mentioned, itself. (O, K.) = See also , latter sentence.

: فُقَّاءَةً . فَقُءُ 800 عَلَيْهِ .

Having a protuberant breast, or chest. (IAar, TA in art. فسأ.) [But see 4, and see also [.فَقَأُ

Valleys, or water-courses, or torrent-beds, (أودية), that cleave the earth. (O, K.)

1. فَغُمْ: see 2. \_ Said of a plant, It became tall, or full-grown, and blossomed. (K.) == فقر He, or it, hit, or struch, such a one in his رَ . (K,)aor), فَقُتَ الشَّيْءِ And فَقُتَ الشَّيْءِ [q.v.]. inf. n. مُفْد , (TA,) i. q. مُفْد [i. e. He took the thing into his mouth, not moistened,] like as one does medicine: (K, TA:) of the dial. of El-Yemen. (TA.)

2. وَقَعْمَ , (Ṣ, Ķ,) inf. n. وَقَعْمَ , (Ṣ,) He (a whelp) opened his eyes for the first time; (Ṣ, Ķ;) as also فَقَعُ , aor. ـ´, (Ķ,) inf. n. وَقَعْمَ . (TA.) It is said in a trad., فَقَيْمُنَا وَصَأْصَأَتُمْ (Ş, TA) t We have opened our eyes for the first time, and ye have kept your eyes closed; (TA;) meaning the truth has become manifest to us, and ye have been blind to it; (AO, A, TA;) or we have seen our right course, and ye have not seen [yours]. (IB, The trees burst their buds, فقع الشَّجُرُ The trees and made the extremities of their leaves to appear.

5. تَفَتَّ It opened; syn. تَفَتَّ: (K:) it is said in this sense of a rose, (S, A, TA,) and of any flower, or blossom: (TA:) some say that it signifies تَفَتَّع absolutely: others, peculiarly في الكلام (Az, as quoted in the L. [See (a well-known phrase) in art. فتح : but في الكلام in the present case appears, from what precedes, to be evidently a mistranscription for في الكهام, i. e., in relation to calyxes.])

6. تفاقحوا They put [or turned] their backs one towards another; (S, K;) [from ¿, q. v.;] like as you say تَظَاهُرُوا and [in the contr. sense] تَقَابِلُوا (Ş, TA.)

: see . فَقَاحَ Also The anus: (Ş, K:) because it opens in the case of need: (Ham p. 677:) or a wide, or an ample, anus: (K, MF:) or a wide כאל : or a איל with what it comprises : and afterwards, by reason of frequency of usage, applied to signify any ذير (L:) pl. فقاح. (S, K.) - And The palm of the hand; as also (K:) of the dial. of El-Yemen: so called because of its width. (TA.) \_ And The napkin (منديل) of الإحرام [i. e., which is used by one performing the rites of the من or of the عَمْرة ): (K:) of the dial. of El-Yemen. (TA.)

see the next preceding paragraph.

A certain herb, (K, TA,) resembling the or chamomile] in its growth and its place of growth; n. un. with 5: it is one of the plants growing in the sands; and it is said that its flower is more contracted than that of the chamomile, and that the dust, or earth, sticks to it as it does to the [herb called] -: (TA:) or the flower of the إذخر [or juncus odoratus]; (S, K, TA;) said by Az to be a sort of perfume, sometimes put into medicine, called ; and it is the flower of the the when its calyx opens : (TA:) or the flower, or blossom, of any plant, (K, TA,) when it opens, whatever be its لون [i. e. colour, or kind]; (TA;) as also المُفَعَةُ (K, TA,) thus with fet-h and sukoon. (TA. [Written by Golius and .]) \_ Also ! A woman of goodly, or beautiful, make, or form. (Kr, K, TA.)

حُلَّة Upon such a one is a عَلَى فُلَانِ حُلَّةٌ فُقَاحِيَّةٌ [q. v.] of the colour of the rose when it is about to open. (S.)

#He is in a state of preparation for evil, or mischief.

1. وَعَدُهُ (S, A, MA, Mgh, O, L, Msb, K,) aor. ج (Ş, MA, فَقُدُانُ and فَقُدُ (Ş, MA, O, L, Mab, K) and وُقُورُ (Ş, O, F) and وَقُدُانٌ; (IDrd, O, L, K;) and افتقده (S, A, MA, Mgh, O;) He found it not, (L, TA,) lost it, (MA, PS, &c.,) saw it not, (JK in explanation of the latter verb,) [missed, or failed of finding or seeing, it,] it was, or became, absent from him, (Mgh,) or he had it not, was destitute of it, was without it, lacked it, or wanted it, syn. acce; (Msb, L, K;) but accord. to Er-Raghib, النقد has a more special signification than العدم, this latter being the contr. of الوجود; (TA;) [whereas] though often used as الفَقْدُ meaning the being non-existent, properly] signifies the thing's being absent from the range of perception by sense so that its place is not known. (Bd in xii. 71.) [فقد signifies It was not found, was lost, was not seen, &c.] It is related of Abu-d-Dardà that he said, مَنْ يَتَفَقَّدُ لا يَفْقَدُ , [lit. He who seeks will not find,] meaning he who seeks after good in mankind will not find it; for he saw good to be rare in mankind: or he who seeks to acquaint himself with the circumstances of men will not find what will please him. (L.)

4. أَنْقُدُهُ ٱللَّهُ إِيَّاهُ God caused him to lose, or fail of finding, him, or it. (L, K.) One says, أَفْقَدُكُ May God cause thee to lose every ٱللهُ خُلُّ جَمِي relation, or loved and loving relation]. (A.) [Or] is not of established authority : as to the meaning In- الجُنُونُ يُغْقِدُ شَهْوَةَ الجِمَاعِ saying sanity causes to lose, or annuls, the desire of coitus], the correct word is يُزِيلُ or يُزِيلُ. (Mgh.)

it; or did so leisurely or repeatedly; (A, Mgh, L;) as also افتقده الله: (Mgh, L:) or he sought it, or sought for it or after it, it being absent from him ; (S, O, L, Msb, K;) as also افتقده الله (K:) or he sought, or sought leisurely or repeatedly, to obtain knowledge of it, having lost it: so accord. to Er-Rághib and many others; but this expression and تَعَبَّدُهُ are used, by some, each in the place of the other, and the latter, accord. to Er-Rághib and many others, [properly] signifies he sought, or sought leisurely or repeatedly, to obtain knowledge of it, having known it before. (MF.) مند meaning ,مَا تَـ هَقُدْتُهُ مُنْذُ ٱفْتَقَدْتُهُ , meaning [i. e. I have not sought for, or after, him, or it, since I lost him, or it. (B, TA.) See also 1, last sentence. \_ [Also He investigated it.]

[i. e. They] فَقَدَ بِعُضُهُمْ بَعْضًا means تَعَاقدوا lost one another]. (S, O, K.)

8: see 1: \_\_ and see also 5, in three places.

(O, K,) by Az, (K,) or in a number of the copies of the work of Az, (O,) erroneously written الفقد, (O, K,) A certain plant, (K,) resembling the [species of cuscuta, or dodder, called] : (TA:) and a beverage prepared from raisins or honey or [the plant] شوث, as also ۱: (K:) or, as AHn says, a certain plant which is thrown into the beverage of honey, which beverage consequently becomes strong, and is then called فقد he says, the فقد is what is called in ? الفَقْدَةُ Pers. - الفَقْدَةُ \* IAar says, \* فَنْجَنْكُشْت . [or the n. un.] is the ڪئوث and a beverage prepared from raisins and honey; and it is said that a beverage (نبيذ) is made of honey, and then the is thrown into it, and causes it to become فقر strong: so says Lth: and he says that the فَقْد is a plant resembling the كشوث and الفقدر is the نَبيذ of the كشوث. (0.)

: see the next preceding paragraph.

in two places. الفَقْدُ دُ

and مُفْقُودٌ signify the same, (O, Msb, K,) [Not found, lost, not seen, missed, non-existent,] absent from one, (Mgh in explanation of the latter,) not had, lacking or lacked, wanting or wanted. (Msb, K.) One says, مَاتَ غَيْرُ فَقِيدِ وَلَا حَمِيدِ (A, K,) and عَيْرُ مَفْقُودٍ \* وَلا مَحْمُودِ (A, K) [He died unmissed and unpraised; or,] without his loss being cared for [and without being praised].

[as act. part. n. of 1 signifies Not finding a thing, losing it, not seeing it, missing it, not having it, being destitute of it, lacking it, or wanting it; or having failed to find it, having lost it, or having failed to see it. \_ And hence,] A woman who is bereft of her child [by death]: (A'Obeyd:) or who loses (تَفقد) her husband or child: (S, O:) or whose husband, or child, (L, K, TA,) or relation, or loved and loving relation, (TA,) has died: (L, K, TA:) or who marries after the death of her husband. (Lth, L, K.) The 5. مُطَلَّقة He sought it, or sought for it or after Arabs say, مُطَلَّقة Arabs say, تفقده [Do