

of sea of which the extremities cannot be seen. (K.)

مَلْحَةٌ (S, K) and مَلْحٌ (K) † A white colour intermixed with black: (S, K:) whiteness overspreading blackness in the human hair, and in anything: or a dusty white colour: or a clear white colour: or whiteness inclining to any kind of redness; like the colour of the antelope. (L.)

[See also أَمْلَحٌ. — Also, مَلْحَةٌ † The utmost degree of blueness or grayness, [app. meaning the latter, from مَلْحٌ as signifying “salt,” as salt in the state in which it is commonly used in Arabia is of a pale gray colour,] أَشَدُّ الرَّزْقِ (K:) or blueness, or grayness, (زُرْقَةٌ) of such a degree as to incline to whiteness. (S.) [See أَمْلَحٌ. —

مَلْحَةٌ † A goodly, beautiful, pretty, or facetious, story, or narrative, and word, or saying, or speech; a bon-mot; (L;) وَاحِدَةٌ الْمَلْحِ مِنَ الْأَحَادِيثِ (S, K); [what is deemed beautiful, elegant, facetious, or the like, of stories, &c.: (IbrD:) and so † أَمْلُوْحَةٌ, coupled with أَفْكُوْحَةٌ in art. فَكِه in the TA:] also said to signify a bad, an abominable, or a foul, word, saying, or speech; a meaning taken from a trad. of 'Aisheh, who applied this term [perhaps ironically] to a bad answer which she had given in consequence of her having misunderstood a question put to her: (L:) pl. مَلْحٌ. (S, K.) A§ said نَلْتُ بِالْمَلْحِ [I have attained to the station, or rank, to which I have attained by means of goodly, or facetious, sayings, &c.] (S.) † حَدَّثْتُهُ بِالْمَلْحِ [I related to him goodly, beautiful, pretty, or facetious, stories.] (A.) — [A curiosity, an extraordinary thing.]

مَلْحَةٌ: see مَلْحٌ.

مَلْحَانٌ: see مَلْحَانٌ. — [A sucker: see مَصَانٌ in art. مَص.]

مَلْحَانٌ (S, K,) sometimes written † مَلْحَانٌ (TA, art. شَيْب, voce شَيْبَانٌ) [written in both these ways in a copy of the S in my hands,] † A name given to one of the winter-months, because of the whiteness of its snow: (S:) the month called Jumáda-l-Akhhireh, جُمَادَى الْآخِرَةَ, (K,) [in the old Arabian calendar;] because of its whiteness; Jumáda-l-Oolá, جُمَادَى الْأُولَى, being called شَيْبَانٌ: or this was a name of Kánoon el-Owwal, كَانُونُ الْأَوَّلِ; (TA;) and مَلْحَانٌ was Kánoon eth-Tháneeh, كَانُونُ الثَّانِي (K, TA:) [but see شَيْبَانٌ:] or مَلْحَانٌ and شَيْبَانٌ were names applied to the days when the earth was white with hoar-frost, or rime. (Amr Ibn-Abée-Amr, Az.)

مَلْحَانٌ: see مَلْحَانٌ.

مَلْحَانٌ and † مَلْحَانٌ and † مَلْحَانٌ (S, K,) but the

last signifies more than the first, (T, S,) † Goodly; beautiful; pretty; (S, Mṣb, K;) and beautiful of colour; or beautiful and bright; (Mṣb;) pleasing to the eye or ear; facetious: (the lexicons passim:) fem. of the first with ḍ: (Mṣb:) pl. of the same, مَلْحَانٌ and أَمْلَحَانٌ; (AA, S, K;) and of مَلْحَانُونَ, مَلْحَانُونَ; and of مَلْحَانٌ, مَلْحَانُونَ. (K.)

— See مَلْحٌ. — [Facetious speech.] — One in whose counsel, or advice, one seeks a remedy; acc. to AA: hence the phrase قَرِيشٌ مَلْحِ النَّاسِ: acc. to some, one with whom one finds, or esteems, it pleasant to sit and converse. (IB, in TA, voce صِفْرِدٌ. — أَبُو الْمَلِيجِ [the bird Sifrid]: see نِقَابٌ.

مَلْحَانٌ and † مَلْحَانِيَّةٌ: see مَلْحَانٌ.

مَلْحَانِيَّةٌ, sometimes written مَلْحَانِيَّةٌ (S, K,) occurring in poetry written in the latter manner, (S,) A kind of white, long-shaped, grape: (S, K:) so called from [the colour termed] الْمَلْحَةُ; (S;) or from the [plant called] مَلْحَانٌ, because of its taste. (AHn.) — Also, A kind of fig, (K,) small, of the colour termed أَمْلَحٌ, very sweet, and which is dried. (TA.) — Also, A species of the tree called أَرَاكٌ in which is whiteness and redness and the colour termed شُهْبَةٌ. (AHn, K.)

مَلْحَانٌ A seller of salt: or a possessor of salt: (IAqr, K:) as also † مَمْلِجٌ (K:) which also signifies one who provides himself with salt for travelling-provision: or a trader in salt. (TA.)

— مَلْحَانٌ A sailor; a shipman; a seaman, or mariner: (T, S, K:) so called because constantly upon the salt water. (T.) — Also, One who constantly attends to a river (نَهْرٌ; in some copies of the K, بَحْرٌ; TA) to put its mouth into a right or proper state. (K.) — His occupation is called † مَلْحَانِيَّةٌ and † مَلْحَانَةٌ. (K.)

مَلْحَانِيَّةٌ: see مَمْلِجٌ. — [A coll. gen. n.] A certain plant, (S, K,) of the kind called حَمِضٌ; (Lth, T, S;) a leguminous garden-plant; n. un. with ḍ; it is a tender plant, with a salt flavour, growing in smooth, or soft, and depressed, tracts of land: (T:) a herb of the kind called حَمِضٌ, having twigs and leaves, growing in tracts such as are called قَفَافٌ, of a salt flavour, wholesome to camels and sheep: (M:) a plant like the قَلَامِرٌ, in which is a red hue, eaten with milk, bearing grain which is collected like as is that of the قَتِّ, and made into bread, and eaten: so says AHn, and he adds, I think that it is thus called because of its colour; not because of its taste: and in another place he says, that the مَلْحَانٌ is the raceme of the كَبَاثِ of the أَرَاكِ; thus called because of its taste, which is hot, as though containing salt. (M.) [Sueda baccata. Forsk., Flor., 69. (Freytag.)]

مَلْحَانَةٌ (S, K) and † مَمْلِحَةٌ (K) A place where salt is generated. (S, K.)

مَلْحَانِيَّةٌ: see مَلْحَانٌ.

مَلْحَانٌ: see مَمْلِحٌ and مَمْلُوحٌ.

أَمْلَحٌ † A ram, (S, K,) and a he-goat, (S,) of a white colour intermixed with black: (S, K:) any hair, and wool, and the like, in which are whiteness and blackness: (TA:) that in which are whiteness and blackness, the former colour predominating: (AZ, Ks and others:) or of a dusty white colour: or of a clear white colour: (Mṣb:) fem. مَلْحَانَةٌ; applied to a ewe of a white colour intermixed with black: (K:) or black, with its hair pervaded by whiteness. (TA.) Aboo-Dhubyán Ibn-Er-Raḡbal employs املح as one of four epithets which he applies to those old men most hateful to him. (S.) — Also, † Blue, or gray, [see مَلْحَةٌ,] in such a degree as to incline to whiteness; an epithet applied to a man, &c. (Mṣb) Having the eye of that colour. (S.)

— Hence, كَتِيْبَةٌ مَلْحَانَةٌ [meaning † An army, or a troop of horse, appearing of a white and black, or gray, hue, by reason of their glittering weapons; see also شُهْبَانَةٌ]: (S:) or one that is white and great: (TA:) or, great. (K.) — أَمْلَحٌ † Dew that falls in the night upon leguminous plants: so called because of its whiteness. (L.) Er-Rá'ee says, describing some camels,

- أَقَامَتْ بِهِ حَدَّ الرَّبِيعِ وَجَارَهَا
- أَخُو سَلْوَةٍ مَسَى بِهِ اللَّيْلُ أَمْلَحٌ

meaning [by املح] dew: [They remained in it during the period of the season called الربيع, and their preserver from thirst was attended by comfort, being dew brought by the night]: he says, they remained in that place during the days of the season called الربيع, and while the dew lasted, so that he was (فَبُو) [but this appears to be a mistake for فَبِي, “so that they were,”] in a comfortable state of life: and he says مَسَى بِهِ because the dew falls in the night: (S, L:) by جَارَهَا he means the night-dew which preserved them from thirst. (L.) — نَبْرَةٌ مَلْحَانَةٌ was also the name of a particular troop belonging to the family of El-Mundhir, (S, K,) of the Kings of Syria, who had another called الشُّبْبَانَةُ. (TA.) — نَبْرَةٌ مَلْحَانَةٌ A tree of which the leaves have fallen, (L, K,) the branches, or twigs, remaining green. (L.) — الْمَلْحَانَةُ (in a camel, L) † Certain flesh in the back, (situate within, L,) extending from the withers (الكَاهِلِ) to the rump: (L, K:) or the middle of the back, between the withers (الكَاهِلِ) and the rump: (T, S [in neither of which is reference made here to a camel]:) or the part between the hump of a camel and its rump: or