

having coats (قشور), one above another; whenever one peels off one أمصوغة (or coat) there appears another; and its coats (قشور) are an excellent fuel: the people of Haráh (هراة) call it دلبزاد. (L.)

أمصوغة A sheath or coat, of a plant, enveloping, or surrounding, another sheath or coat, and the latter another, and so on: (T, L:) a حوصة of the kind of plant called ثمام (S, K,) and of that called نصي (S;) what is plucked from the نصي, like a rod; (AHn;) [i.e., a sheath of the ثمام or the نصي;] there is a species of the ثمام having no leaves properly so called, its leaves being sheaths (أنايب) set one into another, each sheath (أنوبة) of which is called امصوغة, and when it is pulled away it comes forth from the inside of another, as though it were a stopper taken out from a vessel in which collyrium (كحل) is kept: (Lth:) pl. أمصوخ and أماصيخ: (S, K:) the former is a lexicological pl., [or rather a coll. gen. n., of which امصوغة is the n. un.,] and the latter is the proper pl. (TA.) — Also, The white pith of the بردي (AHn.)

مصد

1. مَصَدًا, aor. 2, (M,) inf. n. مَصَدٌ (S, M, L, K,) He sucked her breast (Lth, S, M, L, K) in a certain manner. (S, M, L) You say, قَبَلَهَا فَمَصَدَهَا He hissed her and sucked her breast. (Lth, L.) — مَصَدَهَا, (IAqr, L,) inf. n. مَصَدٌ; (IAqr, L, K;) He sucked her (a damsel's) saliva from her mouth; like مَصَّهَا, and رَشَقَهَا, and رَقَبَهَا: (IAqr, L:) and مَصَدَ he sucked (IAqr, S, L, K) saliva. (IAqr, S, L.) — مَصَدَهَا, (S, M, L,) aor. 2, (M,) inf. n. مَصَدٌ (S, M, L, K,) Iniviteam, (S, M, L, K,) quodam modo; (M;) scil, ancillam suam. (L); as also مَزَدَهَا, inf. n. مَزَدٌ. (M.) — مَصَدٌ, inf. n. مَصَدٌ, He brought under; subdued; rendered submissive; syn. ذَلَّل. (K.)

مَصَدٌ Thunder. (L, K.) — مَصَدٌ Rain: (L:) and with 2, a shower of rain; a rain: you say, مَا أَصَابَتْنَا الْعَامَ مَصَدَةٌ (and مَزْدَةٌ, TA,) Not a rain has fallen on us this year. (M, L, K.) — مَصَدٌ Intenseness of cold; (Kr, M, L, K;) as also مَصَدٌ: (K:) or, simply, cold; (Er-Riyáshee, L;) as also مَصَدَةٌ. (S, M.) And, contr., Intenseness of heat: (Kr, M, L, K:) and مَصَدَةٌ, simply, heat. (AZ, L.) You say, مَا وَجَدْنَا لَهَا الْعَامَ مَصَدَةً (and مَزْدَةً, ISk, S, M, L,) We have not found it (the earth, AZ,) to have, this year, cold (AZ, S, M, L) nor heat: (AZ, L:) or, intenseness of cold nor intenseness of heat. (Kr, M, L.) — مَصَدٌ and مَصَدٌ and مَصَادٌ A high (M, K) and red (M) hill, or mountain, such as is called هَضْبَةٌ: (M, K:) or the last, (Aq, S, M, K,) and

the others also, (M,) the upper part, or top, of a mountain: (Aq, S, M, K:) and the last, a place of refuge: and applied to a man: (A:) pl. of the last, مُصَدَانٌ and مُصَدَانٌ. (S, M, K.) Az holds the م in مَصَادٌ to be augmentative, and the pls. to have been formed on the supposition of its being radical. (L.) See also art. صيد.

مَصَدٌ: see مَصَدٌ.

مَصَدَةٌ: see مَصَدٌ.

مَصَادٌ: see مَصَدٌ.

مصمر

2. مَصْرَهُ He made it (namely a town) a مَصْرٌ, i.e. a limit, or boundary, between two things. (IAqr.) — مَصَّرُوا الْمَكَانَ, inf. n. مَصَّيْرٌ, They made the place, or appointed it to be, a مَصْرٌ [meaning a city, or town, such as is thus called]. (M, * K.) It is said of 'Omar, مَصَّرَ الْأَمْصَارَ (TA,) which is a phrase like مَدَّنَ الْمَدْنَ (S,) [and signifying He appointed the cities, or towns called أمصار: or] مَصَّرَ الْأَمْصَارَ signifies he built the [cities, or towns, called] أمصار: (A:) among which أمصار were El-Baṣrah and El-Koofeh. (A, TA.)

5. مَصَّرَ It (a place) became a مَصْرٌ [meaning a city, or town, such as is thus called]. (M, K.)

مَصْرٌ A partition, barrier, or thing intervening, between two things: (S, M, K:) as also مَاصِرٌ: (K:) and (S) or limit, or boundary, between two lands: (M, K:) pl. مَصَوْرٌ. (S, M.) The people of Egypt, (S,) or of Hejer, (M,) or of both, (TA,) write in their contracts, (S, M, *) اِشْتَرَى بِمَصْرِيَّ Such a one bought the house with its limits, or boundaries. (S, M, * K, *) — Hence, A great town; syn. بَلَدٌ عَظِيمٌ; (Bd, ii. 58;) a كَوْرَةٌ [here meaning city, or provincial city]: (M, K:) or a كَوْرَةٌ (Lth, IF, Mṣb) in which the [ordinances of God which are termed] حُدُودٌ are executed, and (Lth, TA) in which the [spoils or tribute termed] فَيْءٌ and the [alms termed] صَدَقَاتٌ are divided (Lth, IF, Mṣb) without consulting the Khaleefeh; such is its signification in the language of the Arabs: (Lth, TA:) or that [town] whereof the greatest of its mosques will not hold, or contain, its inhabitants: (KT:) it is masc. and perfectly decl., and fem. and imperfectly decl.: (Mṣb:) [but this remark seems properly to relate to the word when used as the name of the metropolis of Egypt, and of Egypt itself, agreeably with what is said in the S, M, and K:] pl. أَمْصَارٌ. (S, M, Mṣb.) The dual, المَصْرَانِ, is applied to El-Koofeh and El-Baṣrah. (S, M, A, K.)

مَصِيرٌ A gut, an intestine, or a bowel, into which the food passes from the stomach; syn. مَعَى:

(S, M, Mṣb, K:) or specially, as some say, of a bird, and of an animal which has a soft foot, or خَفٌّ, [as the camel,] and of such as have a cloven hoof: (M, TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أَمْصِرَةٌ (M, K) and [of mult.] مَصْرَانٌ, and pl. مَصَارِينٌ: (S, M, A, Mṣb, K:) the last accord. to Sb; (M;) but some say that it is not established; (A;) and Lth says, that it is a mistake; but Az says, that it is pl. of مَصْرَانٌ, and that the Arabs have given it this form of pl. imagining the م to be a radical letter; (TA;) and some say, that مَصِيرٌ is of the measure مَفْعَلٌ, [originally مَصِيرٌ,] derived from صَارَ إِلَيْهِ الطَّعَامُ [“the food passed to it”], and they say مَصْرَانٌ in like manner as they say مُسَلَّنٌ as pl. of مَسِيلٌ الْمَاءِ, likening مَفْعَلٌ to فِعْعَلٌ: (S, TA:) مَصْرَانٌ also is a dial. form of مَصْرَانٌ. (Fr, Sgh, TA.) [See also مَصَارٌ, in art. مَصْرَانٌ الْفَارِ — مَصْرَانٌ الْفَارِ, (S, Mṣb,) or مَصْرَانٌ الْفَارِ, (Mgh, K,) † A bad kind of dates. (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K.)

مَاصِرٌ: see مَصْرٌ; and see مَاصِرٌ, in art. اصر.

[مصع , &c.

See Supplement.]

مض

1. مَضَّ (A,) or مَضَّضٌ, like فَرَحَ, (K) [but مَضَّضٌ, being contr. to rule, is probably a mis-transcription, and its being said to be like فَرَحَ may be only to indicate the form of the sec. pers. &c.,] sec. pers. مَضَّضَتْ (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. مَضَّضَ (S, K,) inf. n. مَضَّضٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and مَضَّضٌ (S, A, K) and مَضَّضَةٌ (S, K,) He suffered, or experienced, pain; (S, A, Mṣb, K;) مِنَ الْمَضَّضِ from the calamity, or misfortune; (S, * A, K, * TA;) and مِنَ الْكَلَامِ from the speech. (A, TA.) And مَضَّضْتُ لِلْأَمْرِ I experienced distress from the affair, or event. (TA.) — مَضَّ: see 4, throughout.

4. امضه (AO, Th, S, M, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. اِمْضَاضٌ; (S;) and مَضَّه (AO and the other authorities mentioned above, IDrd, A,) aor. 2, (M, Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. مَضَّ (IDrd, M, A, Mṣb, K) and مَضَّضٌ; (M, A, K;) but the latter form of the verb was not known to Aq, (S,) and is said by Th, (S,) and by Aboo-'Amr Ibn-El-'Alà, (IDrd,) to be obsolete; (IDrd, S;) or the former is of the dial. of Temeem; (AO;) It (a wound, Th, S, Mṣb, and disquietude of mind, Mṣb) pained him: (Th, S, Mṣb:) it (disquietude of mind, and grief,) burned him, and distressed him: (M, TA:) it (a thing) affected, or distressed, his heart with grief; (A, K;) and both are said also of pain, and of disquietude of