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

هُوَ وَاسِعُ فَغُر الغَمِر ال the mouth. (Lth, O, K.) — And accord. to Lth, (O,) فَغُرٌ signifies also A rose when it opens: (O, K:) but it is thought by Az to be, in this sense, a mistake for فَغُوْ, with 9. (O.)

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

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

فَعَار , the latter word like مَعْنَةً فَعَار, [A spearwound, or the like,] that passes through. (O, Ķ.)

فَاغَرُ, an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant, (TA,) A [certain] دُوَيْبَة [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 أُنْف [or snout], that stings men. (TA.)

فَاغَرُهَ A sort of perfume: (Ṣ, Ķ, TA:) or (Ķ, TA) the roots of the [lotus called] نَيْلُوُفُر [q. v.] (Ṣ, Ķ, TA) of India: (Ṣ, TA:) or the كَبَابَة [or cubeb] (Ķ, TA) of China; because, when a man eats it, he opens his mouth. (TA.)

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

فغفور

فَغْفُورِى [China-ware, or porcelain,] the [sort of] فَغُورِى that is brought from China; so called from فَتْضُور (the title of the king of China: vulgarly فَرْفُورى (TA in art.).

فغهر

أفغَنَهُ الطيب , (Ṣ, Ķ,) aor. -, inf. n. فغُفَهُ الطيب , inf. n. فغُوْمُ (Ķ,) The perfume stopped the air-passages of his nose. (Ṣ, Ķ.) _____ And فَنَحَمَّت الرَّائَحَةُ السَّدَة The odour opened the obstruction of the nose : thus the verb has two contr. significations. (Ķ.) ______ and so fragra said of a rose, or flower, (Ṣ, TA,) aor. -, inf. n.

تفغور (TA,) It opened; as also (قفور (TA,) أ. فغور (TA,) It opened; as also (S, TA.) تفغر (S, TA.) inf. n. نفغر (S, TA,) and فغار (S, K, TA,) inf. n. نفغر (TA;) and فغار (S, K, TA,) inf. n. نفعار (S, TA) and is also (S, K, TA) him, or it, (S,) or a woman. (K, TA.) — And مفاعَمَة baid of a kid, (K, TA,) inf. n. فغر (TA,) He sucked (K, TA) the dug of his mother. (TA.) He sucked (K, TA) the dug of his mother. (TA.) He sucked (K, TA) and is mother. (TA.) He sucked (K, TA) and is mother. (TA.) He sucked (K, TA) the dug of his mother. (TA.) He sucked (K, TA) the dug of his mother. (TA.) He sucked (K, TA) and is accurate, attached to it, fond of it, or eagerly desirous of it. (S, K.) And (S, K.) And bituated, to the chase. (TA.) — And is accurated, or habituated, to the chase. (TA.) — And is accurated, to the chase. (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. افغر He filled a vessel: (K:) and so افغر. (TA.) — And It filled its place with its odour; (K;) as also العرب [q. v.]. (TA.)

5: see 1.

جَكَام said of a زُكَام [or defluxion from the head], It was, or became, removed, cleared away, or dispelled; syn. إِنْفُرَجَ ; (K;) as also افتغور!
(TA.)

8: see what next precedes.

فَغْرَ What one extracts from the interstices of his teeth, (K, TA,) of what has clung thereto. (TA.) It is said in a trad., كُلُوا الوَغْرَ وَٱطْرَحُوا Eat ye the وغير and throw ye away the is meant [Eat ye the وغير and throw ye away the is meant which, accord. to IAth, by the eis meant what is expl. above; and by the eis, what falls, portion after portion, of the food: but some, he adds, say that the converse is the case. (TA.)

and لَغَوْر The mouth, altogether : or the chin with the two lateral portions of its jaw ; (K, TA; [i. e. بَنَحْيَتُه ; for which the CK has isgnifies the nose : but accord. to Sh, نَفَعْر isgnifies the nose : but accord. to Kr, it is this meaning. (TA.) أَخَذُ بِفُعْمِهُ أَحَدٌ بِعُنْمَهُ that has this meaning. (TA.) a phrase mentioned by AZ, is expl. as meaning He took hold of his chin together with the two lateral portions of its jan : 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.)

see the next preceding paragraph.

فَغَرْبِهِ (Ş, TA) and مُفْغَرْبِهِ (Ṣ, TA) He is attached to it, fond of it, or eagerly desirous of it. (Ṣ, Ķ, TA.) And كَلْبٌ فَغَرْ عَلَى الصَّيد dog attached, &cc., or accustomed, or habituated, (see 1,) to the chase]: (Ṣ:) or كَلْبٌ فَغَرْ [alone] a dog eagerly desirous of the chase. (TA.)

رور فغير Bee : فغير

الطّيب The odour of perfume: (S, TA:) and so فَغْهَةً ربيح النَّهُمِ (TA.) And النَّعُوْتُهُ قَرْبَح fragrance of the odour of wine]. (Z, TA voce .)

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

فغى and فغو

4. افغى It (a plant, S, [app., accord. to the K, the plant فاغية [i. e. flower, فاغية [i. e. flower, or blossom]. (Ş, K.) See also 1. __ الغنت النُّخلَةُ The palm-tree became in a bad, or corrupt, state [with respect to its fruit, as is implied in the §; i.e. bore dates such as are termed [i.e.]. (S, K.) (said of a man, TA) افغي (hence, app., افغی He became poor after being rich : and He became ugly after being handsome : and He rebelled after being obedient: (K, TA:) all from IAar: 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 , (K, TA,) i.e. unripe dates in an altered state. (TA.) 💳 And افغى فُلَانًا He angered such a one. (K, TA.) What is it that angered] مَا الَّذِي أَفْغَالَ (What is it that angered thee? or, hath angered thee?]. (TA.)

. فَاغِيَة see : فَغُو

in its several [غَفَّى or] غَفًا .q .i [فَغَّى or] فَغًا meanings (K, TA) that have been mentioned [in art. غغو and is and is and among these it has that of The bad of anything. (TA.) And The [refuse termed] [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] بنادب [pl. of جندب]. (TA.) And Unripe dates [themselves] (Ş, TA) such as are bad and مغبر [i.e. of a hue like dust]; (\$;) or such as are متغير [i.e. altered for the worse]. (TA.) __ And فَغًا الإبل The small, or young, of camels. (TA.) - And accord. to the K, العلبة والجفنة وَمَيَلٌ فِي signifies الفَعَّا to the K, الغَمِر; but this is a mistake; correctly it signifies فِي العُلْبَةِ meaning مَيَلٌ فِي الغَمِرِ وَالعُلْبَةِ وَالجَفْنَةِ [i.e. A distortion in the mouth, and in the kinds of bowl called علبة and علبة], as expl.