

لَامِسٌ act. part. n. of 1. (Mṣb, &c.) One says, of a woman who commits adultery, or fornication, or acts viciously, فَلَانَةً لَا تَرُدْ يَدَ لَامِسٍ, (A, TA,) or لَا تَمْنَعْ يَدَ لَامِسٍ, (K,) but the latter is at variance with the written authorities, the former being the phrase commonly known, (TA,) [properly signifying, *Such a woman does not repel the hand of a feeler;*] meaning, ♪ such a woman commits adultery, or fornication, and acts viciously, (K, TA,) not repelling from herself any one who desires of her that he may lie with her; (TA;) and she is suspected of easiness, or compliance, (K, TA,) towards him who desires of her that he may lie with her: (TA:) or the meaning is, such a woman gives, of her husband's property, what is sought, or demanded, from her; and this is more probably meant in a trad. in which a man is related to have said thus of his wife; because Mohammad directed him to retain her, and did not require him to divorce her. (TA.) The like said of a man, (K,) فَلَانْ لَا يَرُدْ يَدَ لَامِسٍ, (A, Mṣb,) means, ♪ Such a man has in him no force of resistance, (A, Mṣb, K,) nor care of what is sacred, or inviolable. (TA.)

مَنْمَسٌ [A place that is felt, or touched: and it may also be an inf. n.: see لَمِيسٌ]. (K.)

إِكَافٌ مَلْمُوسٌ الْأَحْتَانَةُ ♪ An ass's saddle, or pad, of which the curved pieces of wood have been felt with the hands until they have become even: (M:) or of which any unevenness and prominence that was therein has been pared off (Lth, T, A, K) by the passing of the hand over it, (Lth, T,) or of the hands. (A.)

لَمْخًا

لَمَظٌ, (S, K,) aor. ـَ, (S,) inf. n. لَمْظٌ, (S, M,) He sought leisurely and gradually, with his tongue, after the remains of the food in his mouth, (S, K, TA,) after eating: (TA:) and he put forth his tongue, and wiped with it his lips: (S, K:) as also لَمَظٌ, (S, K,) in both senses: (K:) you say also تَلَمَظَ السَّمْمَةُ ♪ The serpent put forth its tongue, (S, K, TA,) like as the eater puts it forth and wipes with it his lip: (S, TA:) or the former verb and ♪ the latter signify he took with his tongue what remained in the mouth after eating: (M:) or he sought leisurely and gradually after the taste, and tasted time after time: (M, K:) or ♪ the latter signifies he tasted time after time; as also تَمْطِقٌ: or he moved about his tongue in his mouth after eating, as though seeking leisurely and gradually after some remains of the food between his teeth; whereas تَمْطِقٌ signifies he smacked his lips: (T:) or ♪ signifies he sought leisurely and gradually, with his tongue, after the remains of the food between his teeth after eating: or he put forth his tongue, and

wiped with it his lips. (Mgh.) [Hence the saying مَا زَالَ فُلَانْ يَتَلَمَظُ بِذِكْرِهِ [Such a one ceased not to busy his tongue with mentioning him, or it]. (TA.) — لَمَظَ الْمَاءُ, inf. n. لَمَظٌ, He tasted the water with the extremity of his tongue. (TA.) — See also 2, in two places.

2. **لَمَظَةٌ**, inf. n. لَمَظِيَّةٌ; (TA;) or لَمَظَةٌ, (M as quoted in the TT [being there written without teshdeed; and both seem to be correct;]) He gave him something to taste; he fed him with something whereby to content or divert, him [so as to allay the craving of his stomach] before the morning-meal; syn. ذُوقَةٌ and لَمَجْهَةٌ, (M, TA,) both of which are alike. (TA.) You say also لَمَظَ فُلَانًا لَمَاظَةً [Give thou to such a one, to eat,] something which he may taste time after time, or after eating which he may move about his tongue in his mouth as though seeking leisurely and gradually after some remains thereof between his teeth. (T.) — And [hence,] لَمَظَةٌ, (M, K,) inf. n. as above; (TA;) and لَمَظَةٌ, (M, K;) ♪ He gave to him (M, K, TA) somewhat (M, TA) of his right, or due. (M, K, TA.)

4. **الْمَظَةُ** He put the water upon the edge of his lips, (M,) or upon his lips, or lip. (K, accord. to different copies.) — And hence إِلَمَاظٌ is used to signify ♪ The act of piercing, or thrusting, feebly [with a spear or the like]. (M, * TA.)

5: see 1, in six places.

8. **الْمَظَةُ** He ate it: (ISk, S, M, A:) or he threw it quickly into his mouth. (O, K.)

9. **الْمَظَّةُ**, inf. n. إِلَمَاظٌ, He (a horse) had a لَمَظَةٌ, or whiteness upon his lower lip. (S, K.)

لَمَظٌ: see لَمَظَةٌ, in two places.

لَمَظَةٌ A whiteness in the lower lip of a horse, (S, M, K,) not being a part of the [whiteness termed] غُرَّةٌ; (M;) as also لَمَظٌ: (M, K:) also the former, a غُرَّةٌ which descends so that it enters into the mouth of a horse, and so that he removes with it what has remained in his mouth after eating: and ♪ the latter, somewhat white in the lip of a beast of carriage, not passing beyond the place where the lip closes: (M:) or the former, a whiteness upon both the lips, only. (M, K.) Also, Somewhat of whiteness in the fore leg of a horse, or in his hind leg, upon the أَشْعَرَ [or hair which surrounds the hoof.] (Ibn-'Abbād, K.) And A small spot (As, T, S, M, K) of white: (As, T, S, K:) and contr. of black, in the heart. (K.) It is said in a trad., that faith begins like a لَمَظَةٌ in the heart; (T, S;) and as faith increases, so the latter increases. (T.) And that hypocrisy in the heart is a black لَمَظَةٌ, and faith is a white لَمَظَةٌ; and as either increases, so the لَمَظَةٌ increases.

(M, TA.) — Also, ♪ A small quantity of clarified butter, which one takes with the finger, (K, TA,) like a walnut: mentioned by Z and Ibn-'Abbād. (TA.)

لَمَاظٌ A thing which one tastes, (K, TA), and with which one moves about the tongue in the mouth. (TA.) You say مَا لَدَ لَمَاظٌ He has not anything to taste, (K, TA,) &c. (TA.) And مَا ذَقْتُ لَمَاظًا I have not tasted anything. (S) And شَرَبَ الْمَاءَ لَمَاظًا He tasted the water with the extremity of his tongue. (S, M, K.) [See also what next follows.]

لَمَاظَةٌ What remains in the mouth, (S, M, K,) of food, (S, M,) after eating: (TA:) or something which one may taste time after time, or after eating which one may move about his tongue in his mouth as though seeking leisurely and gradually after some remains thereof between his teeth. (T.) [See also what next precedes.] — Also, A remain, remainder, or residue, of something little in quantity. (TA.)

الْمَوْفُ A horse having a لَمَظَةٌ, or whiteness, upon his lower lip: when it is upon the upper lip, he is termed أَرْثَمٌ: (S, K:) or a horse whose lower lip is white. (Mgh.)

مَلَامِظٌ The part around the lips of a man: (M, K:) because he tastes therewith. (M.)

مُنْتَمِشَةٌ The part of the face by which smiling is expressed; syn. مُنْبَسِسٌ. (K, TA) [in the CK, erroneously, مُنْبَسِسٌ.] You say إِنَّهُ لَحَسَنَ الْمُنْتَمِشَةِ [Verily he is goodly in respect of the part of the face by which smiling is expressed]. (TA.)

لَمَعٌ [

لَمَقٌ

لَمَكٌ

لَمَى

See Supplement.]

لَبَ

1. **لَبَبٌ**, aor. ـَ, (inf. n. لَبَبٌ, S,) ♪ He thirsted; was thirsty: (S, K:) [probably, burned with thirst].

2. **لَبَبَ التَّارَ** [same as لَبَبَ النَّارِ, except that it has an intensive signification; He made the fire to flame, or blaze, fiercely, or intensely: or, to flame, or blaze, without smoke, fiercely, or intensely.] (K.)

4. **الْلَبَبُ** **الْلَبَبُ التَّارَ** He made the fire to flame, or blaze: (S:) or made it to flame, or blaze, free from smoke. (K.) — **الْلَبَبُ** It (lightning) flashed uninterruptedly. (K.) See also أَهْلَبٌ. **الْلَبَبُ**, inf. n. إِلَبَبٌ, He (a horse, As, or other thing that runs, Lh,) was ardent, or impetuous, in his