the Mab, He bled him by opening a vein; agreeably with what here follows.] And one says also, He slit [or opened] a vein of the shecamel to draw forth the blood therefrom and to drink it [or to put it in a gut and broil it: see He has لَمْ يُحْرَمُ مَنْ فُصْدَ لَهُ _ (M, L.) [فَصِيدُ not been denied the entertainment of a guest for whom a camel has been bled by the slitting [or opening] of a vein and who has had the blood so obtained, (M, A, * K,) is a prov.; (S, M, A, O;) for صُرب being for , فصد (S, M, O, K,) like فصد for قُتْلَ (M;) and some, also, say فَزْدُ ; (S, M, O, K;) for every quiescent before , may be changed into j; and every movent of the care somewhat of the sound of j given to it, (S, M, O,) but may not in this case be altogether changed into j; so that for : زَدَفَ and وَدُرَ you may not say صَدَفَ and صَدَرَ (M:) some, also, say مَنْ قُصْدَ لَهُ with ق , meani. c. [who has been given] a مَنْ أَعْطَى قَصْدًا little: (S, O, K:) the origin of the saying was this: two men passed the night at the abode of an Arab of the desert, and, meeting in the morning, one of them asked his companion respecting the entertainment given by the host, and the latter answered, "I was not entertained as a guest, but only a vein [of a camel] was slit [or opened] to draw blood for me;" whereupon the other replied in the words above: (O, K:) or a man used to entertain another as his guest in a time of scarcity, and, having no food to offer him, and being unwilling to slaughter his camel, bled it by slitting [or opening] a vein, and heated the blood that came forth, for his guest, until it became thick, and gave it to him to eat; and hence this prov.: (M, L:) it is applied to him who has obtained a part of that which he wanted. (Yaakoob, M, O, L, K.) [See فصيد.] — One says also, فَصَدَ لَهُ عَطَاءً, (O, L, K,) aor. -, inf. n. ,(L,) meaning He apportioned to him a gift, or stipend, and caused it to be transmitted to him. (O, L, K.)

2. وَأَيْتُ فِي الأَرْضِ تَفْصِيدًا مِنَ السَّيْلِ means I saw, in the ground, a cleft, or furrowed, state, resulting from the torrent. (ISh, O, L, K.* [Here is a pass. inf. n., used as a subst.]) — And مُفْصِدُ also, signifies The macerating [a thing] with a little water. (ADk, O, K.)

4. انفصد الشَّبَر, and انفصد الشَّبَر, The trees opened their gems, (M, K,) and disclosed the extremities of their leaves. (M.)

7: see 4. — Also, and نفقد, It flowed: (S, O:) or both signify it flowed in small quantity; said of blood. (A.) — See also what next follows.

8. He (a man) had his vein cut [or opened; a boy [not yet circumcised], He withdrew his Bk. I.

i. e. he had blood taken from him by the opening of a vein; and so انفصد as used in the present day]. (Lth, L, Msb.*) — See also 1, first sentence.

. فَصِيدَةً see : فُصْدَةً

an inf. n. of 1 [q. v.]: (M, O, L, Ķ:) or a simple subst. [signifying The act of bleeding by opening a vein]. (Mşb.)

A vein slit [or opened]. (M, K.) — And both signify also A man bled by the opening of a vein. (TK.) — Also, the former, Blood (S, M, O, L, K) obtained by the cutting [or opening] of a vein (S, O, L) of a camel, (L,) and put into a gut, (S, M, O, K,) in the Time of Ignorance, (M,) and broiled: (S, M, K:) the Arabs in the Time of Ignorance used to eat it, (M, A, L,) and to give it to the guest to eat, in a season of dearth. (S, O, L.)

Dates kneaded and mixed with blood; (Ibn-Kuthweh, O, L, K;) as also وُصُدَةُ (O, K;) thus termed by Ibn-'Abbad: (O:) a medicine given to children. (Ibn-Kuthweh, O, L.)

A phlebotomist, or bleeder. (MA. [See also what next follows.])

فَصَّادٌ [Bleeding, or (like فَصَّادٌ) one who bleeds, by opening a vein]. (Msb.) — And الفَاصدَانِ signifies The place [or the two places] of the running of the tears upon the cheek. (O.)

اعْصَبُ مَفْصَدُهُ [Bind thou his place of blood-letting]. (A.)

[A lancet;] the instrument with which a vein is slit [or opened]. (O, Msb, K.)

. فَصِيدٌ see : مَفْصُودٌ

see what follows.

and مُنْفُصَدُ Flowing; (M, K;) running: (K:) [or flowing in small quantity: see 7.]

فصع

1. فَضَعْ , aor. -, (Lth, O, K,) inf. n. فَصَعْ , (Lth, S, O,) He squeezed, or pressed, a fresh ripe date, (Lth, S, O, K,) with his two fingers [or his thumb and a finger], (Lth, O,) so that it should become divested of its skin; (Lth, S, O;) and in like manner, a fig: (Lth, O:) or he made it (i. e. a fresh ripe date) to come forth from its skin, (A'Obeyd, O,) [to which SM adds, as from A'Obeyd,] in order that it might ripen quickly. (TA.) The act thus explained is forbidden in a trad.; [but I have not found for what reason.] (S, O.) - And He rubbed a thing with his two fingers, (in the K, erroneously, with his finger, TA,) in order that it might become soft, and open so as to disclose what was in it. (IDrd, O, K, TA.) And He pulled or stripped, or put off, [a garment or the like]. (O, TA.) You say, فصع (K) He removed, or took عَنْ رَأْسه (K, He removed, or took off, his turban from his head. (O, K.) _ Said of

2. انْصَعْتُهُ مِنْ كُذَا, inf. n. تُفْصِعُ, inf. n. تُفْصِعُ بَلَ مِنْ كُذَا, I made it to go, or come, forth from such a thing. (IAar, S, L, TA.) — See also 1, last sentence, in two places. — Accord. to Lth, فصع, inf. n. as above, is also used in relation to a stink, and the ordure of a child, and a noiseless emission of wind from the anus: (O:) [or] it means He emitted wind from the anus with a sound: or without a sound. (K.)

7. انفصع It went, or came, forth from a thing; or was made to do so; quasi-pass. of فَصَّعْتُهُ مِنْ حُدُاً (قِدَ)

8. افْتَصَعْتُ مَنْهُ حَقَّى I took from him my right, or due, (O, K,*) all of it, (K,) by force, (O, K,) not leaving of it anything: (O:) or I took from him my right, or due, all of it, on the spot. (Ṣ, O.) — See also 1, latter half.

The prepuce of a boy, (IDrd, T, O, K, TA,) when it is wide, so that the glans protrudes from it, (IDrd, O, K, TA,) or when he withdraws it from over the glans, before he is circumcised. (T, TA.)

Having the head always uncovered, by reuson of heat and inflammation. (IAgr, O, K.)

A boy having the prepuce appearing (Ṣ, O, Ķ) withdrawn from the glans. (Ṣ, O.) = And الفُرَّةُ [fem. of الفُرُعُةُ] signifies الفُرَعُةُ [app. as n. un., or fem., of الفَارُ q. v.; but it may here have some other of the meanings expl. in art. [فأر [Aar, Ķ.)

فصل

1. فَصْل (Ṣ, M, O, Mṣb, K,) aor. -, inf. n. فَصُل , (M, Msb, K,) He separated, or divided, (S, O, Msb, K,) and put apart, (Msb,) a thing, (S, O, Msb,*) عَنْ غَيْرِه [from another thing], (Msb,) i. e. part thereof عَنْ بَعْضِ or بَعْضُهُ مِنْ بَعْض from part]. (M and TA in art. ميز.) And (K,) He made a separation, or partition, (M, K, TA,) (M, TA*) i. e. between them two, meaning, two things, making it known that the former had come to an end: so says Er-Rághib: (TA:) and aor. and] inf. n. as , فَصَلَ الحَدُّ بَيْنَ الرُّرْضَيْن above, The limit, or boundary, made, or formed, a separation between the two lands: (Msb:) and I made a division, or separation, between, or among, the people, or party. (O.) ___ [Hence,] مَصَلَ الرّضِيعَ عَنْ أُمِّهِ, (Ş, Mgh, O,) or (M, K) عَنِ الرَّضَاعِ (M, K) المَوْلُودَ (M, K) المَوْلُودَ