him by degrees. (MA.) __ مُفْرَتُه + His journey was, or became, distant, or far-extending. (Har p. 34.) __ تراماهُ الشَّبَابُ _ Youthfulness, or youthful vigour, attained its full term [in him]. (Skr, M.)

8. ارتمى It was, or became, thrown, cast, or flung. (S, K, TA.) It fell to the ground: so in the saying, ارتمى الحمَّلُ عَنْ ظُهُّر البَّعير [The load fell to the ground, or it may mean was thrown down, from the back of the camel]. (T.) _ Also He shot, or shot at, an animal, or animals, of the chase. (T, S, M.) _ See also 6, in three places.

رَمِيِّ [originally an inf. n.]: see رَمِيِّ

رمي The sound of a stone (T, K) thrown at a boy (so accord. to a copy of the T) or thrown by a boy; (K;) on the authority of IAar. (T.) رمًا: thus written in the M]: see رمًا:

مية A single throw, or cast, or fling: and a single shot: (Mgh, Msb, TA:) pl. رُمَيَاتْ. (Msb, TA.) رُبُّ رَمْيَة مِنْ غَيْر رَام [Many a hitting shot, or scarce any hitting shot, is there without a skilled shooter] is a prov. [applied to the case of an unexpected success obtained by an inexperienced person; meaning many a [hitting] shot, or scarce any [hitting] shot, originates from a shooter that [usually] misses. (Meyd.)

رمائ, (S, IAth, K, in a copy of the T and in a copy of the S without any vowel-sign,) with fet-h and medd, (IAth, and so in a copy of the S, in which it is added that it is said by Ks to be with medd,) like نَسَهُمُّة; (₭;) or إِرْمَاءُ (Mgh, and so in a copy of the T;) or رمًا پر, said by Lh to be formed by substitution [of , for , as is shown by what follows]; (M;) An excess, or anaddition; i. e., (A'Obeyd, T, Mgh,) i. q. ربًا, (A'Obeyd, T, S, M, K,) or ربوا, (Mgh, and thus written in some copies of the S and K, or in most of the copies of the K, [meaning usury, and the like,]) or an excess, or addition, over what is lanful. (T, IAth.) Hence the trad. of 'Omar, (Ş,) رَلَا تَشْتَرُوا A'Obeyd, T,) or he said إِلَا تَبِيعُوا see) ,هَأْ وَهَأْ وَهَأْ مَا , [or أَنَّهَبَ بِالفِضَّةِ إِلَّا يَدًا بِيَدٍ هَا وَهَا art. أَهُوا (accord. to إِهَا أَهُ وَهَا أَهُ وَهَا وَهُا وَهَا وَهُا وَهُا اللهِ (accord. to different copies of the T and S,) adding, (T, S,) [i. e. Ex- إِنِّي أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمُ الرماءَ ; (T, Ṣ, Mgh;) change not ye gold for silver, except it be done hand with hand, meaning, except there be no delay between the giving and receiving, take and take: verily I fear for you the practice of usury;] or he said, إلَّا هَاءٌ وَهَاءٍ, meaning, except [by saying] take and give: (Az, TA in اللينة:) and, as some relate it, he said, اتى اخاف عليكم الإرماء (which means the same; الإرماء الإرماء الإرماء الم inf. n. (T, Mgh.)

: see the next preceding paragraph.

مَى, applied to the male of the goat-kind, or mountain-goat, or of the gazelle, [and any male animal of the chase,] and likewise, without 5, to

distinguish a male from a female, the word applied to the male and to the female is [ارَميّة الله plied to the male and to the female is [ا with ة [added للنَّقُل, i. e. to transfer it from the category of epithets to that of substantives]: or, accord. to Lh, رَمِيَّةٌ * and وَمِيَّةٌ * are both applied, as epithets, to the female; but the former is the more approved: the pl. of the former [and of the latter also] is رَمَايًا. (M, TA.) = Also, (M,) accord. to As, i. q. سَقِيَّ, i. e., (T, Ṣ,) A cloud of which the rain-drops are large, and vehement in their fall, (T, S, M, K,*) of the clouds of the hot season and of the autumn: (S:) or, (M, K,) accord. to Lth, (T,) small portions of clouds, (T, M, K,) of the [apparent] size of the hand, or somewhat larger; but the approved explanation is a dial. var. رَمْنَيْ ♦ is a dial. var. thereof: (TA:) the pl. is أُرْمِيَةُ, (T, S, M, K,) like as that of أَرْمَاءُ is أَسْقَيْةُ (S,) and أُرْمَاءُ, (Lth, T, M, K,) [each, properly, a pl. of pauc.,] and رَمَايا للهِ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهِ (M, Ķ.)

see the next preceding paragraph, in two: وُمُيَّةً places. [As a subst.,] it signifies A thing, (S, M,) meaning (S) an animal (As, T,S, M, * Mgh, Msb) of the chase, (As, T, S,) that is thrown at, or cast at, or shot at, or shot, (As, T, S, M, Mgh, Msb,) by its pursuer; and any beast thrown at, cast at, shot at, or shot; (As, T;) applied to the male and the female: (As, T, Mgh, Msb:) it is originally a word of the measure فعيلة in the sense of the measure مُفْعُولَة: (Mṣb:) [or rather] it is made fem., (As, T,) [i. e.] it has 5, (S,) because it is made a subst., (As, T, S,) not an epithet: (As, T:) it is not مُرْميَّةُ converted into مُرْميَّةُ : (١٤) or, accord. to Sb, the 5, in general, is affixed to show that the act has not yet been executed upon the object thereof; [so that the meaning is, an animal to be thrown at, cast at, shot at, or shot;] and thus is applied to "a sheep, or goat, [to be slaughtered or sacrificed,] not yet slaughtered [or sacrificed];" but when the act has been executed upon it, it is [said to be] ذَبِيتُ : (M:) the pl. is رَمَّاتُ and رَمَّاتُ . (Mṣb.) One says, مِثَّاتُ الزُّرْنَبُ, meaning Very bad is the thing of those that are [or are to be] thrown at, or cast at, or shot at, or shot, the hare. (S, M.) - Also, + An impost which the governor imposes [so I render upon his subjects. (TA.) [مَا يَرْمِيهِ الْعَامِلُ

رمّيًا, (S, TA,) thus correctly written, like رمّيًا in the copies of the K like Lee, (TA,) [and in two copies of the T written زميّا; in a copy of the M, مُرَّامَاةً or أَمَا (K:) or مُرَّامَاةً i. q. مُرَّامِرً رَمْی : (M:) or it is an intensive inf. n. from and هِجِّيَرِي like وفعيلَى of the measure الرَّمْيُ كَانَتُ بَيْنَهُمْ رِمِّيًا ،(Nh, TA:) one says : خصيصى (T, *\$, M, * TA) رُثُمَّ حَجَزَتُ بَيْنَهُرُ حِجِّيزَى (T, *\$, M, * TA) or تُرَّرُ صَارُوا إِلَى حَجِّيزَى, (S, TA,) i. e. There was between them a reciprocal throwing of stones, (T, TA,) [or shooting of arrows or the like, or a the female, i. q. مُرْمَى [i. e. Thrown at, or cast great, or vehement, throwing, &c.,] then there

news, or information, came to him; or came to at, or shot at, or shot]: but when they do not intervened between them [an intervention, or a vehement intervention, or a person, or persons, who withheld them, one from another, (T,) or then they withheld themselves, [or withheld themselves much,] one from another. (TA.)

> act. part. n. of 1; (Lth, T, TA;) Throwing, a name الرَّامي ,Hence] ــــ [.رُمَاةً .ql [الرَّامي ,xc. : (TA :) of The constellation Sagittarius; the ninth of the signs of the zodiac: thus called in the present day; but more commonly, القَوْسُ, Hence also signifies +[One who assails with reproach, &c.:] + one who reproaches, or upbraids; or who gives an ill name: $(\mathbf{KL:})$ [+ one who accuses, or suspects, another: see [.مرمِی

> أَرْمَى [More, and most, skilled in throwing, or casting, or shooting]: see an ex. voce

see 3 [of which it is a quasi-inf. n.].

A place [of throwing, or casting, or] of shooting arrows; (KL;) the place of the butt at which arrows are shot: (TA:) [pl. مرام.] ___ [Hence,] +i. q. مَقْصَدٌ [meaning A place, and an object, to, or towards, which one directs his aim or course]: (TA, and Ḥar p. 54:) pl. مراهر: (Ḥar ibid.:) whence the trad., رَيْسَ وَرَاءَ ٱللهِ مَرُمَّى, i. e. †[There is not, beyond God,] any object (مَقْصد) towards which to direct hopes. (TA.)

An instrument for throwing, or casting, or shooting: pl. مُرَام (Ḥar p. 54.) [Hence,] أمرامي نيران [Engines for throwing fire upon the enemy]. (Ş and K voce مُرْمَاةً.) [See also أَدَّوُ اقَةً

as meaning The limit of a shot غُلُوة . q. غُلُوة or throw]. (K in art. غلو.) == See also the next

An arrow with which one shoots (As, IAar, T) at a butt: (As, T, Mgh:) an arrow with which one learns to shoot; (M, K, TA;) which is the worst kind of arrows: (TA:) or a small, weak arrow: (AHn, M, K:) or an arrow with its [head of] iron: (Th, TA in art. :) or, like سروة, a round arrow-head: (AA, [so in the S, but in the TA it is IAar,] S, TA:) [and app. a missile of any kind: (see مردی)] pl. مَرَامِ (M.) When they see many مَرَامِ in the quiver of a man, they say,

وَنَبُّلُ العَبُّد أَكْثَرُهَا الْمَرَامِي

[And the arrows of the slave, most of them are those that are small and weak]: a prov., said to mean that the free man purchases arrows at a high price, buying the broad and long iron head, because he is a man of war and of the chase; but the slave is only a pastor, and therefore is content with what are termed مرام, hecause they are cheaper if he buy them; and if he ask for them as a gift, no one gives him anght but a مرماة. (M.) [See also the last sentence of this paragraph.] __ It is also used, tropically, as meaning t A مُنْجَنِين [or hind of engine for casting stones