(1d p. 15:) pl. of the second, جُوالب; as in the phrase جوالب القدر †[the drawing, or procuring, causes of destiny]: (L, TA:) pl. of the third, لِكُلِّ قَضَاء جَالِب , (Har p. 430.) You say البُّ وَرُ حَالِبُ : [For every decree of fate there is a drawing, or procuring, cause; and for every flow of milk there is a milker]. (A, TA.) And [hence] the pl. جوالب signifies + Calamities, misfortunes, evil accidents, adversities, or difficulties. (TA.) See an ex. in the first paragraph, near the beginning. _ جُلُّب and خُلُّب wounds, or ulcers, healing, or becoming covered with shin in healing. (As, TA.)

: see the paragraph next preceding.

A person who puts an amulet into a case of skin: after which it is sewed upon [the headstall, or some other part of the trappings, of] a horse. (TA.)

جَالَب вес بَالَب.

, applied to thunder, (K,) and to rain, (TA,) Boisterous. (K, TA.) _ see

i. e. bead, or gem, or similar خرزة A ينجلب stone] (T, K, TA) used by the Arabs of the desert, (T, TA,) [or by the women of the desert, as a charm,] for captivating, or fascinating, men; (K, TA;) or for bringing back after flight; (T, K;) or for procuring affection after hatred: (T,TA:) Az mentions it as a quadriliteral-radical word. (TA.) The Arab women used to say,

أَخُذْتُهُ بِاليَّنْجَلْبُ • فَلَا يَرُمْ وَلَا يَعْبُ وَلَا يَزَلُ عِنْدَ الطُّنَبُ

[I have fascinated him with the yenjelib, and he shall not seek another, nor absent himself, nor cease to remain at the tent-rope]. (Lh, TA.)

1. جَلَحْ, aor. -, inf. n. جَلَحْ, He (a man, Ş, L, &c.) was, or became, bald in the two sides of his head : (S, K:) or in the two sides of the fore part of his head: (Msb:) or in the fore part of his head: or a little more bald than he who is termed أَذْنُعُ (L.) [See also جَلَّتُ and جَلَّدُ.] ____ الْزُصُ ___ الْرُصُ ___ الْرُصُ __ الْرُصُ __ الْرُصُ __ of the land was eaten; as also . (TA.) And The branches of the tree were eaten, and it became reduced to its stem, or , aor. - , جَلَحَ الْمَالُ الشَّجَرِ (AḤn, TA.) مَالَحُ الشَّجَرِ (AḤn, TA.) (§, K,) inf. n. - ; (§;) and *ani, inf. n. ; (TA;) The cattle ate the trees: or ate the upper parts thereof: (TA:) or fed upon the upper parts thereof, and peeled them. (S, K.)=

2: see 1. = تَجْلِيحُ [the inf. n.] signifies also The acting, or advancing, boldly, (K,) or very holdly: (S:) or being bold to do evil or mischief;

Bk. I.

acting with penetrating energy, vigour, or effectireness, (S, K, TA,) in an affair: (TA:) and going, or journeying, vehemently: (TA:) and the assaulting, or attacking, (AZ, K, TA,) of a man, (AZ, TA,) and of an animal of prey. (K.) See also 3. You say, إِذَ تُجَلِّعُ عَلَيْنَا يَا فُلَانُ [Be not bold to do evil or mischief, or to show open enmity or hostility, to us, O such a one]. (A.) [apparent] في وَجْبِهِ تَجْلِيح boldness to do evil or mischief, and a show of open enmity or hostility. (A.) And جلے علی He charged, or made an assault or attack, upon the people or party. (AZ,TA.) And He assaulted with the assaulting تَجْلِيحُ الذُّنُّبِ of the wolf]. (A.) And He came upon us; or came down upon us and overcame us; or destroyed us; syn. أتَّى عَلَيْنا. (ISh, TA.) And جلَّے فی الأمر He went at random, heedlessly, without any certain aim or object, or without consideration, in the affair; or pursued a headlong, or rash, course therein. (TA.)

3. iche inf. n.] signifies The acting openly with another in an affair: (As, K:) and the showing open enmity or hostility with another. (Ş, K.) You say, بَالْأُمُو الرَّجُلُ بِالْأُمُو I acted openly with the man in the affair. (S.) And Such a one showed open enmity or جَالَحْنِي فُلَانْ hostility with me; as also † عَلَى ﴿ (A.) Also The contending with another for superiority in strength ; syn. مُكَالَحة (Ş) and مُشَادّة. (Ş, K.) You say, أجَالَحَنِي فُلَانٌ وَجَلَحَنِي † [app. meaning Such a one contended with me for superiority in strength, and overcame me therein]. (TA.). And i. q. مكابرة [The contending with another for superiority in greatness; &c.]. (K.)

Q. Q. 1. He shaved his head: (Fr, S, K:) the s is augmentative. (S.)

Baldness in the two sides of the head: (S, K:) or in the two sides of the fore part of the head : (Msb :) it is more than نزع, and less than (Msb :) جُلُه (Ṣ, Msb,) which is less than صُلُعُ or baldness in the fore part of the head: or baldness that is a little more than what is termed (L.) . نُزْعَ

عَلَّمَ A part, or place, in which is baldness such as is termed عَلَى (Ṣ, Mṣb.)

Land that produces no herbage.

A torrent that carries away everything in its course. (S, K.)

Wide (K, TA) and bare, or open, (TA,) land. (K, TA.)

أَجُلَحُ 800 : جُلَّحُ

(Ş, K [the latter being جُوَالِتُ (TA) عَالِمَةً pl. of the former]) What flies about in successive portions from the heads of reeds and papyrusplants (S, K, TA) and other plants, in the wind, and showing open enmity or hostility: (A:) and (TA,) resembling cotton; (S, TA;) and spiders'

webs so flying about. (TA.) And the latter, Flakes of snow falling quickly and continuously. (TA.)

A man bald in the two sides of his head : (S:) or in the two sides of the fore part of his head: (Msb:) or in the fore part of his head: (Mgh, L:) or a little more bald than he who is termed انزع: (L:) it signifies more than انزع and less than أَجُلُه and أَجُلُه (Mgh:) when a man is bald in the sides of his forehead, he is termed انزع; when the baldness is a little more, when it extends to the half, or the like, i, and then, اجلى: (A'Obeyd, TA:) the fem. is جُلْتُ: and the pl. جُلْتُ (L, Mab) and . (L.) _ ! Having no horn ; applied to a bull and a he-goat: (A:) and in this sense the fem. is applied to a ewe (T, M, Msh) or she-goat, (T, M, A, Mab,) and to a cow: (T, M, A:) and in like manner [the pl.] is applied to cows or bulls having no horns; (Ṣ, TA;) erroneously said in the K to be عُلُّم, like مُثَّمُ (TA.) + A [woman's camel-vehicle of the kind called] that has not a high head or top : (Ibn-Kulthoom, IJ, S, K :) or without a top : (T:) or one that is of a square form: (As, IJ:) pl. is pl. of أُعْزَلُ (Ṣ, IJ,) like as أُعْزَالُ is pl. of أُجُلَاحُ very rare form of pl. of a sing. of the measure . (IJ.) _ + A flat roof not surrounded by a wall or anything else to prevent persons' falling from it. (IAth, K.) قَرْيَةُ جَلْحًا: A town having no fortress: (A, TA:) pl. قُرْى جُلْحً : the fortresses being likened to horns. (TA.) __ isi +[A hill] not having a pointed summit. (TA.) And أَصْبَهُ جُلْمًا +[A] smooth [hill]. (A.) أَرْضُ جُلْمًا + A land in which are no trees. (TA.) _ يُوْمُ أَجُلُتُ + A hard, distressing, or calamitous, day; as also أُصَلَعُ (A, TA.)

أَجُلَحُ sec : أَجُلَاحُ

A plant of which the upper parts have been eaten. (TA.)

Eaten : (S, K:) eaten until nothing of it is left : (S:) herbage so caten. (TA.)

A man (S) who eats much; a great eater; voracious. (S, K.) _ See also ____. A year of drought, barrenness, or dearth. (TA.) = Insolent and audacious.
(L.) You say, فلانْ وَقَعْ مُحَلِّعْ [Such a one is impudent, insolent, and audacious]. (A, TA.) A bold wolf. (TA.)

A she-camel (\$) that bears with hardiness a severe year, preserving her milk; (S, K;) as also مُجَلَّحَةً (L.) _ See also مُجَلَّحَةً

A tree having the head, or upper part, eaten. (L.) _ A plant, or tree, that has been eaten and has grown again. (TA.)

i.q. مَجَال [Contending with another for superiority in greatness; &c.: see its verb, 3]. (S.) _ The lion. (K.) _ A she-camel that yields