

tinuing, (S,) wherefore it was thus called, (S, M,) because the earth became like ashes by reason of the drought; (Msb;) or, as some say, because the drought continued so as to render the earth and the trees like the colour of ashes: but the first reason assigned above, for its being thus called, is preferable. (M.) — See also رَمَادٌ.

رَمَادِي A sort of grapes, of Et-Táif, of a dusty black colour. (M.)

رَامِدٌ [Perishing: or becoming like رَمَاد, or ashes: or] perishing by becoming old and worn-out, and having no goodness and lastingness. (En-Naḍr, T, L, TA.)

رَامِدٌ Of the colour of رَمَاد [or ashes]; (S, M, K;) ash-coloured; ashy; of a dusty colour in which is a duskiness, or dinginess: (S:) [fem. رَمْدَاءُ: and pl. رَمْدٌ.] Hence رَمْدَاءُ applied to A female ostrich: (S, K:) [and رَمْدٌ applied to ostriches: (see 9, last sentence:)] and hence also رَمْدٌ applied to gnats (T, S, A, I, K) of a certain species: (T:) and you say نَعَامَةٌ رَمْدَاءُ (M, A) i. e. [an ostrich or a female ostrich,] of an obscure black hue, like the colour of ashes: (M:) and ظَلِيمٌ رَامِدٌ [a male ostrich of such a colour]:

(M:) and نَعَامٌ رَمْدٌ [ostriches of such a colour]: (A:) and ثِيَابٌ رَمْدٌ garments, or pieces of cloth, of a dusty colour in which is a duskiness, or dinginess; from رَمَادٌ. (T.) Lh asserts that the ر in this word is a substitute for ب. (M, L. [See أَرَبْدُ.]) — See also رَمْدٌ, in six places. — And see رَمْدٌ.

رَمْدَاءُ and رَمْدَاءُ and رَمْدَاءُ: see رَمَادٌ, in five places.

رَمْدٌ: see رَمْدٌ.

رَمْدٌ A she-camel, (Ks, T, TA,) and a cow, and a ewe, or she-goat, (TA,) secreting milk in her udder a little before her bringing forth; (Ks, T, TA;) as also رَمْدٌ: (Ks, T:) or both signify a she-camel having her udder shining, and infused with milk. (Ks, L in art. رَد.) [See also رَمْدٌ, in the second paragraph of this art.] — See also رَمْدٌ.

رَمْدٌ: see رَمْدٌ.

رَمْدٌ Flesh-meat roasted in live coals. (T, S.)\*

رَمْدٌ: see 2.

رَمْدٌ Going, or acting, vigorously, or with energy: (K, TA:) الجَارِي, in the explanation given in the K, is a mistake for الجَاد. (TA. [See Q. Q. 4.]])

## رمز

1. رَمَزَ (S, A, &c.) aor. ٢, and ٣, (S, Msb, K,) inf. n. رَمَزٌ (S, A, Msb, K) and رَمَزٌ and رَمَزٌ (K,) He made a sign, (S, A, Msb, K, TA,) in indication of a thing that might be shown or pointed out by utterance, with anything: (L, TA:) or with the lips; (S, A, K, TA;) as also رَمَزَ:

(TA in art. نَفَسَ;) putting them in motion by speech not understood by means of utterance; not vocally manifested: (TA:) or with the lip: (Msb:) or with the eyebrow: (S, A, Msb:) or with the eyebrows: (K:) or with the eye: (Msb:) or with the eyes; (K;) as also رَمَزَ: (TA in art. نَفَسَ;) or with the mouth: or with the hand or arm: (K:) or with the tongue, (K, TA,) by uttering a low voice: (K, B, TA:) but also applied to signify he made any sign or indication.

(B, TA.) You say, رَمَزَ إِلَيْهِ He made a sign to him with the lips, or eyebrow. (A.) And رَمَزَتْهُ رَمَزَتْهُ The woman made a sign to him with her eye. (TA.) And رَمَزَا كَلِمَةً [He talked to him by making signs &c.]. (A.)

5: see 1, in two places.

6. رَمَزُوا [They made signs, or indications, in one or other of the manners described above, one to another]. You say, رَمَزُوا وَتَرَامَزُوا دَخَلْتُ عَلَيْهِمْ قَتَامَزُوا [I went in to them, and they made signs and indications, &c., one to another]. (A, TA.)

رَمَزَ } see رَامَزَ.  
رَمَزُوا }

رَمَزَ [Making frequent signs, in one or other of the manners described above; like رَمَزُوا]. You say, رَمَزَتْ أَمْرًا رَمَزَتْ A woman who makes frequent signs, &c.; who has a habit of doing so; syn. رَمَزَتْ. (TA.) And رَمَزَتْ بِبَيْدِهَا رَمَزَتْ بِبَيْدِهَا [A girl who makes frequent signs with her hand or arm, who does the like with her eye, who does the like with her mouth, who does the like with her eyebrow]. (A, TA.) — Hence, (S, TA,) رَمَزَتْ signifies [also] An adulteress, or a fornicatress: (Sh, S, K:) a prostitute: (A:) because she makes signs with her eye. (S, TA.) [See also رَمَزَتْ.]

رَمَزَ Making a sign, as [with the lips, &c., as described above, or] with the hand, or arm, or with the head: pl. [or rather quasi-pl. n.] رَمَزَ. In the Kur iii. 36, instead of رَمَزَا, some read رَمَزَا; meaning as here explained: and some read رَمَزَا, meaning doing so mutually; pl. of رَمَزُوا [which is an intensive form, meaning, making frequent signs &c.; like رَمَزَا]. (Bd.)

## رمس

1. رَمَسَ (S, M, Mgh, Msb,) aor. ٢ (M, Mgh, Msb) and ٣, (M, Msb,) inf. n. رَمَسٌ (A, Msb, K,) He buried him, or it; (S, M, A, Mgh, Msb, K;) namely, a dead person; a corpse: (S, Mgh, Msb:) this is [said to be] the primary signification: (A:) as also رَمَسَ: (S, Msb:) or he buried him, and made the earth even over him. (TA.) It is said in a trad. of Zeyd Ibn-Ṣoḥbān, ثَمَرُ أَرَمَسُونِي Then do ye bury me: or it may mean, conceal my grave, and make it even with the ground. (Mgh.) — He poured, (M,) or scattered, (A,) dust, or earth, upon it; (M, A;) namely, anything. (M.) You say also, رَمَسَ رَمَسَانَهُ بِالْتَرَابِ [in this sense]. (A.) And رَمَسَانَهُ بِالْتَرَابِ

We filled it up with dust, or earth. (M.) And it is said in a trad. of Ibn-Maḥkīl, أَرَمَسُوا قَبْرِي, meaning Make ye my grave even with the ground; not gibbous, or elevated. (TA.) — He concealed, and covered, him, or it: this is [also said to be] the primary signification. (TA.) You say, رَمَسَ الثَّيْبُ, aor. ٢, inf. n. رَمَسٌ, He, or it, effaced, or obliterated, the traces, or remains, of the thing. (M.) And الرِّيحُ تَرَمَسُ الْآثَارَ بِمَا تُثِيرُهُ [The wind effaces the traces, or remains, by what it raises, of dust or sand &c.]. (A.) And رَمَسُوا قَبْرَ فُلَانٍ They concealed the grave of such a one, and made it even with the ground. (S.) And رَمَسْتُ الْخَبْرَ, (K, Msb,) and الْحَدِيثَ, (TA,) I concealed the news, or information, (K, Msb,) and the story. (TA.) And رَمَسْتُ عَلَيْهِ الْخَبْرَ, (S, M,) and الْأَمْرَ, (A, A,) I concealed from him the news, or information, (S, M,) and the affair. (A, A.) — رَمَسَ حُبُّكَ فِي قَلْبِي The love of thee hath become vehement, and firmly settled, [as though buried,] in my heart. (A, TA.) — رَمَسْتُهُ بِحَجَرٍ, (S,) inf. n. رَمَسٌ, (K,) I cast a stone at him. (Ibn-'Abbād, S, K.)\*

4: see 1, first signification.

8. اَرَمَسَ اَرَمَسَ i. q. اَرَمَسَ فِي الْمَاءِ (Mgh, Msb) or اَرَمَسَ (K) [He immersed himself in the water]; or so that his head and whole person became concealed therein; the doing of which by one fasting is forbidden in a trad.: (Sh, Sgh:) or not remaining long in the water; (Mgh, TA;) whereas اَرَمَسَ and اَرَمَسَ denote [the doing so and] remaining long in the water; and agreeably with this explanation of the difference, the two verbs are used in another trad., where it is said, اَلصَّائِمُ لَا يَرَمَسُ وَلَا يَنْقَسُ The faster may immerse himself not remaining long in the water, but not immerse himself and remain long therein. (TA.)

رَمَسَ Dust, or earth: (Msb:) or dust with which the wind effaces traces or remains: (M:) or dust, or earth, that is scattered upon a corpse: (A:) or dust, or earth, of a grave: (S, Mgh, K:) an inf. n. used as a subst. (S, Mgh, Msb.) — Hence, (Msb,) A grave; (M, A, Msb, K;) as also رَمَسٌ and رَمَسٌ: (K:) or a grave that is made even with the surface of the ground; not elevated: (TA:) and رَمَسٌ signifies the place of a grave; (S;) or of a رَمَسٌ: (TA:) the pl. [of pauc.] of رَمَسٌ is أَرَمَسٌ (M, K) and [of mult.] رَمَسٌ. (M, Msb, K.) — A low, gentle, or soft, sound or voice. (M, TA.)

رَمَسٌ: see رَمَسٌ, in two places.

الرَّوَامِسُ (AHn, M, A, K) and الرَّوَامِسُ (AHn, S, M, &c.) [each pl. of الرَّامِسَةُ,] The winds that bury traces or remains; (K;) the winds that raise the dust, and [spread it so as to] bury traces or remains: (S:) or the winds that transport the dust from one district to another which is some days distant from the former, and sometimes cover the whole face of a land with the dust of another land. (AHn, M.) — رَوَامِسُ also signifies Flying things (طَيْرٌ) that fly by night: or any creeping thing (دَابَّةٌ) that comes forth by night (ISb, K)