erroneously put for الصَّرِيع: ]) accord. to IB, as signifying مِرِّيع, it is used in commendation: Fr says that when a man is one who prostrates, or throws down, his antagonists much, or often, abominable, wicked, or crafty, [with whom one cannot cope,] it is said that he is عُرْنَةً لَا يُطَاقُ. (TA.) \_ Also A man coarse, rough, or rude, and niggardly. (TA.) - And One who serves houses, or tents. (TA.) = Also The roots of the عَرَنْتُن, (AA, S, TA, in the K, erroneously, of the عرنين, TA,) which is a plant used for tanning. (S in art. عرتن.) \_ And The wood of the (S, K,) a species of tree, (S, TA,) having the form of the circle [or plane-tree], (TA,) with which skins for water or milk are tanned, (S, K,) and from which is cut the wood of the beaters and washers and whiteners of clothes, which is buried: accord. to ISk, [but the same is also said of the عوسج it is a species of tree resembling the [or box-thorn], except that it is bigger than it, full and luxuriant in the branch, and not having tall stems : (TA:) or it is called \* عُرِنْ , [which is a coll. gen. n.,] and açis is the n. un. (AA, T in art. ظمنخ.) And [it is also expl. as signifying] The piece of wood of the beaters and washers and whiteners of clothes upon which the beating is performed with that which is called the aire. (IKh, TA.)

The first part or portion of anything. (S, Msb, K.) - And hence, (Msb,) [particularly,] the first [or upper] part [i. e. the bridge] of the nose, beneath the place where the eyebrows come together; the place of what is termed : !! (S, Msb, TA:) or the head of the nose: (TA:) or the hard part of the bone of the nose: (K:) or it signifies, (K,) or is sometimes applied to, (Msb,) the nose, (Msb, K,) altogether : (K:) pl. عرانين. (TA.) One says, هُمْ شُهُّ العَوَانِينِ [They are high in respect of the noses, or of the bridges thereof; often meaning + they are haughty, or disdainful]. (S, Msb.) And one of the learned has used it metaphorically, saying,

## وَأَصْبَحَ الدُّهُرْ ذُو العِرْنِينِ قَدْ جُدِعَا

[lit. And nosed fortune became mutilated in the nose; by nosed being app. meant + haughty, or disdainful; and by mutilated in the nose, + marred, or abased]. (TA.) Hence also, عُرَانِينُ السَّعَابِ The first of the rains of the clouds. (TA.) And \$ A noble chief : (K, TA :) عَرَانِينَ signifies the chiefs, (S, TA,) and nobles, (TA,) of a people, or party, (S,) or of the people, or of men. (TA.)

A piece of wood, or stick, which is inserted in the partition between the nostrils of a camel (S, K) of the species called . (S. [See also \_\_\_\_\_ And (hence, as being likened thereto, TA) The wooden thing [app. meaning the pin, or axis,] of the sheave of a pulley, (S, K, TA,) by which the addition

is made firm: (Ṣ, TA:) pl. أَعْرِنَهُ. (TA.) — And A nail; (S, K, TA;) accord. to El-Hejeree, that conjoins the spear-head and the shaft. (TA.) And A horn. (K.) = Also Trees occupying an extended, or oblong, tract. (TA.) \_ And Roads: in this sense a pl. having no singular. (TA.) See also عُرِن, former half. = Also Distance, or remoteness, (S, K,) of a house, or dwelling, or abode. (S.) - And [hence,] (S) A distant, or دَارٌ عَارِنَةٌ \* (TA) and دَارٌ عِرَانٌ remote, house or dwelling or abode; (S, TA;) and دِيَارٌ عَرَانٌ and بِيَارٌ عَارِنَةٌ distant, or remote, houses &c. ; (K, TA ;) عران being an inf. n. used as an epithet [and therefore applicable to a pl. and to a fem. as well as a masc. sing.]: ISd says, it is not in my opinion a pl., as the lexicologists hold it to be. (TA.) = Also Fight, or conflict. (K.)

غَرِنْ see : غَرُونْ.

A collection of trees, (S, Msb, K, TA,) tangled, or luxuriant, or abundant and dense; a thicket, wood, or forest: (TA:) this is the primary signification; (S, Msb, TA;) whether there be in it a lion or not. (TA.) And [particularly] A collection of thorn-trees, (K, TA,) and of such as are called sais; whether there be a lion therein or not. (TA.) - And [hence], as also مُرِينَةً \* The covert, or place of resort, of the lion, (S, Mab, K,) and of the hyena, as also مران , and of the wolf, and of the serpent: and the former signifies also the burrow of the [lizard called] : pl. عُرُنْ: pl. عُرُنْ: (K, TA.) \_ And (hence, TA) signifies also ! An open, or a wide, space, in front, or extending from the sides, of a house, [in this case meaning a yard,] and of a town, as, for instance, in this latter case, of Mekkeh, occurring in this sense in a trad., likened to the place of resort of the lion, because of its resistibility. (TA.) \_ And (hence also, TA) ‡ Eminence, or nobility; and might, strength, or resistibility. (K, TA.) = Also Such as is dry and broken of the [trees called] عضاه (K.) = And Flesh : (S, K:) so it is said to signify. (S.) \_ And The prey of the lion, or the like. (K.) = And The cry of the [dove called] فَاحْتُهُ : (K, TA :) so in the T in art. (TA.) .عزهل

: see the next preceding paragraph.

The crests, or upper parts, of waves, rising high; as in the phrase, مَاءٌ ذُو عُرَانية, (S, TA,) meaning water having many and high waves or billows or surges; (TA;) used by 'Adee Ibn-Zeyd in describing the flood of Noah: (S:) or the middle, and main body, or deepest part, of the sea: and the flow, or extending, of a torrent. (K.)

A seller of the wood called عُرَّانَ. (TA.)

see its fem., with ،, voce عَرَان, last sentence but one, in two places. == العَارِن The lion : (K:) [app. a possessive epithet, meaning العرين: but he is said to be thus called] because thing in which is the pin whereon the sheave turns of his abominable nature, and his strength. (TA.)

A spear having its head nailed [to the shaft] with the nail called عران. (S, K.) = See also the following paragraph.

A camel having the wooden thing called [q. v.] put into his nose. (TA.) = Also, applied to a [or skin for water or milk], Tanned with the wood called عرنة ; (S, K, TA;) and so مُعَرِّنُ (TA.) And, so applied, Tanned with the tree called . (TA.)

1. عَرُوهُ , (Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, Ķ,) aor. عَرُاهُ , (Ṣ, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. غُرُو ; (S, Msb ;) and \* اعتراه ; (Msb, K;) He came to him, (S, Mgh, K,) syn. oli, (S, Mgh,) and أَنْهُ به (K,) or he repaired to him, syn. قَصَدَه, (Msb,) seeking (S, Mgh, K) his beneficence, or bounty, (Mgh, K,) or for the purpose of seeking his gift, or aid: (Msb:) or both signify [simply] he, or it, came to him; syn. osle : (Ham pp. 24 and 109:) or , also, signifies [simply] I came to him; syn. غَشِيتُهُ; and so عَرَيتُهُ (K in art. عَرِي ) and عروةً شديدةً and عَرَى الرجل عربةً شُديدَةً and [app. He came to the man, or upon him, with a vehement coming; for it seems that الرَّجِل is meant, and that عَرْيَة and عَرْوَة are inf. ns. of un.]: (TA, immediately after what here next precedes :) and عرا, aor. يعرو, also signifies [simply] he sought [&c.]: and hence the saying of Lebeed in a verse cited in art. [q. v., conj. 8]: (S, TA:) the pass. part. n. is معروة. (Ş, Mşb.) One says i. e. Such a تُعْتَرِيه \* and فُلَانْ تَعْرُوهُ الرُّضْيَافُ also, one, guests come to him; syn. ثَغْشًاهُ. (Ş, TA.) And اعْتَرَانِي \* and عَرَانِي هَذَا الأَمْرُ This affair, or event, came upon me; syn. غُشيني. (S.) And , The affair, or يعروه , The affair, or event, came upon him (amis), (TA,) and befell him; (Msb, TA;) as also اعتراه الله الله (Msb.) And and اعتراه الميوة The hard, or difficult, affair, or event, befell him. (Mgh.) And signifies the same. (Ksh in xlviii. 25.) [And in like manner اعتراه said of a malady, and of diabolical possession, &c., It befell, or betided, him; attached him; or occurred, or was incident or incidental, to him.] And عَرَاهُ البُرْدُ The cold smote him. (TA.) = See also 2. = عرى He (a man, S) was, or became, affected with what is termed the عرواء [q. v.] of fever : (S, K, TA :) and El-Fárábee has mentioned, in the "Deewan el-Adab," among verbs of the class of فعل , aor. (Har p. 406:) ISd says : العرواء from عَرا , يَفْعَلُ that the verb mostly used is the former, and its part. n. is مُعْرُون : but some say that the verb [i. e. غريت; imperfectly written in my copy of the TA, but cleared from doubt by its being there added that the part. n. is ,] is said of a fever, as meaning it came with a shivering,