

2: see above, in two places. **تَرْقِيمٌ** signifies [also] *The drawing, and the writing, of a line [or lines].* (KL.)

**رَقْمٌ** is originally an inf. n. [of 1, q. v.]: and hence **رَقْمُ الثَّوْبِ** *The writing [or price-mark, &c.,] upon the garment, or piece of cloth.* (S.) [Hence also **الرَّقْمُ الْهِنْدِيُّ** *The Indian notation of numerals; adopted by the Arabs; whence is formed the notation which we term "the Arabic."* — Also *A sort of [the kind of garments called] بُرُودٌ* (S:) or a striped sort of [the kind of garments, or cloth, termed] **وَشْيٌ**; or of [the kind of cloth termed] **حَزْزٌ**; or of [the kind of garments called] **بُرُودٌ** (K:) or a garment, or piece of cloth, figured with round forms: (Har p. 416:) or **بُرُودُ الرَّقْمِ** signifies a sort of figured, or variegated, or decorated, [garments of the kind called] **بُرُودٌ** (Mgh:) or **رَقْمٌ** signifies [cloth of the kind termed] **حَزْزٌ** figured, variegated, or decorated; (JK, Mṣb;) so accord. to El-Farábec: (Mgh:) but accord. to IF, **رَقِيمٌ** signifies any garment, or piece of cloth, figured, variegated, or decorated, with a certain, or known, figuring or variegation or decoration, such as is a mark [thereof]; and you say **بُرُودٌ رَقْمٌ** and **بُرُودٌ رَقْمٌ** [a garment of the kind called **برد**, and garments of the kind called **برود**, thus figured, &c.; using the latter word as sing. and pl. because it is originally an inf. n.]: (Mṣb:) and **مَرْقُومٌ** (Mṣb, TA) and **مَرْقُومٌ** (TA) signify a garment, or piece of cloth, figured, variegated, or decorated: (Mṣb, TA:) and striped, or marked with stripes: and marked, or having a mark [specifying its price] put upon it. (TA.) = See also **رَقْمٌ**, in two places.

**رَقْمٌ**: see **رُقْمَةٌ**: = and see also the paragraph here next following: **يَوْمُ الرَّقْمِ** *The day of Er-Rakam was one of the days [of conflict] of the Arabs, (S,) well known.* (K.)

**رَقْمٌ** *A calamity, or misfortune; (JK, S, K;) as also **رَقْمٌ** and **رَقْمٌ**; (K;) all mean thus, and a thing that one cannot accomplish, or manage; (TA;) and **رُقْمَةٌ** signifies the same as **رَقْمٌ**. (JK.) One says, **وَقَعَ فِي الرَّقْمِ**, (TA,) and **وَقَعَ فِي الرَّقْمِ**, (S,) meaning *He fell [into calamity or misfortune, and he fell into great calamity or misfortune, or] into that which he could not accomplish, or manage.* (S, TA.) And **جَاءَ فُلَانٌ بِالرَّقْمِ** *Such a one brought to pass that which was a great calamity or misfortune.* (Aḡ, TA.) And **الرَّقْمُ بِنْتُ الرَّقْمِ** signifies the same as **الرَّقْمٌ**, *That which is a calamity or misfortune.* (S, TA.) — One says also, **جَاءَ بِالرَّقْمِ** and **بِالرَّقْمِ** meaning [He brought, or did,] much. (K.)*

**رُقْمَةٌ** † *Any one of several small marks of cauterization upon the shanks of a beast.* (JK, T, TA.) — † *One of what are termed الرَّقْمَتَانِ*: (TA:) this signifies two [horny] things resembling two nails (JK, S, K, TA) in the legs of a beast (JK, K, TA) or in the legs of a sheep or goat, (S,) opposite each other: (JK, S, TA:) and of the ass and horse, two marks in the inner sides of

*the two arms: (S:) or the جَاعِرَتَانِ; (K, TA;) which are two black spots [or marks made by cauterization] upon the rump of the ass: (TA:) or what borders upon the جَاعِرَتَانِ of the ass, of the mark made by cauterization: or two portions of [calous] flesh next to the inner side of each of the arms of the horse, having no hair upon them. (K, TA.)* Agreeably with all of these renderings has been explained the trad., **مَا أَنْتُمْ مِنَ الْأَمْرِ إِلَّا كَالرَّقْمَةِ مِنْ ذِرَاعِ الدَّابَّةِ** † [Ye are no more, of the nations in general, than such as is the رقمة of the arm of the beast]. (TA.) — † *A small quantity of herbage; as in the saying, مَا وَجَدْتُ مَا إِلَّا رَقْمَةً مِنْ كَلَا* † [I found not save a small quantity of herbage]. (TA.) — *A herb, or leguminous plant, of those termed أَحْرَارٌ* [pl. of **حَرْ**, q. v.]: (S:) *a certain plant; said to be a herb, or leguminous plant, inclining to bitterness, and having a small red flower; (JK;) as some say, (JK, TA,) the خَبَازِي [or mallow]. (JK, K, TA.)* — *A meadow (رُوضَةٌ, S, K) is sometimes thus termed. (S.)* — Also *The side of a valley: (S, K:) or the place where its water collects; (K;) the part, of a valley, in which is the water. (Fr, JK, TA.)*

**أَرْقَمٌ** *The colour of the serpent termed رَقْمٌ; (JK, TA;) as also رَقْمٌ. (TA.)* — See also **رَقْمٌ**.

**رُقْمَةٌ** *A certain plant, (K, TA,) resembling the كَرَشٌ [i. e. كَرَشٌ or كَرَشٌ, a plant little known, said to be so called because its leaves resemble the villous coat of the stomach of a ruminant animal]: so says Az: and in one place he says, it is a herb that grows مَشْحَطًا [app. a mistranscription for مَسْطَحًا, a term often used in descriptions of plants, meaning expanded], juicy, or sappy, and scarcely ever, or never, eaten by the camels, or cattle, except from want: AHn describes the رُقْمَةُ [perhaps meaning the رُقْمَةُ, q. v.] only as a herb, or leguminous plant, of those termed أَحْرَارٌ, of which the particular characteristics were not known to him. (TA.) [Forskål, in his Flora Aegypt. Arab. p. cviii., mentions a plant seen by him in El-Yemen, previously unknown to him, which he calls "rokama prostrata," of the class pentandria; writing its Arabic name رَقْمِه, and the pronunciation "Rókama."]*

**رَقْمِيَّاتٌ** *Certain arrows, so called in relation to a place in El-Medeeneh, (S, K,) named الرَّقْمُ; (K;) or in relation to a place thus named in the way to El-Medeeneh; (JK;) or, accord. to Naṣr, in relation to a water thus named, where they were made, by certain mountains of the same name. (TA.)*

**رَقُومٌ**, used as a fem. epithet, *Remaining, staying, dwelling, or abiding; and remaining fixed.* (JK.)

**رَقِيمٌ**: see **مَرْقُومٌ**: and **رَقْمٌ**. It occurs in a trad. of 'Alee, describing the sky, as meaning *Figured, or decorated, with the stars.* (TA.) — Also *A book, or writing. (S.)* As used in the Kur xviii. 8, **الرَّقِيمِ** is said to mean *A tablet (JK, S, K\*) of lead, (K,) whereon were inscribed, (JK, S,) or engraved, (K,) the names of the People of*

*the Cave [commonly called the Seven Sleepers], (JK, S, K,) and their ancestry, (JK, K,) and their story, (S,) and their religion, and what it was from which they fled: (K:) so says Suh, on the authority of Fr: (TA:) or a mass of stone; (Suh, JK, K;) [i. e.] a stone tablet on which were inscribed their names, and which was put upon the entrance of the cave: (Bḍ:) or the town, or village, from which they came forth: (JK, K:) or their mountain (Zj, K) in which was the cave: (Zj:) or the valley (AO, JK, K) in which was the cave: (AO, JK:) or their dog: (El-Ḥasán, R, K:) or [in the JK and CḲ "and"] the receptacle for ink: (JK, K, TA:) mentioned by IDrd, but with the expression of uncertainty as to its correctness; (TA;) and said to be of the language of the Greeks: (JK, TA:) and the tablet: (K:) thus, also, explained as used in the verse of the Kur-án: (TA:) but I'Ab is related by 'Ikrimel to have said, I know not what is الرَّقِيمُ; whether a book or writing, or a building: (S, TA:) it is [said to be] of the measure مَفْعُولٌ in the sense of the measure مَفْعُولٌ.*

(TA.) — **رُقِيمَةٌ**, applied to a woman, † *Intelligent; such as is termed بَزْرَةٌ* [fem. of **بَزْرٌ**, q. v.]. (Fr, K, TA.) — **رُقِيمَةٌ دَاهِيَةٌ** † *A great calamity or misfortune.* (JK.)

**أَرْقَمٌ** † *A certain serpent: (JK:) a serpent in which are blackness and whiteness: (S, M, K:) or a serpent [begotten] between two serpents [app. of different varieties], marked with redness and blackness and duskiness and [the colour termed] بُغْنَةٌ [q. v.]: (Ish:) or a serpent upon which are white specks: (Ḥam p. 784:) or the most malignant of serpents, and the most wont to pursue mankind: (Ibn-Ḥabceb, K:) or a serpent like the جَانٌ in respect of the fear that men have of killing it, though it is one of the weakest and the least irascible of serpents; for one fears, in killing the اَرْقَمِ and the جَانِ, the punishment of the جِنِّ to them who kill them: (Sh:) or, applied to a serpent, i. q. اَرْقَشٌ [q. v.]: (Mgh:) or the male serpent: (K:) the female is not so called, nor is she called رُقْمَةٌ; (TA;) but she is called رُقْمَاءٌ; (K, TA:) when you use the epithet, you say اَرْقَشٌ; but اَرْقَمٌ is [used as] a subst: (Ibn-Ḥabceb:) the pl. is اَرْقَمٌ, (JK, ISd,) a pl. proper to substs., because the quality of a subst. is predominant in it. (ISd, TA.) — See also **مَرْقُومٌ**. — For the fem., رُقْمَاءٌ, see **رَقْمٌ**, in two places.*

**تَرْقِيمٌ** inf. n. of 2 [q. v.]. — Also, [as a subst.,] *A certain sign, or mark, of the keepers of the register of the [tax, or tribute, termed] خَرَاَجٌ, (K, TA,) conventionally used by them, (TA,) put upon [the notes, or billets, or petitions, termed] رِقَاعٌ [pl. of رُقْعَةٌ, q. v.], and upon [the writings termed] تَوْقِيعَاتٌ [pl. of تَوْقِيعٌ, q. v.], and upon accounts, or reckonings, lest it should be imagined that a blank has been left [to be afterwards filled up], in order that no account be put down therein; as also تَرْقِيمٌ. (K.)*

**مَرْقُمٌ** *A writing-reed; (K;) because it is an instrument for الرَّقْمِ, i. e. writing: (TA:) also*