K.) إلَّمَا is also mentioned as having the same stomach] before the [morning-meal called] المَّذاء . سُلُفَةُ signification. (TA.) [See also النَّمع and النَّمي and النَّمي إلاً.]

A place in which a thing is taken as in some copies of the K) or found, ( seek.) as in other copies of the K). \_ A sportsman's, or hunter's, or fowler's, or fisherman's net. (K, TA.)

1. مَنْجُ , (aor. عُ, Ş, M,) inf. n. بُنْجُ , (Ṣ, Ķ,) He ate: or he ate with the extremity of the mouth: (M:) or he ate with the extremities of his mouth: (S, K:) or he took fodder, or dry herbage, with the extremity of his mouth: (T:) AZ says, I know not اللمج except as the act of asses, and it is like , or its syn. النَّهُس, [probably a mistake for النَّهُس, or its syn. اللَّفس,] or signifies more than this latter nord. (AHn.) \_\_ ; inf. n. inf. n. Inivit feminam. (K.)

2. مُجَهُ, inf. n. تُلْمِيخ, He fed him with something whereby to content, or divert, him [so as to allay the craving of his stomach] before the [morning-meal called] عُدَاه: see عُدَاه. (TA.) And see مُعَشَّلُ and عَجَاتُمُ and عَجَاتُمُ and They did not feed their مَا لَمْجُوا ضَيْفُهُمْ بِشَيْءٍ quest with anything whereby to allay the craving of his stomach before the morning-meal. (S.)

5. He ate something whereby to content, or satisfy, himself [so as to allay the craving of his stomach] before the [morning-meal called] الْمَاجُ (K.) [See أَنْجَهُ and see also عُدَاء . \_ Accord. to AA, it is like تَلُهُظ ; [He searched repeatedly, with his tongue, after the remains of food in his mouth, and put forth his tongue and licked his lips with it;] and one says, i. e. يَتَلَمَّخُ بِالطَّعَامِ [I saw him searching repeatedly, with his tongue, after the remains of the food in his mouth, &c.]; and As says the like. (S.)

(Ṣ,) and اَئَى: نَصْحَ لَفَحَ (Ṣ,) and اَنْحَ لَفَحَ (Ṣ,) in each of these expressions, the latter word is an imitative sequent: (AO, S, K:) [app. Very ugly: in the TA it is said, that these epithets are applied to a man, and signify رُوَاق, app. meaning one who tastes much: and in the L it is said, that أُجُنُّ لَمِجُ , efter the manner of a relative noun, signifies ذُوْاق ]. See ...

. نَمْجُ see : نَمِجُ

: see لُمْجَة . \_ Also [An early portion of food, being] That with which one contents, or

The least (أُدْنَى) [kind, or quantity,] of food, or of what is eaten: (S, K:) and some-مَا تَلَمَّدُتُ عَنْدُهُ \_ (TA.) مَا تَلَمَّدُتُ عَنْدُهُ \_ , (L,) I رَمُجَة با , (L,) and بَمُوجٍ با , (L,) ate not anything at his abode : (L :) and مَا زُقْتُ (S, L,) I tasted not anything.

لَهَاجُ see : لَمُوجُ

One who eats much; a great eater. (K.) \_ Is qui multum coit : as also \$ . (K.) \_ See also لُمُبُّ

لَمِيجُ see : لَامِجُ

i q. مَلْاغَمَ ; (i.e., Ṣ;) The parts around the mouth. (Ṣ, Ķ.)

A smoothed spear. (K.)

1. مُضَمَّ , (Ṣ,) or لَمَتَ إِلَيْه , aor. -, (L, Mab, K), inf. n. المح ( Msb; ) and المح ( L, K,) or المحه ال (S, Mab,) and المحه الهجه المحه الهجه المحه الهجه المحه الهجه glanced, or took a light, or slight, look, at him or it; (S;) like نَاهُ; (Nh;) snatched a sight of him or it unawares: (L, Msb, K;) or, accord. to some, خَمْ signifies he looked; and الحمة he made him to look; but the former explanation is the more correct: or نَحْتُ is only said of one looking from a distance. (L.) \_\_ البصر I directed (صوبت) my sight towards him. (Msb.) لَيْحَ البَصْرِ The sight extended to a thing. (Msb.) لَيْحَ لِلْمُ الْفِيْرِ (Msb.) بَعْتُ الْبُصُرِ (Msb.) بَعْتُ الْبُصُرُ (Msb.) بَعْتُ الْمُعْتُ الْمُعْتُدُ اللَّهُ اللّ (Ṣ, Ķ) and تُلْمَاحُ and رَبُّكُ (Ķ,) It (lightning, and a star,) shone; gleamed; glistened; i. q. لمع.

3. مَدْهُ , inf. n. مُلامَحة , [He glanced at him, or viewed him lightly, or slightly, or snatched sights of him unawares, reciprocally]. (A.)

4. He made him to glance, or to take a light, or slight, look; expl. by جُعَلُهُ يَلْهُحَ (K,) and مَنْ يَلْمَعُ (TA.) \_ See 1. \_ (, TA, إِلْهَاحُ , inf. n. أَلْهَحَتِ الْمَوْأَةُ مِنْ وَجُهِهَا The woman allowed herself [or her face] to be glanced at, or to be viewed lightly, or slightly: so does a beautiful woman, displaying, and then concealing, her beauties. (T, K.)

8. أَتُنْ His sight was taken away. (K.)

see art. سَمِيحُ لَمِيحُ أَ and وَلَانْ سَمْحُ لَمْحُ directs, himself [so as to allay the craving of his | and in these cases seem to be

merely imitative sequents.] \_ أَوْرِيْنُكُ لَهُما بَاصرا I will assuredly show thee a manifest, or an evident, thing, matter, or affair. (S, A, K.) [See also art. بصر.]

, subst. from مُنَمَّع, (S, L,) A glance, or light or slight look. (L) \_ i A shining, gleaming, or glistening, of lightning. (S.) -In such a one is في فُلَانٍ لَمْحَةً مِنْ أَبِيهِ a liheness, or point of resemblance, to his father: then they said من اسيه father (S,) signifying likenessess, or points of resemblance; forming an extr. pl., (S, K,) as though from another word than : (S:) they did not say مُلْمَتُ (TA.) \_ أ مُلْمَتُ also signifies What appear of the beauties and defects of the face (K) of a human being: or the parts thereof that are glanced at, or viewed lightly or quickly. (TA.)

. لَامِح see : لَمُوح . لَمْحُ see : لَمِيحُ رُومِحُ 800 : لَمَّاحُ

. (IAar, مُقُورُ ذُكِيَّةُ Sharp hawks; syn. لُمَّاتِ T, K, [in the CK, آزگته

and أَمُوحٌ \* Lightning, and a لَمُوحٌ \* and لَا لَمُعْتُمُ لَا اللهُ غَلَمْ لَا اللهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ the second and third are intensive epithets, signifying shining much ; &c.] \_ + الْبَيْضُ لَمَّاحُ \* Intensely white. (A.) \_ عِطْفَيْهِ A self-admiring man, who looks at his sides. (M, F.)

A man (TA) who glances much, or frequently takes light, or slight looks. (K.)

لَيْحَةُ عود : مَلَامِح

1. الهزه, aor. - and -, inf. n. لهزه, He made a sign to him with the eye, or the like, (S, A, \* Msb, K,) as the head, and the lip, with low speech. (TA.) This is the original signification. (S, Mab, TA.) Hence, (S, Msb, TA,) He blamed, upbraided, or reproached, him; he found fault with him: (S, Msb, K:) or he did so in his face: (TA:) or he met him with blaming, upbraiding, reproaching or finding fault: (IKtt, TA:) or he spoke evil of him, or spoke of him in a manner that he disliked, mentioning vices or faults as chargeable to him, either behind his back or before his face, though it might be with truth; syn. إغتابه. (TA.) The two forms of the aor. occur in readings of وَمِنْهِم مَنْ يُلْمِزُكُ [ix. 58,] the words of the Kur., [ix. 58,] and أَيُنْمُزُكُ and فِي الصَّدَقَاتِ (S, TA,) And of them are those who blame thee with respect to the division of the alms: (Bd, Jel:) and Ibn-Ketheer reads أ بُكُرُهُ (Bd.) = , (Ks, S,) aor -, (S,)