

were bad; syn. ارذله: (Lth, O, K:) and افسل عليه he pronounced against him that his dirhems, or pieces of money, were bad, or were such as are termed زيوف; (Lth, O, K:*) syn. زيفها, (Lth, O, K, TA,) and ارذلتها: (TA:) and [in like manner] افسله, inf. n. تفسيل, signifies اذله and زيفه. (TA.) = See also what next follows.

8. افسل الفيلة, (M,) inf. n. افسال; (O, TA:) or افسلها; (K:) [app. a mistranscription for افسلها, as it is outweighed by the latter in authority;] He plucked the young palm-tree from its mother, and planted it (M, O, K) in another place. (O.)

فسل and مفسول, (S, M, O, Mṣb, K,) as epithets applied to a man, (S, O, Mṣb,) Low, base, ignoble, vile, or mean; (S, M, O, Mṣb, K:) such as has no manliness, or manly virtue, (M, K,) and no hardness: (TA:) pl. [of pauc.] افسال, (S, O,) or افسل, (M, K,) or both, (TA,) and [of mult.] افسال and فسول, (S, M, O, K) and فسولة (Kr, M, K) and فسول, (S, M, O, K,) which last is anomalous, as though they imagined it to have as its sing. فسيل. (M.) — Also, the former, Anything bad, corrupt, vile, base, abominable, or disapproved. (TA.) [The pl.] فسول, applied to dirhems, or pieces of money, means Bad; or such as are termed زيوف. (TA.) = And فسول signifies also Cuttings from grape-vines, for planting. (AHn, M, K:*)

فسل Foolish, stupid, or unsound in intellect or understanding. (AA, O, K.)

فسيل The young ones, or small ones, of palm-trees, like ودي; (S, O, Mṣb;) as also فسيلة: (S, O:) [or] the former signifies such as are cut from the mother-tree, or plucked from the ground, (Mgh, * Mṣb,) of the young ones, or small ones, of palm-trees, (Mgh,) and then planted; (Mgh, Mṣb;) and فسيلة signifies one thereof: (Mṣb:) [i. e.] فسيلة signifies [a sucker, or an offset, of a palm-tree: or] a small palm-tree: and فسيل is its pl., as also فسائل, (M, K,) and فسائل, (S, O, K,) or this last is a pl. pl., (M,) or [rather] it is pl. of فسيل [which is properly speaking a coll. gen. n.], like as رغفان is pl. of زغيف. (Mṣb.)

فسالة The filings (سحالة) of iron: (S, O:) or the portions that become scattered about, on the occasion of beating [or hammering], in the manufacturing, of iron and the like thereof. (M, K.)

فسيلة: see فسيل, in three places.

مفسلة A woman who, when her husband is desirous of compressing her, (S, M, O, K,) urges an excuse to him, (S, O,) or says to him انا حائض, (M, K,*) and the like thereof, (M,) in order to repel him (M, K) thereby: (M:) such, and the مفسولة [which belongs to the same category] the Prophet cursed. (O.)

فسول: see فسول.

فسو

1. فسا, (aor. يفسو, Mṣb,) inf. n. فسو (S, M, Mṣb, K) and فساء, (M, K,) or this latter is a simple subst., (S, Mṣb,) He emitted a noiseless wind [or a puff of wind] (Mṣb, K, TA) from his anus. (K, * TA.) [Hence the saying, فسا بيتنا الظربان, or بينهم, expl. in art. ظرب.]

6. تفاسى, said of a man, He protruded his posteriors: (M, TA:) and تفاست, said of the [beetle called] خنفساء, It protruded its podex for the purpose of emitting a noiseless wind: (S, TA:) but Aṣ says that it is with hemz. (TA. See 6 in art. فسا.)

الفسا is a dial. var. of الفسا [i. e. فسا is a dial. var. of فسا, expl. in art. فسا]. (K.)

الفساة: see the paragraph here following.

فسوة [is the inf. n. of unity فسا, as such signifying A single noiseless emission of wind from the anus: and] has for its pl. فسوات, agreeably with rule, and also فسى, which is [anomalous,] like ليس له إلا pl. of شهوة, which see. (TA.) — فسوة الصبغ [the lit. signification of which is sufficiently plain] occurs in a trad. as meaning † There is not any benefit, or profit, or utility, attributable to it; [or rather, it is worse than useless;] the صبغ [or hyena] being particularized because of its stupidity and its evil nature: or, some say, it [i. e. فسوة الصبغ, and app. الفساة also (mentioned among the addenda to this art. in the TA),] is a plant (شجرة) like the خشخاش [or poppy], from the fruit of which no great utility is derived: so says IAth. (TA.) [See also خمط, in two places.] — فسوات الصبغ is an appellation of Certain truffles (كمأة); (K:) a species of كمأة; (M;) said by AHn to be the species thereof called القعب; (M, TA;) and the like is said in the Minháj; and further, that it is a plant of disagreeable odour, having a head which is cooked, and eaten with milk; and when it dries, there comes forth from it what resembles وزس [q. v.]. (TA.)

فساء an inf. n. of 1; (M, K;) or a subst. therefrom [signifying A noiseless wind from the anus]. (S, Mṣb.)

فسو A man who often emits a noiseless wind from the anus; (S, M, K;) as also فساء. (M, K.)

فسية [originally فسوية] dim. of فسوة. (TA.)

فساء: see فسو. — And الفساة: see what here follows.

الفاسية (S, M, K) and الفاسية (M, K) and الفاساء (TA) The [beetle called] خنفساء; (S, M, K;) which emits a noiseless wind, and makes the party to stink by its foul odour: (M:) the pl. of the first is الفواسي. (TA.) Hence the prov., خنفساء من فاسية i. e. [More foul than] a فاسية. (S, M.)

الفاسية: see the next preceding paragraph. —

ابن الفاسية is an appellation of The insect called قرنبى, resembling the beetle called خنفساء, or some-

what larger than the latter, with long hind legs, and with a speckled back: for القرنبى, as the explanation of ابن الفاسية, the TA, in art. بنى, has القرنبى; and the TT, in that art., as from the T, الفرنى: what I have here substituted for these is evidently, in my opinion, right.]

أفسى من الظربان [More wont to emit noiseless wind from the anus than the ظربان, a small stinking beast, described in art. ظرب,] is a saying of the Arabs. (TA.)

الفسى The anus [as being the place of emission of the فساة]. (TA.) ما أقرب محساه من مفساه! [How near is his mouth to his anus!] is a prov. [expressive of wonder at a man's shortness: see محسى, in art. حسو]. (S.)

فش

1. فش الوطب, (S, A, K,) aor. فش, inf. n. فش, (S, TA,) He made the wind, (S, A, K,) and the butter, (TA,) to come forth from the milk-skin, or butter-skin, (S, A, K, TA,) by loosing the tie round its mouth. (TA.) And فش السقاء He loosed the tie of the skin, and opened its mouth, after blowing into it, so that the wind came forth from it. (Mgh.) [Hence the prov.,] لا تُشكك فش الوطب † I will assuredly make thine anger to come forth from thy head, as one makes the wind to come forth from the milk-skin, or butter-skin: said to a man who is angry: (T, S:) or I will assuredly remove thy boastfulness, &c.: (TA:) or I will assuredly take away thy pride, and thy vanity, or vain glory, or conceit, &c.: (Th:) or the meaning [I will assuredly mulct thee, &c.; lit., milk thee]. (Kr.) See also فشاش. — [Hence,] فش الناقة, (S, K,) aor. as above, (TA,) and so the inf. n., (S, TA,) He milked the she-camel quickly. (S, K.) And فش الصرع He exhausted all the milk of the udder. (TA.) — [Hence also,] فش الودم It (a medicament) caused the swelling, or tumour, to subside. [See also 7.] — And فش العقول, (IKtt, L,) or الباب, (Mgh, Mṣb,) [aor. فش,] inf. n. فش, (IKtt, L,) He opened the lock, (IKtt, L,) or the lock of the door, by artifice, (Mgh, Mṣb,) without a key, (IKtt, L,) or without its key: (Mṣb:) from فش السقاء. (Mgh.) — And accord to Lth, (O,) فش signifies تتبع السرقة [app. meaning The seeking repeatedly, or in a leisurely manner, after pilfering, or petty theft]: (O, Mṣb, K:) it is the inf. n. of فش, aor. فش: (O, Mṣb:) and Lth, (O,) or Az, (Mṣb,) cites as an ex.,

نحن وليناه فلا نفشه

[which seems to mean We have had charge of it, and we will not seek repeatedly, or in a leisurely manner, bit by bit, after pilfering from it]. (O, Mṣb.) — And فش, aor. فش, inf. n. فش, He compressed a woman. (IKtt, TA.) — And فش الرجل, (S, O, K,) aor. فش, (O,) [inf. n. فش,] The man erected, or belched. (S, O, K.) [A meaning assigned by Freytag to 4 also, as on the authority of the S,