struorum inivit ancillam suam. ( $\mathbf{S g h}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{TK}$. )
 made the water to flow. (K, TA.)
5. تتحيّضت: see 1. — Also She abstained from prayer (الصلاة) during the days of her حْض [or menstruation]; (Ṣ, Mg̣b, K, TA;) waiting for the stopping of the blood: (TA :) or she abstained, and did as the does: ( $\mathrm{A},{ }^{*} \mathrm{Mgh}$ :) or she reckoned herself عانْض, and did as the عائض does. (TA.)
10. form, ( $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{q}} \mathrm{b}$,) with damm to the $\boldsymbol{ت}$ ( Mgh , ) [as though originally signifying She was reckoned to be menstruating, $]$ found in the handwriting of Aboo-Zekereeyà الْتْتْمْضَتْ (TA,) [which I hold to be a mistake, as being at variance with general usage, ] She continued to have a flow of blood ( $\mathbf{S}$, Mgh) after her days [of menstruation]: (S:) or she had an exuberance of blood [floning from the vagina]; not what is termed الـحَّيْ : (Mṣb:) or her blood flowed without stopping, not on certain days, nor from the vein [or veins] of menstruation, but from a vein called العَاذلـ (TA.)
: [an inf. n. of 1: explained in the KT as applied to The menstrualblood itself; which seems to bave been more properly called
 may be considered as rendering it probable that was also used in this sense in the classical times, for nhich fons from the [or gum-acacia-trees], resembling [nhat is called] زمُ الغَزالِ. (Mgh.) [See also 1.]
A A single time, or turn, of menstruation, or of the flon of the menstrual blood: (S,, A, ${ }^{*}$

 and of of ; though by rule it should be
 [She menstruated one single time of menstruation]: and مَيْضَةُ طَوِيلَدُ [a long single time thereof]:
 - As used by the professors of practical law, The accustomed days thereof. (Mgh.) Also + A single fow [of water \&c.]: pl. (TA.)
حَافَت [Menstruation; ] the subst. from الهُرْ : (S, K, TA :) or a mode, or manner, or state, of [or menstruating]: (Mạb:) or the state (Mgh, TA) of the is one of avoidance ( $\mathrm{Mgh}, \mathrm{TA}$ ) of prayer and fasting and the like: ( Mgh :) pl. مصَض, (Ṣ, Msp.) —Also The menstrual blood; the blood

 rag which the $\operatorname{lo}$ binds over her vulva; (Ṣ,
 latter also signifies + a piece of rag thrown away: (TA:) pl. of the latter, مَهَايِضْ. (S., TA.)
[حَّفِى Menstrual; of, or relating to, menstruation.]

## . حِيضة

, applied to a woman, [Menstruating;] act. part. n. from مَاضَتْ ; (S., Mgh, Mṣb, K ; ) thus, [without $\bar{d}$, ] because it is an epithet of particular application [to a female]; (Msb;) and with $\&$, being like صَائُمْ and \&c.; (TA; ) [because the $\mathcal{V}$ in its verb suffers alteration;] and in like manner al also, (S, Mgh, Msb, $\mathbf{K}$,) on the authority of Fr : ( $(\mathbb{S}$ : pl. (of the former, Mṣb) (Ṣ, Mgh, Msp, K, like as
 عَ (TA, is pl. of and of the latter,
 a certain trad., in which it is said that God will not accept the prayer of a حَاتِض unless she be [attired] with a not mean one who is menstruating while actually occupied by prayer, (Msp, TA,*) but + One who has attained to the age of menstruation; (TA;) or one who has attained to womanhood: ( Mgh :) or it has not this meaning; for if it had, one would understand that a girl not arrived at puberty might pray with her head uncovered, which is not the case ; but it means $\ddagger[$ one of $]$ the menstruating kind, whether she have attained to puberty or not; as though the term female had been used in its place. (Mab.)
 ( $\mathrm{Zj}, \mathrm{K}$ :) as the former, it is a n . of place; and as such it is [said to be] used in the Kur ii.222; mean-
 cause it is the place of الـَحْضَ. (Zj, Mgh.) Some say that مَوْض is hence derived; because the water flows to the موض: (Az, K:) for the Arabs put $g$ in the place of $c$, and $s$ in that of $g$. ( $\mathrm{A} z$, TA.) - It is also a $n$. of time [signifying The time of menstruating]. (TA.) - See also . محِضَهُ . When it is a simple subst., it has a pl., namély مَمْايِضُ. (TA.)

## . حِيضَةٌ see : مَحِيضَةٍ

A woman continuing to have a flow of blood after her days [of menstruation]: (S:) or having an exuberance of blood [flowing from her vagina]; not what is termed اللحَصْض: ( $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{g} \mathrm{b}}$ :) or having her blood flowing without stopping, not on certain days, nor from the vein [or veins] of menstruation, but from a vein called (K,* TA.)


## صيعل


 (K,TA:) composed of two words, like مَّوتى. (S ubi suprà, and TA.)

## صيغ

 ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{Bb}, \mathrm{K}$, ) $\boldsymbol{H e}$ (a judge, or any other person, Mạ) acted wrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, or
 (S:) or, as some say, he inclined [to that which was wrong], or declined [from that which was right], in his judgment. (TA.) مَيْن النّاجلِ means $A$ man's giving to certain of his children exclusively of others: he should treat them equally, and not prefer some before others. (T, TA.)
2. The taling a thing, or something, from the side : and diminishing [from the side]. (KL.)
 sides; ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{K}$;) as also تسموّلتهن . (S.)
 which is likewise pl. of , below.]

Acting nrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, or tyrannically: (Lth, Mg̣, K : [in some copies of the K, K , is erroneoasly put for
 (TA.) - An arrow declining from the right direction. (TA.) - And, as being likened thereto, $\ddagger$ An impotent man, who does not attain the object of his want. (TA.) $=$ The side of a mountain. (K, TA.) [See also حِحْ
 like, and a land, upon which rain has not fallen: (Ibn-'Abbad, $\mathrm{K}:$ :) as though the rain treated it wrongfully. (TA.)

## "


 passed, encircled, or beset, him, or it; ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathrm{K} ;$ ) only used in relation to evil ; (Bd in xvi. 36;)
 اعحاق (Ihn-'Abbad, K.) So in the Kur
 evil artifice shall not beset any save the authors thereof]: (S:) or this means shall not befall: (M⿰马b:) [for] عاق به, (Ibn-'Arafeh, Mṣb, K,*) aor. as above, (Msb, TA,) inf. n. (TA,) signifies [also] it clave to him, and became his due, (Ibn-'Arafeh, K ,) and befell him: (Ibn'Arafeh, Mes, $\mathbb{K}:$ ) and thus it is said to mean in the Kur [xi. 11, \&c.], وَمَاقَ بِّهْرْ مَا كَانُوا بها [And that at which they used to mock shail cleave to them, or be their due, or befall them; namely, the punishment at which they mocked.] (TA.) You say also, حاق بِمِّ العَذَابُ

