about three quarters of a yard in width, and in length nearly equal to twice the height of the wearer.]

طَرِحَ: see **طَرِيحٌ**.

طَرَاخٌ: see the next paragraph.

طَرُوحٌ † *A distant place; as also طَرَحٌ, (S, K,) and طَرَاخٌ, (K,) and [app. طَارِيحٌ, for] one says **دِيَارٌ طَرَاخٌ** † *Distant dwellings or abodes [as though the latter word were pl. of طَارِيحَةٌ]. (A, TA.)* [Hence,] **عَقْبَةُ طَرُوحٍ** † [A stage of a journey] *far-extending. (A,* O: in a copy of the former عَقْبَةُ.)* And **سَبْرٌ طَرَاخِيٌّ** † *A far, or distant, journey: (As, S, O, K:) or a hard journey. (TA.)* And **نَيْبَةُ طَرُوحٍ**, (TA,) or **طَرِيحٌ**, (T, K, TA, and O in art. ضَرَحَ,) like **بَعِيدَةٌ** [app. meaning † *A distant, or remote, thing, or place, that is the object of an action or a journey]. (T, O, K.)* And **نَخْلَةٌ طَرُوحٌ** † *A palm-tree having long racemes: (S, O, K:) or of which the upper part is far from the lower: pl. طَرِيحٌ, with two dammehs. (TA.)* — **قَوْسٌ طَرُوحٌ** † *A bow that propels the arrow with vehemence; (S, A, O;)**