

**عَدْلٌ** *Blame, or censure: a subst., as distinguished from the inf. n. عَدَلٌ.* (O, K.)

**أَيَّامُ عَدْلٍ**: see **مُعْتَدِلَاتٌ**, in two places.

**عَدْلَةٌ** One who blames, or censures, others much or often; (S, O, K;) an epithet like **ضَحْكَةٌ** and **هَزَاةٌ**; (S;) [and **عَدُولٌ** is used in the same sense, agreeably with analogy, but is perhaps post-classical;] as also **عَدَالٌ**; (K;) and this last with **ة** is applied in this sense to a woman. (TA.) Hence the prov., **أَنَا عَدْلَةٌ وَأَخِي خَدْلَةٌ** [lit. *I am one who blames others much, and my brother is one who constantly abstains from rendering aid, and neither of us is a son of a female slave; but expl. as meaning I blame my brother, and he abstains from aiding me.*] (TA.)

**عَدُولٌ**: } see the next preceding paragraph.  
**عَدَالٌ**: }

**عَدَالَةٌ** A man who blames, or censures, [very] much or often: the **ة** is added to render it [more] intensive. (O, TA.) — [Also fem. of **عَدَالٌ**, q. v.] — And **العَدَالَةُ** is an appellation of **الْبُتَّة** [i. e. the podex, or the anus]. (O, K.)

**عَادِلٌ** Blaming, or censuring; or a blamer, or censurer: (TA:) pl. **عَدَلَةٌ** and **عَدَالٌ** and **عَدُلٌ**; (K, TA;) all pls. of **عَادِلٌ**: the fem., applied to a woman, is **عَادِلَةٌ**; and the pl. of this is **عَوَادِلٌ**, and **عَادِلَاتٌ** is allowable. (TA.) — And **العَادِلُ** signifies **†** The vein from which flows the blood called that of **الْإِسْتِحَاضَةُ** [inf. n. of **أَسْتَحِضْتُ**, q. v., in art. **حَيْضٌ**]; (S, O, Mṣb, K, TA;) as though it were so called because the woman becomes liable to be blamed by her husband; the blaming being attributed to the vein by reason of its being the cause thereof: (O:) and sometimes it is called **العَادِرُ** [q. v.]: (Mṣb, TA:\*) the pl. is **عَدُلٌ**, like **شُرْفٌ** pl. of **شَارِفٌ**. (TA.) — **عَادِلٌ** was *The name of [the month] شَعْبَانُ in the Time of Ignorance*: (K, TA:) or of **سَوَالٌ**; (K, TA;) but the former has been pronounced to be the right: (TA:) [see **شَهْرٌ**]: the pl. is **عَوَادِلٌ**. (K, TA.)

**مُعَدِّلٌ** A man much blamed, or censured, for his excessive munificence. (S, O, K.°)

**أَيَّامُ مُعْتَدِلَاتٍ** **†** Intensely hot days; (S, O, K, TA;) as also **عَدْلٌ**; (K;) as though they blamed one another; one saying to another, "I am hotter than thou, and why is not thy heat like my heat?" (TA:) or, accord. to **IAḡar**, **عَدْلٌ** signifies the hot days. (O.) And **مُعْتَدِلَاتٌ** **†** Certain intensely hot days that come before the [auroral] rising of **Suheyli** [i. e. **Canopus**], or after it; so called as [though] meaning that they blame one another (**يَتَعَادَلْنَ**), and bid one another to be intensely hot or to desist from heat: and also called **مُعْتَدِلَاتٌ** [q. v.], with the unpointed **د**, as being equal in intensity of heat. (TA.)

## عدو

1. **عَدَا الْبَلَدُ**, aor. **يَعْدُو**, *The country, or town, was good, or pleasant, in respect of its air.* (IAḡar, K, TA.) — And you say, **عَدَوْتُ الْأَرْضَ** (AZ, K, TA) and **عَدَيْتُ** (K) **أَحْسَنَ الْعَدَاةِ** or **الْعَدَاةِ**. (So accord. to different copies of the K [in which what immediately precedes app. indicates that the meaning is, *The land was such as is termed عَدَاة, in the best degree; so that العَدَاة or العَدَاة, the former of which is the reading in the T, is the inf. n.: but accord. to the TK, عَدَوْتُ الْأَرْضَ, having for its inf. n. عَدَاة, and عَدَيْتُ, having for its inf. n. عَدَى, mean, without any addition, عَدَاة, i. e. the land was the best of what is termed عَدَاة.*])

10. **اسْتَعْدَيْتُ الْمَكَانَ** [I found that] the place was suitable to me (K, TA) in its air, (TA,) and I deemed it good, or pleasant. (K, TA.) [Mentioned in art. **عَدَى**; but more properly belonging to the present art.; though both of these arts. are intimately connected, each with the other.]

**عَدَى** [or **عَدَا**]: see the next paragraph.

**عَدَاةٌ** and **عَدِيَّةٌ** (S, K, TA,) the latter written in [some copies of] the K, erroneously, **عَدِيَّةٌ**, (TA,) Land good (S, K) in its soil, (S,) remote from water and from tainted air: (K:) or land good in its soil, and fertile: or remote from men: or remote from water and from tainted air and from pestilence: or remote from the [sunken waters, or the watery beds of sand or earth, called] **أَحْسَاءٌ**, and from the waters that ooze from the ground: or not having in it [plants of the kind called] **حَمِضٌ**, nor near to a region thereof: (TA: [see also **عَدَى**, in art. **عَدَى**]:) pl. of the former **عَدَوَاتٌ** (S, K) and [coll. gen. n. of the same, app. when used as a subst., which may generally be the case,] **عَدَى** [or **عَدَا**]. (TA.) [See also **عَدَى**, again, in art. **عَدَى**.] — And **عَدَاةٌ** signifies also **أَخَامَةٌ** [or portion that grows forth upon a single stalk, or fresh or juicy bunch or plant, &c., (see art. **خَمِيرٌ**)] of seed-produce. (TA in art. **عَدَى**.)

**عَدِيَّةٌ**: see the next preceding paragraph.

**عَدَوَانٌ** Brisk, lively, or sprightly; light, or active; not having great forbearance nor **أَصَالَةٌ** [app. as meaning firmness, or soundness, of judgment]: fem. with **ة**: or, as some say, it is with **غ**. (TA.)

**عَدَوِيَّةٌ**: see **عَادِيَّةٌ**, below.

**عَدَاةٌ** the subst. from **عَدَاةٌ** [app. signifying The quality, or condition, of land that is termed **عَدَاة**]. (TA in art. **عَدَى**.)

**عَادِيَّةٌ** and **عَدَوِيَّةٌ**, and **عَوَادٍ** [the pl. of the first], applied to camels, *Being in a place of pasture that has not in it [plants of the kind called] حَمِضٌ*. (K and TA in art. **عَدَى**.) [See also **عَادِيَّةٌ**, voce **عَدَوِيٌّ**, in art. **عَدُو**.]

## عدى

1. **عَدَى**, aor. **يَعْدَى**, [inf. n. **عَدَى**], *It was, or became, such as is termed عَدَى, said of seed-produce, and of herbage, and of palm-trees.* (Mṣb.) See also 1, in art. **عَدُو**.

10: see art. **عَدُو** [with which the present art. is intimately connected].

**عَدَى**: see the next paragraph, in two places.

**عَدَى** (S, Mṣb, K) and **عَدَى** (IAḡar, Mṣb, K) *Such as is not watered but by the rain, of seed-produce, (S, Mṣb, K, TA,) and of herbage, (Mṣb,) and of palm-trees: (Mṣb, TA:) [app. used as epithets and as substs.: see also عَدَى: and see بَعْلٌ:] and عَدَى and عَدَى, the latter of the measure فَعِيلٌ, are applied as epithets to the same in the same sense: the pl. of عَدَى is أَعْدَاءٌ. (Mṣb.) — And عَدَى الْكَلْبِ *Herbage, or pasturage, that is remote from the رَيْف [or land of sown fields and of seed produce &c.], and that grows from the rain.* (TA.) — And عَدَى signifies also *A place that gives growth to plants, or herbage, in winter and summer, without the welling forth of water.* (Lth, TA.) — And *Any place not having in it [plants of the kind called] حَمِضٌ (K, TA) nor land that exudes water and produces salt; (TA;) as also عَدَى. (K.) — And i. q. عَدَاة: [perhaps in the sense last expl. above: (see the latter in art. **عَدُو**)] pl. أَعْدَاءٌ. (TA.)**

**عَدَى**: } see the next preceding paragraph.  
**عَدَى**: }

## عر

1. **عَرَّتِ الْإِبِلُ**, aor. **عَرَّتْ**, (S, O, K) and **عَرَّتْ**, (K,) inf. n. **عَرٌّ**; (S;) *The camels were, or became, mangy, or scabby, or affected with the mange or scab; (S, O, K;\*) as also تَعَرَّعَتْ; (O, K;\*) and عَرَّتْ: (K:\*) or this last verb signifies they (the camels) had purulent pustules, like the [cutaneous eruption called] قُوبَاءٌ [q. v.], coming forth dispersedly in their lips (S, O) and their legs, (S,) and discharging a fluid resembling yellow water; in consequence of which the healthy camels are cauterized, in order that the diseased may not communicate to them the malady: (S, O:) or the same verb signifies, (IKṭṭ, K, TA,) and so the first, and **†** the second, (K,\*) said of young, or unweaned, camels, *they had purulent pustules in their necks: (IKṭṭ, K, TA:) and all the three verbs, said of camels, signify they had a disease which caused their fur to fall off, (K, TA,) so that the skin appeared and shone.* (TA.) — **عَرَّ الْبَدَنَ**, said of the mange, or scab, signifies **عَرَّ** [app. meaning *It attached the body*]. (B, TA.) — **عَرَّ**, aor. **عَرَّتْ**, inf. n. **عَرَّةٌ**, said of a bird, *It muted, or dinged.* (S, O.) — **عَرَّ**, (S, Mgh, TA,) aor. **عَرَّتْ**, (S, TA,) inf. n. **عَرٌّ**; (O;) and **عَرَّرَ**, inf. n. **تَعَرِيرٌ**; (S, O;) *He manured land: he dinged it: (Mgh, TA:) he manured it with**