

2: see above, in two places. **تَرْقِيمٌ** signifies [also] The drawing, and the writing, of a line [or lines]. (K.L.)

رَقْمٌ is originally an inf. n. [of 1, q. v.]: and hence **رَقْمُ الثَّوبِ** The writing [or price-mark, &c.] upon the garment, or piece of cloth. (S.) [Hence also **الرَّقْمُ الْهِنْدِيُّ** The Indian notation of numerals; adopted by the Arabs; whence is formed the notation which we term "the Arabic."] — Also A sort of [the kind of garments called] **بُرُودٌ** (S:) or a striped sort of [the kind of garments, or cloth, termed] **وَشْيٌ**; or of [the kind of cloth termed] **خَزَرٌ**; or of [the kind of garments called] **بُرُودٌ** (K:) or a garment, or piece of cloth, figured with round forms: (Har p. 416:) or **رَقْمٌ** signifies a sort of figured, or variegated, or decorated, [garments of the kind called] **برود**: (Mgh:) or **رَقْمٌ** signifies [cloth of the kind termed] **خَزَرٌ** figured, variegated, or decorated; (JK, Mgh:) so accord. to El-Farábee: (Mgh:) but accord. to IF, **رَقْمٌ** signifies any garment, or piece of cloth, figured, variegated, or decorated, with a certain, or known, figuring or variegation or decoration, such as is a mark [thereof]; and you say **رَقْمٌ** **بُرُودٌ** and **رَقْمٌ** **بُرُودٌ** [a garment of the kind called **برود**, and garments of the kind called **برود**, thus figured, &c.; using the latter word as sing. and pl. because it is originally an inf. n.]: (Mgh:) and **مَرْقُومٌ** (Mgh, TA) and **مَرْقَمٌ** (TA) signify a garment, or piece of cloth, figured, variegated, or decorated: (Mgh, TA:) and striped, or marked with stripes: and marked, or having a mark [specifying its price] put upon it. (TA.) — See also **رَقْمٌ**, in two places.

رَقْمٌ: see **رَقْمَةٌ**: — and see also the paragraph here next following: **يَوْمُ الرَّقْمِ** The day of Er-Rakam was one of the days [of conflict] of the Arabs, (S,) well known. (K.)

رَقْمٌ A calamity, or misfortune; (JK, S, K;) as also **رَقْمٌ** and **رَقْمٌ**; (K;) all mean thus, and a thing that one cannot accomplish, or manage; (TA;) and **رَقْمَةٌ** signifies the same as **رَقْمٌ**. (JK.) One says, **وَقَعَ فِي الرَّقْمِ**, (TA,) and **وَقَعَ فِي الرَّقْمِ**, (S,) meaning He fell [into calamity or misfortune, and he fell into great calamity or misfortune, or] into that which he could not accomplish, or manage. (S, TA.) And **جَاءَ فُلَانٌ بِالرَّقْمِ** Such a one brought to pass that which was a great calamity or misfortune. (Aq, TA.) And **الرَّقْمُ بَنَتْ الرَّقْمِ** signifies the same as **الرَّقْمٌ**, That which is a calamity or misfortune. (S, TA.) — One says also, **جَاءَ بِالرَّقْمِ** and **بِالرَّقْمِ** meaning [He brought, or did,] much. (K.)

رَقْمَةٌ + Any one of several small marks of cauterization upon the shanks of a beast. (JK, T, TA.) — + One of what are termed **الرَّقْمَتَانِ**: (TA:) this signifies two [horny] things resembling two nails (JK, S, K, TA) in the legs of a beast (JK, K, TA) or in the legs of a sheep or goat, (S,) opposite each other: (JK, S, TA:) and of the ass and horse, two marks in the inner sides of

the two arms: (S:) or the **جَاعِرَتَانِ**; (K, TA;) which are two black spots [or marks made by cauterization] upon the rump of the ass: (TA:) or what borders upon the **جَاعِرَتَانِ** of the ass, of the mark made by cauterization: or two portions of [callos] flesh next to the inner side of each of the arms of the horse, having no hair upon them. (K, TA.) Agreeably with all of these renderings has been explained the trad., **مَا أَتَمُّ مِنَ الْأُمَرِ إِلَّا**, of the nations in general, than such as is the **رَقْمَةُ** of the arm of the beast. (TA.) — + A small quantity of herbage; as in the saying, **مَا وَجَدْتُ إِلَّا رَقْمَةً مِنْ كَلْبَةٍ** [I found not save a small quantity of herbage]. (TA.) — A herb, or leguminous plant, of those termed **أَحْرَارٌ** [pl. of **حَرْ**, q. v.]: (S:) a certain plant; said to be a herb, or leguminous plant, inclining to bitterness, and having a small red flower; (JK;) as some say, (JK, TA,) the **خَبَازِي** [or mallow]. (JK, K, TA.) — A meadow (**رَوْضَةٌ**, S, K) is sometimes thus termed. (S.) — Also The side of a valley: (S, K:) or the place where its water collects; (K:) the part, of a valley, in which is the water. (Fr, JK, TA.)

أَرْقَمٌ The colour of the serpent termed **أَرْقَمٌ**; (JK, TA;) as also **رَقْمٌ**. (TA.) — See also **رَقْمٌ**.

رَقْمَةٌ A certain plant, (K, TA,) resembling the **كَرْش** [i. e. **كَرْش** or **كَرْش**, a plant little known, said to be so called because its leaves resemble the villous coat of the stomach of a ruminant animal]: so says Az: and in one place he says, it is a herb that grows **مُشْحَطًا** [app. a mistranscription for **مُسْطَحًا**, a term often used in descriptions of plants, meaning expanded], juicy, or sappy, and scarcely ever, or never, eaten by the camels, or cattle, except from want: AHn describes the **رَقْمَةُ** [perhaps meaning the **رَقْمَةُ**, q. v.,] only as a herb, or leguminous plant, of those termed **أَحْرَارٌ**, of which the particular characteristics were not known to him. (TA.) [Forskål, in his Flora Aegypt. Arab. p. cviii, mentions a plant seen by him in El-Yemen, previously unknown to him, which he calls "rokama prostrata," of the class pentandria; writing its Arabic name **رَقْمَه**, and the pronunciation "Rókama."]

رَقْمِيَّاتٌ Certain arrows, so called in relation to a place in El-Medeeneh, (S, K,) named **الرَّقْمُ**; (K;) or in relation to a place thus named in the way to El-Medeeneh; (JK;) or, accord. to Naṣr, in relation to a water thus named, where they were made, by certain mountains of the same name. (TA.)

رَقُومٌ, used as a fem. epithet, Remaining, staying, dwelling, or abiding; and remaining fixed. (JK.)

رَقِيمٌ: see **مَرْقُومٌ** and **رَقْمٌ**. It occurs in a trad. of 'Alee, describing the sky, as meaning Figured, or decorated, with the stars. (TA.) — Also A book, or writing. (S.) As used in the Kur xviii. 8, **الرَّقِيمُ** is said to mean A tablet (JK, S, K*) of lead, (K,) whereon were inscribed, (JK, S,) or engraved, (K,) the names of the People of

the Cave [commonly called the Seven Sleepers], (JK, S, K,) and their ancestry, (JK, K,) and their story, (S,) and their religion, and what it was from which they fled: (K:) so says Suh, on the authority of Fr: (TA:) or a mass of stone; (Suh, JK, K;) [i. e.] a stone tablet on which were inscribed their names, and which was put upon the entrance of the cave: (Bd:) or the town, or village, from which they came forth: (JK, K:) or their mountain (Zj, K) in which was the cave: (Zj:) or the valley (AO, JK, K) in which was the cave: (AO, JK:) or their dog: (El-Hasán, R, K:) or [in the JK and CK "and"] the receptacle for ink: (JK, K, TA:) mentioned by IDrd, but with the expression of uncertainty as to its correctness; (TA;) and said to be of the language of the Greeks: (JK, TA:) and the tablet: (K:) thus, also, explained as used in the verse of the Kur-án: (TA:) but I'Ab is related by 'Ikrimah to have said, I know not what is **الرَّقِيمُ**; whether a book or writing, or a building: (S, TA:) it is [said to be] of the measure **مَنْعُولٌ** in the sense of the measure **فَعِيلٌ**. (TA.) — **رَقِيمَةٌ**, applied to a woman, Intelligent; such as is termed **بَرْزَةٌ** [fem. of **بَرْزٌ**, q. v.]. (Fr, K, TA.) — **رَقِيمَةٌ** **رَقِيمَةٌ** + A great calamity or misfortune. (JK.)

أَرْقَمٌ + A certain serpent: (JK:) a serpent in which are blackness and whiteness: (S, M, K:) or a serpent [begotten] between two serpents [app. of different varieties], marked with redness and blackness and duskiness and [the colour termed] **بَغْمَةٌ** [q. v.]: (ISh:) or a serpent upon which are white specks: (Ham p. 784:) or the most malignant of serpents, and the most wont to pursue mankind: (Ibn-Habceeb, K:) or a serpent like the **جَانِقُ** in respect of the fear that men have of killing it, though it is one of the weakest and the least irascible of serpents; for one fears, in killing the **أَرْقَمُ** and the **جَانِقُ**, the punishment of the **جَنِّ** to them who kill them: (Sh:) or, applied to a serpent, i. q. **أَرْقَشٌ** [q. v.]: (Mgh:) or the male serpent: (K:) the female is not so called, nor is she called **رَقْمَةٌ**; (TA;) but she is called **رَقْمَةٌ**; (K, TA:) when you use the epithet, you say **أَرْقَشٌ**; but **أَرْقَمٌ** is [used as] a subst: (Ibn-Habceeb:) the pl. is **أَرْقَمٌ**, (JK, ISd,) a pl. proper to substs., because the quality of a subst. is predominant in it. (ISd, TA.) — See also **مَرْقَمٌ**. — For the fem., **رَقْمَةٌ**, see **رَقْمٌ**, in two places.

تَرْقِيمٌ inf. n. of 2 [q. v.]. — Also, [as a subst.,] A certain sign, or mark, of the keepers of the register of the [tax, or tribute, termed] **خَرَاجٌ**, (K, TA,) conventionally used by them, (TA,) put upon [the notes, or billets, or petitions, termed] **رِقَاعٌ** [pl. of **رَقْعَةٌ**, q. v.], and upon [the writings termed] **تَوْقِيعَاتٌ** [pl. of **تَوْقِيعٌ**, q. v.], and upon accounts, or reckonings, lest it should be imagined that a blank has been left [to be afterwards filled up], in order that no account be put down therein; as also **تَرْقِيمٌ**. (K.)

مَرْقَمٌ A writing-reed; (K;) because it is an instrument for **الرَّقْمُ**, i. e. writing: (TA:) also