

and Har p. 365,) *having an intoxicating kind of grain, or, as some say, (Mgh,) of which the leaves and peel and seeds torpify*: (Mgh, Har:) it is said, in the Kánoon, (Mgh,) by Abou-'Alee [Ibn-Seenà, or Avicenna], (Har,) that it is a poison which confuses the intellect, and annuls the memory, and occasions insanity and [the disorder termed] خُنَاق [or quinsy]; (Mgh, Har;) and it is red, and white: (Har:) a certain plant having a kind of grain that confuses the intellect, and occasions alienation of the mind, or insanity; and sometimes it intoxicates, when a man drinks it after it has been dissolved; and it is said to occasion forgetfulness: (Mgh:) a certain torpifying plant, well known; different from الحَرَفِيش; disordering the intellect (مُخَبِّطٌ لِلْعَقْلِ), rendering insane, allaying the pains of humours and pustules, and the earache, (K, TA,) applied as a liniment or as a poultice; (TA;) the worst kind (K, TA) for use (TA) is the black; then, the red; and the safest kind is the white. (K, TA.) [Kzw says that the leaves of the garden-hemp (قَنْبٌ بُسْتَانِيٌّ, or شَهْدَانِج, the latter of which properly signifies hemp-seed,) are the بَنْج which, when eaten, disorders the intellect. And El-Idreesee applies the appellation حَشِيشَةٌ to the "Assassins." This establishes the correctness of De Sacy's opinion, that the appellation "Assassins" is derived from the vulgar pl. حَشَّاشِينَ, (hemp-eaters, or persons who intoxicate themselves with hemp,) for حَشَّاشِينَ is syn. with حَشِيشَةٌ, and the sect called by us the "Assassins" are expressly said by the Arabs to have made frequent use of بَنْج. Baron Hammer-Purgstall, correctly regarding بَنْج as hyoscyamus (or henbane), makes the following important observations, "Bendj, the pl. of which in Coptic is 'nibendj,' is without doubt the same plant as the 'nepenthe,' which has hitherto so much perplexed the commentators of Homer. Helen evidently brought the nepenthe from Egypt, and bendj is there still reputed to possess all the wonderful qualities which Homer attributes to it." (Trébutien, "Contes Inédits des Mille et une Nuits," tome i. p. 12, note.)] The phrase شَرِبَ الْبَنْج is used by El-Karkhee [as meaning *He drank the بَنْج*] because it is mixed with water; or [as meaning *he took, or swallowed, the بَنْج*], according to the conventional language of the physicians. (Mgh.)

مُبَنْجٌ One who employs a stratagem by means of food containing بَنْج [in order to obtain some advantage over another, by stupifying him therewith; as the "Assassins" used to do]. (Mgh.)

بند

بَنْدٌ is a Persian word arabicized, originally signifying *A knot, or tie*. (TA.)—Hence, (TA,) 1 [Any of] the stops that are put between the beads of the سُبْحَة to mark the place where the performer of تَسْبِيح pauses on the occasion of a thing's diverting his attention: so in the Comm. on the Toḥfeh by the seyyid 'Omar El-Baṣree:

(MF, TA:) app. post-classical and recent. (TA.) — *A dam; a thing that stops, or dams, [water, or] from water* (الَّذِي يُسَكِّرُ مِنَ الْمَاءِ). (K.) [In the CK, يُسَكِّرُ is put in the place of يُسَكِّرُ. In this sense, also, it is of Persian origin.] — *A stratagem, a trick, or an expedient, of which one makes use*: (T, K:) a snare by which one snares men: (TA in art. قِمَط:) pl. بَنْوَد. (T.) You say, فَلَانٌ كَثِيرُ الْبَنْوَدِ Such a one abounds in, or practises much, stratagems, tricks, or expedients, (Lth, T, A,) and mischievous, or calamitous, acts. (A.) In this sense, also, it is an arabicized Persian word. (TA.) — *An enigma*. (TA.) — *A pawn that is tied* (مُنْعَقِدٌ, in the CK مُنْعَقِدٌ,) by a queen in the game of chess: as though it confined and tied itself. (TA.) — Also a Persian word, arabicized, (S, A,) signifying *A large banner, standard, or ensign*: (En-Nadr, S, A, K:) or a banner, or standard, or an ensign, of a general, or leader, (T, M,) of the Greeks, (M,) under which are ten thousand men, (T, M,) or less, or more: (T:) or a banner, or standard, or an ensign, of horsemen: (El-Hujeymee, T:) [in barbarous Latin bandum; and in Spanish, bandera; as mentioned by Golius; and in modern Arabic بَنْدِيرَة:] pl. as above: (S, M:) it has no pl. of pauc. (M.) — [The pl.] بَنْوَد also signifies, in Greece, [Provinces, or districts;] what are called أُجُنَادٌ in Syria, and أَعْرَاضٌ in El-Hijáz, and كُورٌ in El-'Irak, and مَخَالِفٌ in El-Yemen. (Yáḳoot.)

بندر

بَنْدَرٌ [app. from the Persian بَنْدَرُ,] *A place where ships or boats anchor or moor; a port [or port-town*: pl. بَنْادِرُ]. (K, TA.)

بندق

Q. 1. بَنْدَقٌ *He made a thing into بَنْادِق [meaning bullets, or little balls], (Mgh, K,) or like بَنْادِق*. (TA.) — [In post-classical Arabic, *He shot a bullet, or bullets, from a cross-bow or other weapon*.] — *He looked sharply, or intently, at him, or it*. (Ibn-'Abbád, K.)

بَنْدَقٌ [The hazel-nut; or hazel-nuts; so in the present day;] a certain thing that is eaten; (Mgh;) i. q. جَلْوَز: (IDrd, K:) or, as some say, like جَلْوَز; brought from an island; the best whereof is the fresh, heavy, white, and sweet in taste; the old being bad: it is beneficial as a remedy for palpitation, parched with anise-seed; and for poisons, and wasting of the kidneys, and burning of the urine; and with pepper, it excites the venereal faculty; with sugar, it removes cough; and the shell thereof, burnt, and applied as a collyrium, sharpens the sight: (TA:) they assert that the suspending it upon the upper arm preserves from scorpions, (K,) i. e., from their stinging: (TA:) the moistening of the top of the head of a child with the powder of it when burnt, together with oil, removes the blueness of its eyes and the redness of its hair: and the Indian kind thereof is an antidote very beneficial to the eyes: (K, TA:) but

in some copies of the K, [and so in the CK,] instead of بَلْعَيْنِينَ, we here find بَلْعَيْنِينَ [for the impotent in respect of the venereal faculty]: (TA:) [it is said in the Mgh that most hold the ن to be augmentative: but this is not the case; for] the word is Persian [arabicized, from فَنْدَقُ]: (K:) [it is a coll. gen. n.:] n. un. with ة: pl. بَنْادِق. (Mgh.) — [Hence, *Bullets*, i. e.] certain things that one shoots, (S, Mgh, K,) made of clay: (Mgh:) n. un. with ة: (S, Mgh, K:) the latter signifies a piece of clay, made round, which one shoots, or casts; or i. q. جَلَاهِق: (Mgh:) it is said in the Shifá el-Ghaleel to be an arabicized word: (TA:) pl. as above. (S, Mgh.) [See a prov. voce حِدَاة. Hence قَوْسُ الْبَنْدَقِ The cross-bow. In modern Arabic, بَنْدُق is also applied to Balls of any kind of the size of hazel-nuts: n. un. with ة.]

بَنْدَقِيٌّ *A garment, or piece of cloth, of fine, delicate, or thin, linen*. (Sgh, K.) [SM says,] It is most probably, in my opinion, so called in relation to the land of الْبَنْدَقِيَّة [or Venice]. (TA.) [In modern Arabic, *A Venetian sequin*: pl. بَنْادِقَة.]

بَنْدَقَانِيٌّ [app. a post-classical word,] *A maker of cross-bows (قَبَسِ الْبَنْدَقِ)*. (El-Makreezee's Khitāṭ, art. الْبَنْدَقَانِيَّينَ.)

بصر

بَنْصَرٌ *The finger that is next to the little finger; (S in art. بَصَر;) [the third finger;] that which is between the little and middle fingers*: (Mgh in art. بَصَر, and K:) of the fem. gender: (K:) pl. بَنْاصِر, (S,) or بَنْاصِرَة. (Mgh.) Accord. to the author of the K, the ن is a radical letter, and therefore the mention of this word in art. بَصَر is wrong. (TA.)

بنفسج

بَنْفَسَجٌ, of the measure فَعْلَلٌ, like سَفْرَجَلٌ, (Mgh,) [an arabicized word, from the Persian بَنْفَسَج; The violet; viola odorata of Linn: and accord. to Forskāl (Flora Aegypt. Arab. p. ciii.) applied in El-Yemen to the "iris:" and (p. cxx.) "tagetes dubia?"] what is thus called is well known: the smelling it in its fresh state is beneficial to those who are heated by wrath (الْمَحْرُورِينَ), and the continual smelling of it induces good sleep: the conserve made of it is beneficial for the pleurisy (ذَاتُ الْجَنْبِ), and for inflammation of the lungs (ذَاتُ الرِّئَةِ), and for cough, and for headache. (K.)

بنق

1. بَنْقٌ, (K,) aor. 2, inf. n. بَنْقُ, (TK,) *He joined [a thing to another thing, like as the بَنْيَقَة of a shirt is joined: see the pass. part. n., below;] syn. وَصَلَ*. (K.)

2. بَنْقُ الْقَمِيصِ, inf. n. تَبْنِيقُ, *He put a بَنْيَقَة to the shirt*. (K.) — *He made the upper part of the quiver wide [by adding to it*