إِذَا هُوَ نَحَّاهَا عَنِ القَصْدِ خَازَمَتْ * إِذَا هُوَ نَحَّاهَا عَنِ القَصْدِ خَازَمَتْ * بِهِ الجَوْرَحَتَّى تَسْتَقِيمُ ضُحَى الغَدِ *

i. e. When he turns her, meaning his she-camel, from the right way, she pursues with him a way different from the wrong, so that she overcomes him, and takes the right way, in the early day-time of the morrow. (TA.) مَخَارَمُهُ also signifies The act of rivalling, or imitating. (JK, TA.) And one says, القيمُهُ خَزَامًا (JK, TA) and مُخَارَمُهُ (JK,) meaning I met him face to face: (TA:) or suddenly, or unexpectedly, and face to face. (JK.)

5. تخزّم الشُّوكُ في رِجُله The thorns pierced his foot, or ley, and entered into it. (K, TA.)

6. تخازم الجَيْشَانِ The two armies rivalled, or imitated, each other; or opposed each other; syn. غَارَضًا (TA.)

A certain kind of tree, (JK, T, S, Msb, K,) of the bark of which ropes are made: (S, Msb.) it is like the come [or Theban palm]; (K;) having branches with small dates, which become black when ripe, bitter, astringent, or disagreeable and choking; not eaten by men; but the crows are greedy of them, and come to them time after time: so says AHn.: (TA:) n. un. with 5. (S, Msb.) See also

. خُزَامَى 800 : خُزَمُ

[a pl. of which the sing is not mentioned] خزم Sewers of skins or hides or boots and the like; syn. خُرازُونَ (TA.)

n. un. of خزم explained above. (Ṣ, Mṣb.) — Also The leaves (مَوْص) of the مُقُلُ (gr Theban palm]; (JK, Ķ;) of which are made women's أَحْفَاتُ [i. e. receptacles for their perfumes and other similar things, pl. of مَقْلُ (TA.)

مَخْزُومٌ عود : إبِلْ خَزْمَى

in two places. خزام

خُزُومَةُ عود خُزُومُ

A ring of [goat's] hair, which is put [in the side of the nostril (see 1) or] in the partition between the nostrils of the camel, (S, Msb, TA,) and to which is tied the rein; (S, TA;) as also in the خزام *: (TA, and Har p. 73 :) or a خزام nose of a she-camel: (JK:) or, accord. to the K a برة which is put in the side of the nostril of the camel: but Lth says that when it is of brass it is termed بَرة; and when of [goat's] hair, خزامة : خزامات (JK, Mab, TA) and خزائم الم (TA:) pl. خزامات (Msb.) [Hence,] عُطَى القُرْآنَ خَزَائِمُهُ from a trad. of Abu-d-Darda, in which it is said, t Command ye them أَنْ يُعْطُوا القُرْآنَ بِخَزَاتُمِهِمْ that they submit themselves to the judgment, or being here pl. of خزائم being here pl. of أَعْطُوا القُرْآنَ خَزَاتُهُ (IAth, TA:) وخَزَامَةُ + Render ye to the Kur-an its due. (JK.) [In the present day, خزام , vulgarly pronounced

or other metal.] — The خزام of the sandal is A slender thong which is pierced and tied between [the two thongs called] the شراكان see 1]. (K,* TA.)

A certain plant, (JK, K, TA,) called also مُزَامَى, (JK,) of sweet odour: (TA:) or i. q. غيرى البر [q. v.]; (Ş, Mşb, K;) accord. to El-Fárábee: one of the plants of the desert: said by Az to be a certain herb of sweet odour, having a flower like that of the violet : (Msb :) [accord. to the book entitled عُهُمْ بَعُ الطَّبِيبَ عَهُدُ as stated by Golius, a certain wild herb, having a long stalk, small leaves, red flower, and very sweet odour:] its flower is the sweetest of flowers in odour; the fumigation therewith dispels every fetid odour; the use thereof as a suppository in the vagina promotes pregnancy; and the taking it internally restores to a right state the liver and the spleen, and the brain affected with cold: (K:) [in the present day, applied to the common lavender ; lavandula spica :] n. un. مخزاماة . (TA.)

and a cow], (JK, Ş, K,) in the dial. of Hudheyl; (Ṣ;) or such as is advanced in age, and short: (M, K;) pl. خُزُومُ , [or rather this is a coll. gen. n.,] and [the pl. is] خُزُومُاتُ (JK, K) and خُزُومُاتُ (Ṣ) and [quasi-pl. n.]

A maker of ropes of the bark of the tree called غزام. (JK, S.*) [Accord. to the K, A seller of the kind of tree called غزم: but this is a mistake, app. caused by an omission in the K.]

اریخ خازم A cold wind; as though it pierced through the extremities: so says Kr: A'Obeyd says خارم: accord. to the K, both signify the same. (TA.)

مَخْزُم; and its fem., with 5: see what follows, in four places.

Anything pierced or perforated : (§, Mgh:) applied in this sense, (JK,) or as meaning pierced and tied, (TA, [see 1,]) to the [thong, of a sandal, called] شُرَاك ; (JK, TA;) or, thus applied, it means cut. (Ham p. 166.) See also 1, first sentence, for its meaning as applied to a letter. _ Any animal having the nose pierced. (Mab.) And لَخُزْمَى means Camels having rings such as are termed خَزَائِم (pl. of خَزَامَة) in their nostrils; (IAar, K, TA;) as also taijain (IAar, TA.) All birds, also, are said to be مَخْزُومَة (K;) because مُخْزُمَة (K;) perforated in the partition between the nostrils: (S, K:) and particularly the ostrich is said to be مُخُزُوم (\$, K.*) and مُخُزُم (JK, K.*) One says, مُخُزُوم (\$, They are مَا هُمْ إِلَّا كَالْأَنْعَامِ المُخَرَّمَة ل none others than stupid, or foolish, persons. (TA. [But كَالْانْعَام is app., here, a mistranscription for the ostrich is proverbial for stupidity: one says مَنْ نَعَامَة " More stupid than an ostrich:" because, as Meyd says, when an

ostrich happens to see the eggs of another ostrich, it will sit upon them, and forget its own eggs.])

خزن

1. خزنه (JK, S, Msb, K,) aor. -, (JK, Msb,) inf. n. خزن, (Msb,) He reposited it, stored it, or put it, (S, Mab,) laid it up, kept it, preserved it, or guarded it, (JK, K,) in a ili, (JK, S,) or in a مخزن [or مخزن]; (Msb;) namely, a thing, (JK, Msb,) or property ; (S, K;) as also اعتزنه ا (S, K,) and استخزنه or the second of these signifies he did so for himself. (TA.) __ And [hence] the first (S, Mab) and the second, (S,) He concealed it; namely, a secret. (S, Msb.) -And خزن عنه عطاءه +He withheld from him his gift. (TA.) خزن (JK, Ṣ, Mab, K,) formed by transposition from , (S, Msb,) aor. -, inf. n. [,² . aor , خَزْنَ Mab;) and ; خَزْنَ (Mab;) and ; خَزْنُ inf. n. غزن and خزن; (K;) said of flesh-meat, (JK, S, Msb, K,) It became altered [for the morse] (JK, Msb, K) in odour, (Msb,) or stinking: (S, TA:) or, accord. to Z, خزن, said of flesh-meat, means it became stinking in consequence of its being laid up, or stored: and Er-Rághib says that غزن, in relation to flesh-meat, means the laying up, or storing: and hence is metonymically used as meaning its becoming stinking. (TA.) Tarafeh says,

ثُرُّ لَا يَخْزَنُ فِينَا لَحْمُهَا
إِنَّهَا يَخْزَنُ لَحُمُ المُدَّحِرُ

[Then the flesh thereof will not become stinking among us: only the flesh-meat of him who lays it up becomes stinking]. (S, TA.)

4. اخزن He became rich, or in a state of competence or sufficiency, after poverty. (K.)

8: see 1, in three places. — اختزن طَرِيقًا He took the nearest road, or way. (K, TA.)

10 : see 1.

خِزَانَةُ and see also: خَزْنَةُ عَدْرَنَةُ

up, kept, preserved, or guarded,] in a مَخْزِن [or or aijis]. (Msb.) — Flesh-meat altered [for the worse in odour]; (K;) stinking. (TA.)