

2: see above, in two places. **تَرْقِيمٌ** signifies [also] The drawing, and the writing, of a line [or lines]. (KL.)

رَقْمٌ is originally an inf. n. [of 1, q. v.]: and hence **رَقْمُ الثَّوْبِ** The writing [or price-mark, &c.] upon the garment, or piece of cloth. (S.) [Hence also **الرَّقْمُ الهِنْدِيُّ** The Indian notation of numerals; adopted by the Arabs; whence is formed the notation which we term "the Arabic." — Also A sort of [the kind of garments called] **بُرُودٌ**: (S:) or a striped sort of [the kind of garments, or cloth, termed] **وَشْيٌ**; or of [the kind of cloth termed] **بُرُودٌ**: (K:) or a garment, or piece of cloth, figured with round forms: (Har p. 416:) or **بُرُودُ الرَّقْمِ** signifies a sort of figured, or variegated, or decorated, [garments of the kind called] **بُرُودٌ**: (Mgh:) or **رَقْمٌ** signifies [cloth of the kind termed] **خَزٌّ** figured, variegated, or decorated; (JK, Mgh:) so accord. to El-Farábee: (Mgh:) but accord. to IF, **رَقِيمٌ** signifies any garment, or piece of cloth, figured, variegated, or decorated, with a certain, or known, figuring or variegation or decoration, such as is a mark [thereof]; and you say **بُرُودٌ رَقْمٌ** and **بُرُودٌ رَقِيمٌ** [a garment of the kind called **بُرُودٌ**, and garments of the kind called **بُرُودٌ**, thus figured, &c.; using the latter word as sing. and pl. because it is originally an inf. n.]: (Mgh:) and **مَرْقُومٌ** (Mgh, TA) and **مَرْقِيمٌ** (TA) signify a garment, or piece of cloth, figured, variegated, or decorated: (Mgh, TA:) and striped, or marked with stripes: and marked, or having a mark [specifying its price] put upon it. (TA.) — See also **رَقْمٌ**, in two places.

رَقْمٌ: see **رَقِيمَةٌ**: — and see also the paragraph here next following. — **يَوْمُ الرَّقْمِ** The day of Er-Rakam was one of the days [of conflict] of the Arabs, (S,) well known. (K.)

رَقْمٌ A calamity, or misfortune; (JK, S, K;) as also **رَقْمٌ** and **رَقِيمٌ**; (K;) all mean thus, and a thing that one cannot accomplish, or manage; (TA;) and **رَقِيمَةٌ** signifies the same as **رَقْمٌ**. (JK.) One says, **وَقَعَ فِي الرَّقْمِ**, (TA,) and **وَقَعَ فِي الرَّقِيمِ**, (S,) meaning He fell [into calamity or misfortune, and he fell into great calamity or misfortune, or] into that which he could not accomplish, or manage. (S, TA.) And **جَاءَ فُلَانٌ بِالرَّقْمِ** Such a one brought to pass that which was a great calamity or misfortune. (Ag, TA.) And **بُنْتُ الرَّقْمِ** signifies the same as **الرَّقِيمَةُ**, That which is a calamity or misfortune. (S, TA.) — One says also, **جَاءَ بِالرَّقْمِ** and **بِالرَّقِيمِ** meaning [He brought, or did,] much. (K.)

رَقِيمَةٌ + Any one of several small marks of cauterization upon the shanks of a beast. (JK, T, TA.) — + One of what are termed **الرَّقِيمَتَانِ**: (TA:) this signifies two [horny] things resembling two nails (JK, S, K, TA) in the legs of a beast (JK, K, TA) or in the legs of a sheep or goat, (S,) opposite each other: (JK, S, TA:) and of the ass and horse, two marks in the inner sides of

the two arms: (S:) or the **جَاعِرَتَانِ**; (K, TA;) which are two black spots [or marks made by cauterization] upon the rump of the ass: (TA:) or what borders upon the **جَاعِرَتَانِ** of the ass, of the mark made by cauterization: or two portions of [calous] flesh next to the inner side of each of the arms of the horse, having no hair upon them. (K, TA.) Agreeably with all of these renderings has been explained the trad., **مَا أَتَمَّ مِنَ الْأَمْرِ إِلَّا كَالرَّقِيمَةِ مِنْ ذِرَاعِ الدَّابَّةِ** + [Ye are no more, of the nations in general, than such as is the رَقِيمَةُ of the arm of the beast]. (TA.) — + A small quantity of herbage; as in the saying, **مَا وَجَدْتُ إِلَّا رَقِيمَةً مِنْ كَلْبٍ** + [I found not save a small quantity of herbage]. (TA.) — A herb, or leguminous plant, of those termed **أَحْرَارٌ** [pl. of **أَحْرٌ**, q. v.]: (S:) a certain plant; said to be a herb, or leguminous plant, inclining to bitterness, and having a small red flower; (JK;) as some say, (JK, TA,) the **خَبَائِزِي** [or mallow]. (JK, K, TA.) — A meadow (رَوْضَةٌ, S, K) is sometimes thus termed. (S.) — Also The side of a valley: (S, K:) or the place where its water collects; (K:) the part, of a valley, in which is the water. (Fr, JK, TA.)

رَقِيمَةٌ The colour of the serpent termed **أَرْقِيمٌ**; (JK, TA;) as also **رَقِيمٌ**. (TA.) — See also **رَقِيمٌ**.

رَقِيمَةٌ A certain plant, (K, TA,) resembling the **كُرْشٌ** [i. e. **كُرْشٌ** or **كُرْشٌ**, a plant little known, said to be so called because its leaves resemble the villous coat of the stomach of a ruminant animal]: so says Az: and in one place he says, it is a herb that grows **مَشْحَطًا** [app. a mistranscription for **مُسْتَحْمًا**, a term often used in descriptions of plants, meaning expanded], juicy, or sappy, and scarcely ever, or never, eaten by the camels, or cattle, except from want: AHn describes the **رَقِيمَةُ** [perhaps meaning the **رَقِيمَةُ**, q. v.,] only as a herb, or leguminous plant, of those termed **أَحْرَارٌ**, of which the particular characteristics were not known to him. (TA.) [Forskål, in his Flora Aegypt. Arab. p. cviii, mentions a plant seen by him in El-Yemen, previously unknown to him, which he calls "rokama prostrata," of the class pentandria; writing its Arabic name **رَقِيمَةٌ**, and the pronunciation "Rókama."]

رَقِيمَاتٌ Certain arrows, so called in relation to a place in El-Medeeneh, (S, K,) named **الرَّقِيمُ**; (K;) or in relation to a place thus named in the way to El-Medeeneh; (JK;) or, accord. to Nagr, in relation to a water thus named, where they were made, by certain mountains of the same name. (TA.)

رَقِيمٌ, used as a fem. epithet, Remaining, staying, dwelling, or abiding; and remaining fixed. (JK.)

رَقِيمٌ: see **مَرْقُومٌ**: and **رَقْمٌ**. It occurs in a trad. of 'Alee, describing the sky, as meaning Figured, or decorated, with the stars. (TA.) — Also A book, or writing. (S.) As used in the Kur xviii. 8, **الرَّقِيمِ** is said to mean A tablet (JK, S, K*) of lead, (K,) whereon were inscribed, (JK, S, S,) or engraved, (K,) the names of the People of

the Cave [commonly called the Seven Sleepers], (JK, S, K,) and their ancestry, (JK, K,) and their story, (S,) and their religion, and what it was from which they fled: (K:) so says Suh, on the authority of Fr: (TA:) or a mass of stone; (Suh, JK, K;) [i. e.] a stone tablet on which were inscribed their names, and which was put upon the entrance of the cave: (Bd:) or the town, or village, from which they came forth: (JK, K:) or their mountain (Zj, K) in which was the cave: (Zj:) or the valley (AO, JK, K) in which was the cave: (AO, JK:) or their dog: (El-Hasán, R, K:) or [in the JK and CK "and"] the receptacle for ink: (JK, K, TA:) mentioned by IDrd, but with the expression of uncertainty as to its correctness; (TA;) and said to be of the language of the Greeks: (JK, TA:) and the tablet: (K:) thus, also, explained as used in the verse of the Kur-án: (TA:) but I'Ab is related by 'Ikrimah to have said, I know not what is **الرَّقِيمُ**; whether a book or writing, or a building: (S, TA:) it is [said to be] of the measure **فَعِيلٌ** in the sense of the measure **مَفْعُولٌ**. (TA.) — **رَقِيمَةٌ**, applied to a woman, † Intelligent; such as is termed **بُرْزَةٌ** [fem. of **بُرٌّ**, q. v.]. (Fr, K, TA.) — **دَاهِيَةٌ رَقِيمٌ** + A great calamity or misfortune. (JK.)

أَرْقِيمٌ + A certain serpent: (JK:) a serpent in which are blackness and whiteness: (S, M, K:) or a serpent [begotten] between two serpents [app. of different varieties], marked with redness and blackness and duskiness and [the colour termed] **بَغْمَةٌ** [q. v.]: (ISh:) or a serpent upon which are white specks: (Ham p. 784:) or the most malignant of serpents, and the most wont to pursue mankind: (Ibn-Habeeb, K:) or a serpent like the **جَانٌ** in respect of the fear that men have of killing it, though it is one of the weakest and the least irascible of serpents; for one fears, in killing the **أَرْقِيمِ** and the **جَانِ**, the punishment of the **جِنِّ** to them who kill them: (Sh:) or, applied to a serpent, i. q. **أَرْقَشٌ** [q. v.]: (Mgh:) or the male serpent: (K:) the female is not so called, nor is she called **رَقِيمَةٌ**; (TA;) but she is called **رَقِيمَةٌ**: (K, TA:) when you use the epithet, you say **أَرْقَشٌ**; but **أَرْقِيمٌ** is [used as] a subst: (Ibn-Habeeb:) the pl. is **أَرْقِيمٌ**, (JK, ISd,) a pl. proper to substs., because the quality of a subst. is predominant in it. (ISd, TA.) — See also **مَرْقِيمٌ**. — For the fem., **رَقِيمَةٌ**, see **رَقِيمٌ**, in two places.

تَرْقِيمٌ inf. n. of 2 [q. v.]. — Also, [as a subst.,] A certain sign, or mark, of the keepers of the register of the [tax, or tribute, termed] **خَرَاجٌ**, (K, TA,) conventionally used by them, (TA,) put upon [the notes, or billets, or petitions, termed] **رِقَاعٌ** [pl. of **رَقْعَةٌ**, q. v.], and upon [the writings termed] **تَوَقِيعَاتٌ** [pl. of **تَوَقِيعٌ**, q. v.], and upon accounts, or reckonings, lest it should be imagined that a blank has been left [to be afterwards filled up], in order that no account be put down therein; as also **تَرْقِيمٌ**. (K.)

مَرْقِيمٌ A writing-reed; (K;) because it is an instrument for **الرَّقْمِ**, i. e. writing: (TA:) also