1Sd says, حلتيت is an Arabic or an arabicized word: [and is the name of a certain plant :] I have not heard that it grows in Arabia; but it grons betreen Bust und the country of El-Keehan: it is, he says, a plant that lies prone upon the ground, and from the middle of it there comes forth, and rises high, a reet, or canc, at the head whercof is a hnob (كُعبرّة) : it is also, he adds, the name of the gum that comes forth at the roots of the leaves of that reed, or cane: the people of the part above mentioned, he says, cook the plant thus called, and eat it ; and it is not a plant that remains during the winter. (TA.) In the T, Az states that حلتيت is said, on the authority of Lth,

 assa foetida]; but, he adds, the word that I remember to have heard as the same as انجبرد is , with $\dot{\sim}$; and I do not think it to be genuine Arabic. (TA, here and in art. حبلت.)
 $\mathbf{K}$ ) and , , (Ṣ, K,) inf. n. عَلْنُ, He separated, or cleared, the cotton from its seeds, with the wooden implement termed :مْحْتَج : (Mṣ:) or he separated and loosened the cotton (نَدَفُهُ) with the ,upon the (TA,) or upon the مِمْلَجْة thus: "e nucibus parum excerptum, inter ferramenta duo (quorum superius, axiculo seu specillo simile, ceu torno vertitur, inferius quiescit, simul autem inter sese arcte cohærent,) attrahitur et à semine duriore segregatur:" but see ${ }^{\circ}$
 made a cake of bread round ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{K}$ ) [by rolling it] with the مْعْلَx. (A.) - And $\ddagger H e$ mixed, and stirred about, and beat, what is termed . a staff, or stick. (A.) $-\ddagger H e$ twisted a rope. (A, TA.)
5. تـعلّع السَّحَبُ +The clouds became in a state of commotion, and lightened. (K.) -
 did not become ayjitated to and fro in my mind, so that I should doubt respecting it. ('TA.) And I doubtful in my mind;] $I$ doubted not respecting aught of it. (A.) You say, نْ and doubtful in thy mindl]. (Lth, TA.) تـحلّج فیى mean $\ddagger I$ doubted respecting it : (As, TA :) or both mean nearly the same. (Sh, TA.) The saying of 'Adee, (K,) [or,] correctly, the saying of the Prophet to 'Adee Ibn-Zeyd, لَا يُتَحَلَّجَنَّ فِى صَدْرِكُ طَعَاْْ ضَارَعْتَ فِهِ (TA,
 copies of the K, in the CK means $\ddagger$ Let not aught [of doubt] enter thy heart on account of it; [i. e., on account of food in rexpect of which thou hast resembled those who
follow the Christian religion;] i. e., it is clean. (Sh, K, TA.) Accord. to IAth, this is from ", عْلْ, signifying motion, and commotion, or ayjitation: and it is also related with $\dot{\succ}$ [in the place of ${ }^{\text {l }}$, meaning the same. (TA.)

## 8: see 5.

: حَلْجُ: see 5, last sentence.
(K.)

Cotton upon which the ope-
ration significd by the verb has been performed; (S, K ;) cotton separated, or cleared, from its seeds. (Mṣb.) - For the former, see also
The art, or business, of performing the operation, upon cotton, signified by the verb (K.)

+ C Milh in which are dutes: ( $\mathbf{K}$ :) milk in which dates have been macerated, steeped, or soaked; (Ṣ, TA ;) and rhich is smeet: (TA:) or rlarified butter [pourel] upon pure milh: or dregs squeezed from a butter-skin (عُصَارةُ. نُخْيٍ [or perhaps the latter word is a mistranscription for
 $\mathrm{K}:$ :) and the expressel juice of fresh butter milked upon: ( $\mathbf{K}:$ ) pl. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ :قُق: accord. to the T, عُقُ signifies dates nith milk: (TA :) and accord. to $\mathrm{Kr},{ }^{*}$ "حَلِيُن, without $\overline{0}$, is a name given to dates milleed upon, and then mashed mith the hand. (ISd, TA.)
مَلَّبٍ One whose business is to perform the operation, upon cotton, signified by the verb حَلَّبُ. (S., $\mathbf{K}$.

The thing on which is performed the operation, upon cotton, signified by the verb
 it is of rood or of stone. (TA.) - See also
 of a pulley. (K.)

## مِمْعْنَجْ

Pفْ The thing with which is performed the operation, upon cotton, siynificd by the verb
 wooden implement [with which that operation is performed, or] with which cotton is separated, or cleared, from its seeds. (Mṣb.) - Also + An implement of wood, ( $\mathbf{K}$, ) or of stone, ( TA, ) with which a cake of lread is expanded; ( ${ }_{-}$;) a rolling-pin for dough: (A, TA :) pl. مُقَ and . مُقَاليُمُ. (TA.) - And $\ddagger A$ bull's horn. (A, TA.)

## . مَلِيٌْ : see

## هحلزن or

[The snail;] a certain creeping thing
 (Ṣ and K in art. حعلزن,) that is found upon the [hind of tree called] رِمْن : (Ṣ, K:) or of the kind called أصْدَاف [i. e. of the testaceous kind, or shell-hind: applied in the present day to the snail with its shell, and to any kind of spiral shell]: ( $\mathrm{K}:$ ) it is a kind of worm, having a shell within nhich it conceals itself: (TA in art. حملزن :) its flesh is good for the stomach, and for the wound of the mad dog, and for dissolving hard tumours, and curing ulcers; its shell, burnt, clears the mange, or scab, and the [species of leproxy termed] بتّق [q. v.], and the teeth; and the application of it externally drans forth the سَلْ [or perhaps it should be ${ }^{\prime 2}$ (or prichles of the palm-tree)] from within the flesh, and, mixed with vinegar, stops bleeding from the nose: ( K in art. حلزن :) Az agrees with the author of the $\mathbf{K}$ in mentioning this as a triliteral-radical word; but As and $\mathbf{J}$ hold the $\dot{u}$ to be a radical letter, (TA in art. , and so do Lth and A'Obeyd. (TA in art. (حلزن.)

1. عَآسَ البَعییر, aor. = (Sgh, L, K ) and 2, (L,)
 inf. n. إِّلْسُ ; (TA ;) He clad, or covered, the camel with a حِلْس [q. v.]; (S. K, \&c.;) put upon
 inf. n. مَلْ", (TA,) $\ddagger$ The shy rained continually; as also الا: (K:) or rained a fine and rontinual rain; ( $\mathrm{T} ;$ ) and so the latter. ( $\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{S}$, A, K.)
4: see 1, in three places: _ and see 10 , in two places.
 (TA.) - So the verb signifies in the phrase [فُلانًا النَّوْفُ in the CK استحلس فُلَانْ النَّوْفَف (TA) $\ddagger$ Such a one relinumished not fear. (Mgh,* K, TA.) -ا استحلس التَّيْلُ بِالظَّلَامِر $\ddagger$ The night became dense with dárlness. (A,TA.) -استـلسِ The herbage covered the land with its abundunce (As, S, K, TA) and talluess; (Z, TA ;)
 land became altogether green [as though covered with a حِلْس : see the part. n. below]: (Sh,TA:) or, as also استحلستَ, became clad with sprouting herbaye: or becaine green, with erect herbage. (TA.)
A piece of cloth (enion), (Ṣ, A, Mgh, Mṣb, Ḳ,) of thin texture, (S, TÁ,) which is put on the back of a camel, (S $, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{M g h}, \mathrm{M} \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{K}$, )
 the $\underset{\text {; }}{\text {; }}$; (Msb;) a piece of hair-cloth used as a rovering for a horse or the like: ( $\mathrm{A}:$ ) or anything that is next the back of the camel or other beast, beneath the saddle, in the place of the مرْرْشَحَة , being beneath the felt cloth: (TA:) and $a[$ piece of cloth of the kind called] $\quad$ rim, (S.,* A, $\mathbf{M g h}, \mathbf{K}$, ) or a piece of hair-cloth, ( $\mathbf{A}$, ) or the like, (TA,) or a carpet, (IAar, Msb,) that is ${ }_{\text {spread }}$ in a house or tent, ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{M g h}^{(1)} \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{8}} \mathrm{b}, \mathbf{K}$, beneath the best of the pieces of cloth: ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{gh}}$,
