

asterism, meaning the Pleiades, became overhead: [lit., made one to open his mouth:] (T:) this is in the winter: (S, O:) for when the Pleiades are in the midst of the sky, he who looks at them opens his mouth: (T, S, O:) or the Pleiades began to rise [after sunset, so as to be overhead in the middle of the night], in the winter. (TA.) = فغَرَّ also signifies It (the mouth) opened; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) as also انْفَغَرَ: (K:) and the latter is said of a blossom, or flower, in the same sense. (S, Mṣb, TA.) — And فَغَرَّتِ السِّنُّ + The tooth showed its point; as though it broke forth to grow: but some say that its ف is substituted for ث, and Az inclines to think so [though ثَغَرٌ differs much in meaning from فَغَرٌ]. (TA.)

4: and 7: see 1; the former in three places.

هُوَ وَاسِعٌ فَغَرُّ الْفَمِ He is wide in the opening of the mouth. (Lth, O, K.) — And accord. to Lth, (O,) فَغَرٌ signifies also A rose when it opens: (O, K:) but it is thought by Az to be, in this sense, a mistake for فَعْوٌ, with و. (O.)

وُلِدَ بِالْفَغْرَةِ He was born at the commencement of the rising of the Pleiades [after sunset]; (O, K;) which is in the winter. (TA.) See 1.

فُغْرَةٌ The mouth of a valley: pl. فُغْرٌ. (O, K.)

قَطَامٌ فَغَارٌ, the latter word like قَطَامٌ, [A spear-round, or the like,] that passes through. (O, K.)

فَاغِرٌ, an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant, (TA,) A [certain] دُوَيْبَةٌ [i. e. small animal, or small creeping thing, or insect], (O, K, TA,) always opening its mouth: (O, TA:) and another, black and white in the أَنْفُ [or snout], that stings men. (TA.)

فَاغِرَةٌ A sort of perfume: (S, K, TA:) or (K, TA) the roots of the [lotus called] تَيْلُوفَرٌ [q. v.] (S, K, TA) of India: (S, TA:) or the كَبَابَةُ [or cubeb] (K, TA) of China; because, when a man eats it, he opens his mouth. (TA.)

مُفَغْرَةٌ A wide tract of land. (S, K.) — And An opening, or a hollow, in a mountain, smaller than a كَهْفٌ. (K.)

### فغور

فَغُورِيٌّ [China-ware, or porcelain,] the [sort of] خَزَفٌ that is brought from China; so called from فَغُورٌ, [the title of] the king of China: vulgarly فَرُورِيٌّ. (TA in art. فر.)

### فغمر

1. فُغْمَرٌ (S, K,) aor. ٢, inf. n. فُغْمِرٌ and فُغْمُورٌ (K,) The perfume stopped the air-passages of his nose. (S, K.) — And فَغَمَّتِ الرَّائِحَةُ السُّدَّةَ The odour opened the obstruction of the nose: thus the verb has two contr. significations. (K.) — See also a trad. cited in art. فَعَمَر, conj. 4. = فُغْمِرٌ said of a rose, or flower, (S, TA,) aor. ٢, inf. n.

فُغْمِرٌ, (TA,) It opened; as also فُغْمِرٌ. (S, TA.) = فُغْمِرٌ, (S, K, TA,) inf. n. فُغْمِرٌ; (TA;) and فُغْمِرٌ, (S, K, TA,) inf. n. فُغْمِرٌ (S, TA) and فُغْمِرٌ, (S;) He kissed (S, K, TA) him, or it, (S,) or a woman. (K, TA.) — And فُغْمِرٌ said of a kid, (K, TA,) inf. n. فُغْمِرٌ, (TA,) He sucked (K, TA) the dug of his mother. (TA.) = فُغْمِرَ بِهِ, (S, K,) aor. ٢, (K,) inf. n. فُغْمِرٌ, (S,) He was, or became, attached to it, fond of it, or eagerly desirous of it. (S, K.) And فُغْمِرَ الْكَلْبُ signifies The dog's being attached, or accustomed, or habituated, to the chase. (TA.) — And فُغْمِرَ بِالْمَكَانِ, (K, TA,) inf. n. فُغْمِرٌ, (TA,) He resided, stayed, dwelt, or abode, in the place; and kept, or clave, to it; (K, TA;) not quitting it. (TA.)

3: see the preceding paragraph.

4. He filled a vessel: (K:) and so افغمر. (TA.) — And It filled its place with its odour; (K;) as also افغمر [q. v.]. (TA.)

5: see 1.

7. انْفَغَمِرَ, said of a زُكَامٌ [or defluxion from the head], It was, or became, removed, cleared away, or dispelled; syn. انْفَرَجَ; (K;) as also افغمر. (TA.)

8: see what next precedes.

فُغْمِرٌ What one extracts from the interstices of his teeth, (K, TA,) of what has clung thereto. (TA.) It is said in a trad., كَلُوا الْوَعْمَرَ وَأَطْرَحُوا فُغْمِرَهُ [Eat ye the وعمر and throw ye away the فغمر]; in which, accord. to IATH, by the فغمر is meant what is expl. above; and by the وعمر, what falls, portion after portion, of the food: but some, he adds, say that the converse is the case. (TA.)

فُغْمِرٌ and فُغْمِرٌ The mouth, altogether: or the chin with the two lateral portions of its jaw; (K, TA; [i. e. بِلْحَيْتَيْهِ; for which the CK has بِلْحَيْتَيْهِ]); and so فُغْمِرٌ: (TA:) or, accord. to Sh, فُغْمِرٌ signifies the nose: but accord. to Kr, it is فُغْمِرٌ that has this meaning. (TA.) أَخَذَ بِفُغْمِيهِ, a phrase mentioned by AZ, is expl. as meaning He took hold of his chin together with the two lateral portions of its jaw: or, accord. to Sh, it means he took hold of his nose: (TA:) or it means †he distressed, afflicted, troubled, or molested, him. (K, TA.)

فُغْمِرٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

هُوَ فُغْمِرٌ بِهِ (S, TA) and مُفَغْمِرٌ بِهِ (K, TA) He is attached to it, fond of it, or eagerly desirous of it. (S, K, TA.) And كَلَبَ فُغْمِرَ عَلَى الصَّيْدِ [A dog attached, &c., or accustomed, or habituated, (see 1,) to the chase]: (S:) or كَلَبَ فُغْمِرٌ [alone] a dog eagerly desirous of the chase. (TA.)

فُغْمِرٌ: see فُغْمِرٌ.

فُغْمَةُ الطَّيْبِ The odour of perfume: (S, TA:) and so فُغْمَتُهُ. (TA.) And فُغْمَةُ رِيحِ الْحَمْرِ The fragrance of the odour of wine]. (Z, TA voce عَصْفَةٌ.)

مُفَغْمِرٌ: see فُغْمِرٌ.

مُفَغْمِرٌ A thing perfumed with aromatics. (TA.) = And [A man] affected with a زُكَامٌ [or defluxion from the head]. (TA.)

### فغى and فغو

1. فُغَا, (K, TA,) inf. n. فُغُو, (TA,) It (a thing) became revealed, disclosed, or divulged; syn. فُشَا. (K, TA.) — And Its odour became perceptible, or perceived: occurring in a trad. in this sense, said of saffron: or, as some relate it, the verb in that instance is افغى, which means it flowered, or blossomed. (TA.) — And, said of seed-produce (زَرْعٌ), It dried, became dry, or dried up. (K.) = فُغِيَ, aor. يَفْغِي, inf. n. فُغَا, said of dates (تَمْرٌ), i. q. حَشَفَ, [app. a mistranscription, unless there be such as حَشَفَ, which seems to be not improbable, as one says تَمْرٌ حَشَفَ, and حَشَفَ also; but it can hardly be doubted that the meaning is, They became bad, such as are termed حَشَفٌ or حَشَفٌ, or, which is nearly the same, such as are termed فُغَا]: so says Aboo-Alee El-Kālee. (TA.)

4. افغى It (a plant, S, [app., accord. to the K, the plant حِنَاءٌ,]) put forth its فَاغِيَةٌ [i. e. flower, or blossom]. (S, K.) See also 1. — افغت النخلة The palm-tree became in a bad, or corrupt, state [with respect to its fruit, as is implied in the S; i. e. bore dates such as are termed عَفَا]. (S, K.) — And [hence, app.,] افغى (said of a man, TA) He became poor after being rich: and He became ugly after being handsome: and He rebelled after being obedient: (K, TA:) all from IAḡr: as though his state became bad, or corrupt, like as do unripe dates. (TA.) — And, said of a man, He kept constantly to the eating of فُغَا, (K, TA,) i. e. unripe dates in an altered state. (TA.) = And افغى فلاناً He angered such a one. (K, TA.) One says, مَا الَّذِي أَفْغَاكَ [What is it that angered thee? or, hath angered thee?]. (TA.)

فُغُو: see فَاغِيَةٌ.

فُغَا [or فُغَى] i. q. غُفَا [or غُفَى] in its several meanings (K, TA) that have been mentioned [in art. غفو and غفى]: and among these it has that of The bad of anything. (TA.) And The [refuse termed] حُثَالَةٌ [q. v.] of wheat. (TA.) And A dust that comes upon unripe dates, spoiling them, and rendering them [in the skin] like the wings of the [locusts, or the like, called] جَنَادِب [pl. of جَنْدَب]. (TA.) And Unripe dates [themselves] (S, TA) such as are bad and مُغْبِرٌ [i. e. of a hue like dust]; (S;) or such as are مُتَغْبِرٌ [i. e. altered for the worse]. (TA.) — And فُغَا الإِبِلِ The small, or young, of camels. (TA.) = And accord. to the K, الفُغَا signifies فِى الْعَلْبَةِ وَالْجَفْنَةِ وَمِثْلُ فِى الْفَمِ; but this is a mistake; correctly it signifies فِى الْعَلْبَةِ وَالْجَفْنَةِ وَالْعَلْبَةِ وَالْجَفْنَةِ [i. e. A distortion in the mouth, and in the kinds of bowl called عَلْبَةٌ and جَفْنَةٌ, as expl.