thence what they desire. (M.) And one of the poets uses it in relation to human beings, in the following verses, [which exhibit an instance of the license termed .! [:]; cited by IAar:

قَدْ أَرْسَلُونِي فِي الْكَوَاعِبِ رَاعِياً
فَقَدْ وَأَبِي رَاعِي الْكَوَاعِبِ أَقْرَسُ لا
أَتَتْهُ ذِئَابٌ لا يُبَالِيسنَ رَاعِياً
وَكُنَّ سَوَامًا تَشْتَبِي أَنْ تُغَرَّساً

[They had sent me among the girls with swelling breasts, as a guardian; and, by my father, while guardian of the girls with swelling breasts, or by the father of the guardian of the girls with smelling breasts, I was (lit. I am) made a prey : there came thither wolves not caring for a guardian, and those females were (as) pasturing camels eagerly desiring to be given as prey]: he likens these women to pasturing camels, although differing from them inasmuch as the latter do not eagerly desire to be given as prey, since this would be a cause of their death, whereas women do eagerly desire it, since الرِّجَالِ لِلنِّسَاءِ [lit. men's making romen their prey] is in this case + men's holding commerce of love with women: is for فُرست ; for, as Sb says, they someis in the place of أَبِي : فَعَلْتُ in the place of the gen. case as governed by denoting swearing; and راعى الكواعب may be a denotative of state relating to the [the pronoun of the first person] may be وأبى or وأبي for أُقْرَسُ may be prefixed to راعى الكواعب, governing it in the gen. case, and by the latter expression he may mean himself: by wolves not caring for a guardian, he means wicked men not caring for him who guarded these women: and he uses the word to denote intense desire; for if he did not mean intenseness, he would have said تريد. (M.)

3. فارسه , inf. n. فارسه and فارسه , (M, TA,) [app., He vied, or contended, with him in horse-manship: this signification seems to be indicated by what immediately precedes in the M, which is, and فرس "he became a horseman:" but perhaps it may signify he vied, or contended, with him in فراسة meaning insight, &c.: or it may have both these significations.]

4. افرس He (a pastor) had the nech of one of his sheep, or goats, broken, or had one of them killed, (Ṣ, O,) or taken, (Ķ,) by the wolf, (Ṣ, O, Ķ,) he being inadvertent. (Ķ.) — See also 2, in two places. — افرس عَنْ بَقَيْةَ مَال He left a remainder of property [as a prey], having taken all beside thereof. (AA, O, Ķ.)

He pretended to others that he was a horseman, or one skilled in horsemanship. (As, O, K.) — He acted deliberately, (S, O, K, TA,) and considered, or examined, a thing, or did so repeatedly, in order to know it, or to obtain a clear knowledge of it. (S, K, TA.) — تفرس — [He perceived in him the thing intuitively; or by a kind of thaumaturgic faculty, and by right opinion and conjecture: or by means

of indications, or evidences, and experiments, and the make and dispositions : (see فراسة , below :) or] he perceived in him the thing by forming a correct opinion from its outward signs; syn. تُوسَمَهُ. (M.) You say, الخَيْرُ بي أَنْقَرَّسْتُ فيه خَيْرًا (Ş, O,) or الخَيْرَ (Msb,) [I perceived in him good, or goodness, intuitively ; &c. : or] I discovered (تَعَرَّفْتُ) in him good, or goodness, by right opinion. (Msb.) [فرس الم , فَرَاسَةٌ and فَرَاسَةٌ . inf. n بعَيْنه and ,بنَظَره and ,بالنَّطُر (respecting which, however, see 1, last quarter,) signifies the same as تفرس; i. e., He perceived, or discerned, the internal, inward, or intrinsic, state, condition, character, or circumstances, by examination of outward indications, &c., and by his eye. And so فَرُسُ لَّ فِي النَّاس He saw into the internal, inward, or intrinsic, states, &c., of men. [.below فراسة See

8: see فَرَسَهُ, in five places.

Q. Q. 1. فَرْنَسَةُ [an inf. n. of which the verb is مُرْنَسَتْ, as is shown by the mention of the part. n. مُفْرِنسَةُ,] A woman's good managing of the affairs of her house, or tent: (Lth, K, TA:) the ن is augmentative. (TA.)

. فَارِسُ see : الفُرْسُ

غرس A species of plant: (Yaakooh, Ṣ, M, O, Ķ:) the فَصُفّان, (O, and so in copies of the Ķ,) or فَصُفّان, (so in the CĶ,) [each said to be a name of the أَشْنَان (or hali) of Syria, or of a species of حَبْن , q. v.,] accord. to Abu-l-Mekárim: (O:) or the عَبْن [q. v.]: or the برُوق (O, Ķ:) or the [small hind of thorny trees called] شرس. (TA.)

[A horse; and a mare;] one of what are is given to it فرس is given to it خَيْلُ because it crushes and breaks the ground with its hoofs; (A, O;) and is applied to the male and the female; (S, M, A, Mgh, O, Msb, K;) but mostly applied to the latter; (M;) the female not being called * فَرَسُةُ (S, O;) or the female is [sometimes] thus called: (Yoo, IJ, M, Msb, K:) it is applied also to the Arabian, (Mgh, Msb,) and to the Turkish, (Msb,) or that which is not Arabian: (Mgh:) or, accord. to Mohammad [the Hanafee Imam], to the Arabian only; but for this [says Mtr] I find no authority of a lexicologist, except that ISk, speaking of a solid-hoofed فرس or a برذون animal, says, " whether it be a ,أَفْرَاسٌ or a بَغْل (Mgh:) the pl. is ": حَمَار or a بَغْل (S, M, Mgh, O, Msb, K,) [a pl. of pauc. but used as a pl. of mult. also,] and أُفْرُسُ, [a pl. of pauc. only,] (O,) and فُرَسْ is (K:) and as فُرُوسْ is when you قُلَاثُ أَفْرَاسِ when you mean males [as well as when you mean females]: (M :) or you say رُثَلَاثُهُ أَقْرَاسِ, with a, when you mean males; and تُلَاثُ أُفْرَاسِ, without a, when you mean females: (Msb:) the dim. is فَرَيْسُ, (Ş. O, Msb,) when applied to the male; (Msb;) and

when applied to the female; (S, O, Mab;) agreeably with rule; (Msb;) accord. to Aboo-Bekr Ibn-Es-Sarráj : (Ṣ, O :) or فُرَيْسُ * when applied to the female [also], which is extr. (Sb, M. [See مُمَّا كَفَرَسَى رِهَانِ __ ([. حَرْبُ They troo are like two horses running for a wager] is a saying applied to two persons running a race to a goal, and being equal: (A, O, K:) the comparison relating to the beginning [of a contest], for the termination necessarily shows which outstrips; (O, K:) and to two who are equal, and two who are nearly equal, in excellence &c. (Har p. 640.) It was said by a man who swore that he would abstain from his wife for four months, and then divorced her: for the period during which a woman may be taken back after a [first or second divorce is that of three menstruations or three periods of purity from menstruation; and if it ended in this case before the end of the four months during which he swore to abstain from her, she became separated from him by that divorcement: so he likened the two periods to two horses running for a wager. (O, TA.) -† [The horse of the great river ; i.e., of the Nile;] the hippopotamus. (Dmr. [See also (. عَصْبُ + A well-known constellation ; so called because of its resemblance in form to a horse; (M;) [i.e.] الفَرَسُ الأَعْظُمُ [The Greater, or Greatest, Horse;] the constellation Pegasus. [The Piece of the Horse;] قطُّعَةُ الفَرَسِ __ (Kzw.) الفَرَسُ التَّامُّ للبِّامِينِ the constellation Equuleus. (Kzw.) + [The Complete horse;] a certain constellation composed of thirty-one stars, in which a portion is included الفَرَسُ الأَعْظَمُ is included. (Kzw. [It is further described by him; but in a manner that does not enable me to identify it with any of the constellations named by our astronomers.])

رالفرسة ♦ (IAar, S, M, O, K, TA,) or الفَرسة (M, TA,) the former accord. to A'Obeyd, (M, TA,) or, accord. to A'Obeyd, it is with , and the vulgar, he says, pronounce it with س, (O,) Gibbosity [of the back]; syn. الحدب: (IAar, O, TA:) or, (M, O, K, TA,) as also الفَرْصَة, (M, O,) which latter is the more approved in this sense, (M,) the [i.e.] for flatus] of gibbosity; (M, O, K, TA;) [i.e.] the trenders gibbous; (M;) as though it were breaking, or crushing so as to break, the back (حُاَّتُهَا تَقْرِسُ الظَّهْرَ أَيْ تَدُقَّهُ), الفُرْسَةُ O:) (O:) [or (تَفْرَضُهُ أَيْ تَشُقُّهُ) signifies the displacement of one of the vertebræ; for,] accord to As, one says أَصَابَتُهُ فَرْسَةُ when one of the vertebræ of one's back has become displaced; but the flatus (الرِّيحُ) from which gibbosity results is termed الفُرْصَة , with ب: (TA:) or الفرسة signifies a flatus that attacks in the neck, and breaks it: (S:) or, as some say, an imposthume, or ulcer, (قرصة) that is in the neck, breaking it : (M:) or a breach (فرجة) in the nech; thus says AZ: or a breach (فرجة) that is in [the case of] gibbosity : the pl. is فَرَسَاتٌ, not