

(S, K*) : [The camel has gone away, and I know not who has gone with it, or] has taken it : (K:) and in like manner, **ذَهَبَ ثَوْبِي الْخَبَّ** : my garment has gone, &c. (TA.)

4: see 1, in four places. — **امطر الله السماء** God made the sky to rain. (S, Mṣb.) — **امطر المكان** He found the place rained upon. (Sgh, K.) — **امطرتنا** We were in rain. (TA.) = **كَلِمَتُهُ فَأَمَطَرَ** (Mubtekir El-Kilābee, A, K,*) and **استمطر** (Mubtekir, A,); I spoke to him, and he lowered his eyes, looking towards the ground, **أَطْرَقَ** (Mubtekir, A, K, [which also signifies he was silent, not speaking, but accord. to the TA, (see 10,) should not be so rendered here,]) and his forehead sweated. (A, K.)

5. **تمحار** He exposed himself to the rain : (A, K:) or he went out to the rain and its cold. (K.) = See also 10, in two places. = See also 1, in five places.

10. **استمطر** He asked, or begged, or prayed, for rain ; (S, Mṣb, TA;) as also **تمطر** (TA.) You say **يَسْتَمَطِرُونَ اللَّهَ** and **يَسْتَمَطِرُونَهُ**, [They went forth praying to God for rain.] (A, TA.) — [Hence,] **استمطره** : He sought, desired, or demanded, his beneficence, or bounty ; (A, TA;) he asked him to give like rain. (S.) — [And hence, perhaps,] **استمطر للسياط** + He endured patiently the whips [as though he desired that the stripes should fall like rain upon him]. (TA.) — And **استمطر** + He was silent; he did not speak [when spoken to, as though he desired that words should pour upon him like rain]: in the K, this meaning is assigned to **أَمَطَرَ**, which should not be used in this sense: see also **مُسْتَمَطِرٌ**; and see 4. (TA.) — **الِهَالُ يَسْتَمَطِرُ** : [The camels, or sheep, &c.,] go out to the rain. (A.) See also 5. — **استمطر** He (a man) sought shelter from the rain. (TA.) — **استمطر ثوبه** He (a man) put on his garment in the rain. (Ibn-Buzurj.)

مَطَرٌ Rain : (A, Mṣb, K, TA:) pl. **أَمْطَارٌ**. (S, A, Mṣb, K.) See **مَطْرَةٌ**: and see also **ظَهَرَ**, p. 1929, a.

مَطْرٌ: see **مَاطِرٌ**: — and see also **مَمْطُورٌ**.

مَطْرَةٌ [A rain; a shower of rain]. (A; and S, K, voce **مَغْرَةٌ**, &c.) You say **مَطْرَةٌ مَبَارَكَةٌ** [A blessed rain.] (A.) See **مَطْرٌ**. = See also **مَطْرَةٌ**.

مَطْرَةٌ, (Fr, Sgh, K, also mentioned in the L, on the authority of IAqr, and in such a manner as implies that it may be also **مَطْرَةٌ**, TA,) A [skin of the kind called] **قِرْبَةٌ** : (K, &c. :) applied in the present day to an **إِدَاوَةٌ** and the like : (TA:) [I have found it now applied to a large bottle of leather, and of wood : pl. **أَمْطَارٌ**.]

مَطْرَةٌ: see **عَطْرٌ**.

مَطْرَانٌ [sometimes pronounced **مِطْرَانٌ**, and **مَطْرَانٌ**, A metropolitan]: see **جَائِلِيْقٌ**.

مَاطِرٌ: see **مَمْطُورٌ**: — and **مَاطِرٌ**.

مَطَارٌ : A horse that runs vehemently. (K, TA.)

مَاطِرَةٌ — **سَمَاةٌ مَاطِرَةٌ**, (A, Mṣb,) and **مِطْرَةٌ**, (A,) A raining sky. (A, Mṣb.) See also **مِطْرَارٌ** — **يَوْمٌ مَاطِرٌ**, (A, K,) and **مِطْرٌ**, (K,) and **مِطِيرٌ**, (A,) and **مَطْرٌ**, (K,) which last is a possessive epithet, (TA,) : A day of rain. (A, K.) = See also **مَمْطِرٌ**.

مَمْطِرٌ: see what next follows.

مِطْرٌ (S, K) and **مِطْرٌ** and **مِطْرَةٌ** (K) What is worn in rain, to protect one; (S;) a garment of wool, (K,) worn in rain, (TA,) by which to protect one's self from the rain; (K;) from Lh. (TA.)

مِطْرٌ and **مِطْرَةٌ**: see **مَاطِرٌ**.

مِطْرَةٌ: see **مِطْرٌ**.

مِطْرَارٌ **سَمَاةٌ** A sky pouring down abundance of rain. (A.) See also **مَاطِرٌ**.

مَمْطُورٌ : A place, (K,) and a valley, (A,) rained upon, or watered by rain; as also **مَاطِرٌ**; (A, K, TA;) and **مِطْرٌ**, as in a verse cited voce **خَطْوَةٌ**: and so **مِطِيرٌ** and **مِطْرَةٌ** applied to a land (أَرْضٌ). (TA.)

خَرَجَ مُتَمَطِرًا He went forth into the gardens and fields after rain. (A.) = **طَائِرٌ مُتَمَطِرٌ** : A bird hastening, or going quickly, (S, TA,) in its descent; (TA;) [as also **مَاطِرٌ**, of which the pl., **مَطْرٌ**, occurs in the following ex.:] Ru-beh says,

• وَالطَّيْرُ تَهْوِي فِي السَّمَاءِ مَطْرًا •
[And the birds descend in the sky, hastening]. (TA.) **مَمْطِرٌ** is also applied to a horseman, as signifying hastening, or going quickly. (S.)

مُسْتَمَطِرٌ : A man [from whom beneficence, or bounty, is sought, or desired: and hence,] naturally disposed to beneficence, or bounty. (IAqr, TA.) = : A place that is open and uncovered. (A, K.)

مُسْتَمَطِرٌ [Asking, begging, or praying, for rain. — Hence,] : Seeking, desiring, or demanding, beneficence, or bounty, (Lth, K,) from a man. (Lth.) You say, **بِسْتَمَطِرٍ عِنْدَكَ بِحَاجَتِي** **عِنْدَكَ** : I am not covetous of obtaining from thee the object of my want. (IAqr.) — : A place needing ruin. (A, K.) — : Silent; not speaking [when

spoken to, as though desiring that words should pour upon him like rain]. (K.) = [One] on whom rain has fallen. (K.)

[مَطَسٌ, &c.]

See Supplement.]

مظ

مَظٌّ The pomegranate-tree: (K:) or the wild pomegranate, (Aṣ, T, S, M,) or the wild pomegranate-tree: (Lth, M, K:) or a sort of pomegranate (IDrd) that grows in the mountains of the سَرَاة, not producing fruit, but only blossoms, (IDrd, K,) and these in abundance: (IDrd:) in its blossoms is honey, (K,) in abundance, (TA,) and they are sucked: (K:) it produces blossoms, but does not form fruit, and the bees eat them, and yield good honey therefrom: AHn says, it grows in the mountains, and produces many blossoms, but does not mature its produce, (لَا يَبْرِئِي,) but its blossoms have much honey: (M:) it has fire-wood of the best quality, the most excellent thereof in yielding fire, and it is made to flame like candles: Es-Sukkaree says, it is the wild pomegranate, which bees eat, and it produces only leaves, having no pomegranates: the n. un. is with **ة**. (TA.) — Also, i.g. **دَمُّ الْأَخْوَيْنِ**, which is the same as **دَمُّ الْغَزَالِ**, (AHeyth, K,) called in the present day **الْقَاطِرُ الْمَكِّيُّ** (TA) [and **قَطْرٌ مَكَّةٌ**, i.e. the red, resinous, inspissated juice which we call dragon's blood.] — Also, The expressed juice of the roots of the **أُرْطَى**, (K, TA,) which are red, the tree itself being green, and which, when camels eat them, cause their lips to become red. (TA.) — [Forskal, in his Flora, page ciii., mentions The dianthera trisulca as called in El-Yemen **مَض** or **مظ**.]

[مظع,

مع,

See Supplement.]

معت

1. **مَعَتَ**, aor. **عَتَ**, (inf. n. **مَعَتٌ**, TA,) He rubbed (K) a skin, or hide. (TA.)

معج

1. **مَعَجَ**, aor. **عَجَ**, inf. n. **مَعَجٌ**, He, or it, (a horse, and the wind, S, and a torrent, TA,) went quickly, or swiftly. (S, K.) See art. **عَمَجٌ**. — **مَرَّ مَعَجٌ** He (a horse) went at an easy pace: (S:) and in like manner **مَعَجَتْ** she (a camel) went at an easy pace. (Th.) — **مَعَجَ الرِّيحُ**, aor. **عَجَ**, inf. n. **مَعَجٌ**, The wind blew gently. (IAth.) — **الرِّيحُ تَمَعَجُ فِي التَّبَاتِ** The wind turns over the herbage to the right and left. (IAth.) — **مَعَجَ فِي سَبِيلِهِ** He inclined, in his course in every direction, by reason of his sprightliness. (TA.) — **مَعَجَ**, aor. **عَجَ**, inf. n. **مَعَجٌ**, He affected various modes in running: he (a horse) pressed against one of the branches of