

and in smooth grounds; but seldom does more than one grow on the same spot: when it dries, it becomes white: (AHn:) 'Iyād asserts that its ذ is a radical letter; but this is a mistake: (MF:) the n. un. is ذِخْرَةٌ ; (S;) which is applied to a single plant, (AIIn,) or to a single fascicle thereof. (Mgh.)

عَفَج † The [part of the intestines called] مَذَخِر : (TA:) [its pl. مَذَاخِر is also explained as signifying the intestines; and bellies; (S, K;) and veins: (K:) or the lower part of the belly: (As, K:) or the parts of the inside of a beast in which he stores his fodder and water. (A.) You say $\text{فُلَانٌ مَلَأَ مَذَاخِرَهُ}$ † Such a one filled the lower parts of his belly. (As.) And $\text{مَلَأَتِ الدَّابَّةُ مَذَاخِرَهَا}$ † The beast satiated itself. (TA.) And $\text{تَمَلَّأَتْ مَلَأَتْ}$ † He became satiated. (A.) And $\text{مَلَأَتْ مَذَاخِرَهُ عِدَاوَةَ}$ † [He filled his heart with enmity towards us]. (A.)

مَذَخِر , or مَذَخِر , (accord. to different copies of the K,) † A horse that reserves his run; expl. by $\text{المَبْقَى لِحْضِرِهِ}$: (AO, K, TA:) [Freytag's reading of مَذَخِر for مَذَخِر or مَذَخِر , and his proposed emendation, of المَبْقَى for المَبْقَى , both taken from the TK, but neither found by me in any copy of the K, are evidently wrong: see $\text{ذَخِرَ مِنْ عَدُوِّهِ}$, above:] such is the مَسْوَاط , a horse "that will not give what he has without the whip: the fem. is with ة . (TA.)

ذر

1. ذَر , (T, S, M, A, &c.) aor. ذَر , (S, M, Mṣb,) inf. n. ذَر , (S, M, K, &c.) He sprinkled, or scattered, salt (T, S, A, Mṣb, K) upon flesh-meat, and pepper upon a mess of crumbled bread with broth, (A,) and a medicament (S, A) into the eye, (A,) and grain (S, A, K) upon the ground, (A,) &c.; (T, Mṣb, K;) as also ذَرَّ ذَرًّا , inf. n. ذَرَّةٌ : (K:) he took a thing with the ends of his fingers and sprinkled it upon a thing. (M.) You say, ذَرَّ عَيْنَهُ , (TA,) and $\text{ذَرَّ عَيْنَهُ بِالذَّرْوَرِ}$, aor. ذَر , (M, TA,) inf. n. ذَر , (K, TA,) He put the medicament called ذَرْوَر into his eye. (M, K, TA.) — Also, (A,) inf. n. as above, (K,) He spread. (A, K.) You say, $\text{ذَرَّ اللَّهُ عِبَادَهُ فِي الْأَرْضِ}$; God spread his servants, or mankind, upon the earth. (M, A.) Whence the word ذَرِيَّةٌ . (M, TA.) — And $\text{ذَرَّتِ الْأَرْضُ الثَّبِتَ}$ The ground put forth the plant, or plants. (K.) — ذَر , (T, S, M, K, &c.) aor. ذَر , [contr. to analogy,] (T, M,) inf. n. ذَرْوَر , (M,) It (a herb, or leguminous plant,) came up, or forth, (IAḡr, AZ, T, S, K,) from the ground: (AZ, S:) or it (a herb, or leguminous plant, and a horn,) began to come forth; put forth the smallest portion of itself. (A.) — ذَرَّتِ الشَّمْسُ , (T, S, M, K,) aor. ذَر , inf. n. ذَرْوَر , (S, M,) † The sun rose; (S, M, K;) and appeared: (M:) or began to rise: شَرُوقَهَا is when its light first falls upon the earth and trees: (T, TA:) and $\text{ذَرَّ قَرْنُ الشَّمْسِ}$ aor. and inf. n. as

above, † The upper limb of the sun rose: (Mṣb:) or began to rise. (A, TA.) — ذَر is also syn. with تَخَدَّد [app. as meaning His flesh became contracted, shrunk, or wrinkled]. (K.) — Also, (T, K,) aor. ذَر , contr. to analogy, (K,) unless ذَر be for ذَرَّر , (MF,) said of a man, The fore part of his head became white, or hoary. (T, K.)

3. ذَارَتْ , (aor. تَذَارُ , S,) inf. n. مَذَارَةٌ and ذَرَارٌ , She (a camel) became evil in her disposition. (Fr, S, K.) Hence the saying of Ḥoteiāh, satirizing Ez-Zibriḡān, and praising the family of Shemmās Ibn-Lāy,

* $\text{وَكُنْتُ كَذَاتِ الْبِوِ ذَارَتْ بِأَنْفِهَا}$
* $\text{فَمِنْ ذَاكَ تَبَغَى بَعْدَهُ وَتَهَاجَرَهُ}$

i. e. [And thou wast like her who has a stuffed skin of a young camel made for her and placed near her that she may incline to it and yield her milk,] that has inclined to the young one of another; [and on that account desires its distance from her, and severs herself from it:] in the S we find, for الْبِوِ , الْبِعْل ; and for بَعْدَهُ , غَيْبَهُ ; but the former are the correct readings: ذَارَتْ is a contraction of ذَارَتْ : or, accord. to some, it is for ذَارَتْ : see art. ذَار . (IB and TA.) — One says also, $\text{فِي فُلَانٍ ذَرَارٌ}$, meaning † In such a one is aversion, arising from anger, like that of a she-camel: (AZ, S:) or anger and aversion (Th, M, K, TA) and disapprobation. (Th, TA)

R. Q. 1. ذَرَّر : see 1, first sentence.

ذَر The young ones [or grubs] of ants: (M, A, Mṣb, K:) accord. to Th, (M, TA,) one hundred of them weigh one barley-corn: (M, K:) or, accord. to En-Neysābooree, [who perhaps held ذَر to signify ant's eggs,] seventy of them weigh a gnat's wing, and seventy gnat's wings weigh one grain: (MF:) or the smallest of ants: (S:) or small red ants: (TA:) or it signifies, (TA,) or signifies also, (A,) the notes that are seen in a ray of the sun that enters through an aperture: (A, TA:) as though they were particles of a thing sprinkled: and in like manner ذَرَاتُ الذَّهَبِ [minute particles of gold]: (A:) the sing., (S,) or [rather] n. un., (Mṣb, K,) is ذَرَّةٌ , (S, M, Mṣb, K,) [of which the pl. is ذَرَاتٌ .] [See an ex., from the Kur x. 62, voce مِثْقَالٌ .] — See also ذَرِيَّةٌ .

ذَرْوَر A thing sprinkled: (M:) a dry medicament, (T, TA,) such as is sprinkled in the eye, (T, A, K,) and upon a wound, or sore: (T, TA:) or a kind of إِثْمِدٌ [q. v.]. [Har p. 86.] — See also ذَرِيَّةٌ .

ذَرَارَةٌ What falls about, (M, A, K,) of perfume, when one sprinkles it, (A,) or of ذَرْوَر , (K, TA,) or of what is sprinkled. (M, and so accord. to the CK.)

ذَرِيرَةٌ (S, A, Mṣb, K) and ذَرِيرٌ (S, Mṣb, K) A kind of perfume, (Mṣb, K,) the particles of the قَصَبِ الطَّيِّبِ [or calamus aromaticus, also called $\text{قَصَبُ الدَّرْبِيَّةِ}$, q. v., in art. قَصَب], (T, M, A,

Mṣb,) which is brought from India, (A, Mṣb,) and resembles the reeds of which arrows are made: (T, A, Mṣb:) its internodal portions are filled with a white substance like spiders' webs; and when powdered, it is a perfume, inclining to yellowness and whiteness: (Sgh, Mṣb:) or, as some say, it is a mixed kind of perfume: (TA:) [but this, if correct, seems to be a second application:] pl. of the latter, أَذْرَةٌ . (S, K.)

ذَرِيٌّ a rel. n. from ذَر , (T,) † The diversified wavy marks, streaks, or grain, of a sword: (T, M, A, K:) likened to the track of young ants. (M, A.) It occurs in poetry, in which some read ذَرِيٌّ [q. v.]. (M.) — And † A sword having much of such wavy marks, &c. (K.)

ذَرِيَّةٌ , (S, Mṣb, K,) the most chaste form, (Mṣb,) and ذَرِيَّةٌ , (Mṣb, K,) and ذَرِيَّةٌ , this last without a sheddeh to the ر , (Mṣb,) [respecting the derivation of which see art. ذَرَأَ ,] † Children, or offspring, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) as also ذَرٌّ , (Mṣb,) of a man, (S, K,) [and of genii: see art. ذَرَأَ ,] male or female: (IAth:) little ones, or young ones. (Mgh, Mṣb.) — Also † Progenitors, or ancestors. (Mṣb, MF.) — Also † Women. (Mgh, K.) — Used in a sing. as well as a pl. sense. (Mgh, Mṣb, K.) — Pl. ذَرِيَّاتٌ and (sometimes, Mṣb) ذَرَارِيٌّ . (S, Mṣb, K.) [In the CK, the latter pl., with the article, is written الذَّرَارِيُّ , without a sheddeh to the ي . — For examples, see art. ذَرَأَ .]

مَذْرَةٌ An instrument with which grain is scattered. (K.)

مَذَارٌ A she-camel evil in disposition. (Fr, S, K.) [See 3.]

ذرا

1. ذَرَأَ , (T, S, M, &c.) aor. ذَرَأَ , (S, M, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. ذَرُّوهُ , (S, M, Mṣb,) He (God) created, syn. خَلَقَ , (T, S, M, Mṣb, K,) [the creation; i. e. the things that are created]. (T, S, M, Mṣb.) $\text{وَلَقَدْ ذَرَأْنَا لِجَهَنَّمَ كَثِيرًا مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ}$ in the Kur [vii. 178], means [And verily] we have created [for Hell many of the jinn, or genii, and of mankind]. (T.) — He multiplied, or made numerous. (K.) $\text{يَذَرُّوكُمْ فِيهِ}$, in the Kur [xlii. 9], means He multiplieth you thereby; i. e., by making of you, and of the cattle, pairs, males and females: so says Zj; and Fr says the like; and this is a correct explanation. (T.) — Also, (S, M, K,) and so ذَرَأَ , (TA,) He sowed land: (S, M, K, TA:) but the latter verb is said to be the more chaste. (MF.) — ذَرَأَ فُوهٌ His teeth fell out from his mouth; (K, TA;) as also ذَرَأَ and ذَرِيٌّ , without ة : (TA:) but the most chaste is said to be without ة : ذَرَأَ , with ة , is said to be of weak authority, or a mispronunciation. (MF.) — ذَرِيٌّ , (M, K,) or ذَرِيٌّ شَعْرُهُ , (S,) aor. ذَرَأَ , (K,) inf. n. ذَرَأَ ; (S, M, O;) and ذَرَأَ , (S, K,) aor. ذَرَأَ ; (K;) and ذَرُّوهُ , aor. ذَرَأَ ; (Ktr, TA;) His hair became white, or hoary, in the fore part of his