and spreading it, around. (En-Nadr, O.) = The corn, or seed-produce, put forth its عصف [q. v.]: (S, O, K:) or its عصف became long: or it attained to the time for its being cut, or clipped. (TA. [See 1, last sentence.])

5: see 1, second sentence.

8: see 1, last sentence but one.

10. استعصف الزَّرْعُ The corn, or seed-produce : produced its culm, or jointed stalk. (TA.)

The herb (بَقْل) of corn, or seed-produce : (Fr, S, O, K:) and (TA) the leaves, or blades, of corn, or seed-produce; (MA,\* Mgh, TA;) as also غَصُونَ ; each a pl. of ♥ عُصُفَة : (MA: [or rather some is a coll. gen. n. of which عُصُونَ is the pl. and Vaios is the n. un.:]) or the leaves, or blades, that are upon the stalk of corn, or seedproduce, and that dry up and crumble; as also v مُفَعَةُ and عُصَافَةً v and v عُصَافَةً : or the leaves, and what is not eaten, thereof: in these three different senses it is expl. as used in the Kur lv. 11: (TA:) or it there means the stalk, or stem, of corn: (Fr, S voce رُيْحَانُ) or straw; (Jel, TA;) and so عَصِيفُ لا الزَّرْعِ; (M voce ; تَبْنُ ) or straw; voce عُصُوفُ signifies straws: (IAar, TA:) or signifies dry leaves, like straw: (Bd in lv. 11:) or corn, or seed-produce, or barley, cut while green, for fodder; syn. قصيل : (En-Nadr, TA:) or leaves of corn, or seed-produce, that are cut, and eaten while fresh: or the leaves of the ears of corn; as also Vaine: or mhat are cut thereof; as also عصيف: or both signify the leaves, of corn, that incline in its lower part, and which one cuts off, in order that it may become lightened: or the former signifies the ears, themselves, of corn: and the pl. is . (TA.) كَعُصْف مَأْخُولِ, in the Kur [cv. last verse], means Like corn of which the grain has been caten and the straw thereof remains: (El-Hasan El-Basree, S, O, K:) or like leaves of which the contents have been taken and which remain without any grain therein : (O, K:) or like (O,) or leaves, (K,) which the beasts have eaten: (O, K:) or, as Sa'eed Ibn-Jubeyr is related to have said, like barley growing or growing forth [that has been eaten]. (TA.) \_ And IAar says, (O, TA,) [the pl.] عُصُوفٌ (O, K, TA,) with damm to the c, (TA,) [in the CK, erroneously, ,] signifies Handfuls of reaped corn; syn. [ كَدُرة a coll. gen. n. of which the n. un. is كُدر (O, TA:) in the copies of the K, څدرة; and in the L, S. (TA.) = And accord. to IAar, (O,) عُصُونُ signifies also Wines; syn. عُصُونُ (O, L, K. [In the CK and in the TA, 

[as an inf. n. un. of 1 signifies A gust, or strong puff, of wind. \_\_ And hence,] + The odour, (K,) or fragrance (فغمة) of odour, (Z, TA,) or

See also عُصْف, in three places.

i. e. straw, or straw تبن A seller of عُصْفَان that has been trodden, or thrashed, and cut]. (IAar, O, TA.)

: see عُصوفْ: Hence, (Z, TA,) إ Swift; applied to a she-ostrich, and to a she-camel (S, O, K, TA) that goes swiftly with her rider; (S, O, TA;) likened to the wind in the swiftness of her course: (Z, TA:) pl. عصف: (TA:) and is applied in like manner to a she-camel as meaning swift; (Sh, TA;) and so too is \* مُعْصَفَة (TA.)

غُصِفْ: see غُاصِفْ: = and see also غُصْفْ, in two places.

What has fallen from the ears of corn, [app. when they are trodden, or thrashed, consisting] of the straw, (S, O, K, [but in the CK is put in the place of التَّبْن) and the like. (S.) See also عُصْف. Also What the wind has carried away. (TA.)

The combined leaves in which are the ears of corn: (S, O, K, TA:) or the leaves that open from around the fruit: or the heads of the ears of wheat. (TA.) See also , in three

(O, عَاصِفَةً (S, O, Msb, K) and عَاصِفَةً Msb, K) and اعضوف but this app. has a more intensive meaning] (S, O, K) [and مصيف as used in "Fákihet el-Khulafa" p. 196 line 18 but not found by me in this sense in any lexicon] and (Ş, O, Mşb, K) مُعْصَفَةٌ ♦ (Ş, O, Mşb, K) مُعْصَفً Wind blowing violently, or vehemently: (S, O, Msb, K:) pl. of the first عُواصف , and of the second غَاصِفَاتٌ; (Msb;) and of the last two pl. of مُعْصِفَاتٌ \* and أَمْعَاصِفُ \* and مُعَاصِفُ which signifies winds that raise the clouds and the winds. (TA.) - One says also بيوم عاصف, (Fr, S, O, Msb,) because of the violent blowing of the wind therein, (Fr, O, in this case being an instance of عاصف (Msb, in the sense of مَفْعُولٌ فيه, (S, O,) like as one says , يَوْمُ بَارِدُ (Fr, O,) or like , the meaning being, A day in which the wind blows violently, or vehemently: (S, O:) this is the meaning in the phrase في يُوْمِ عَاصِف (Fr, O, K) in the Kur [xiv. 21]: or this phrase may mean in a day violent, or vehe- في يُوم عَاصِفِ الرِّيحِ ment, in respect of the wind], because the wind is mentioned in the former part of the sentence. (Fr, O.) \_ See also عَاصِفْ \_ . عَصُوفْ also signifies ! An arrow turning aside, or declining, from the butt; (El-Mufaddal, O, K, TA;) pl. عُصَفْ; a tropical meaning: (TA:) and anything inclining, or declining. (El-Mufaddal, O, K.)

معصف, and the fem., and pls. : see عاصف, in exhaled odour, (IF, O,) of wine: (IF, Z, O, K, five places: \_\_ and for the fem., see also

TA:) likened to the عَصْفَة of wind. (Z, TA.) = مَكَانُ مُعْصَفُ A place abounding with corn, or seed-produce: (Lh, S, L:) or with straw. (Lh, L.)

Q. 1. عَصْفَر He dyed a garment, or piece of cloth, with عُصفر. (S, O, Msb, K.)

Q. 2. تَعْصَغُرَ It (a garment, or piece of cloth,) became dyed with . (S, O, K.)

[Safflower, or bastard saffron; i.e., cnicus, or carthamus tinctorius;] a certain dye, (S, O,) or plant, (Msb, K,) well known, (O, Msb,) with which one dyes, (M,) the first juice (سَلْافَة) of which is called جريال, (TA,) and one of the properties of which is that it causes tough meat to become thoroughly cooked, so as to fall off from the bone, (K, TA,) when somewhat thereof is thrown into it : (TA:) its seed is called قُرطُم: (K:) there are two kinds of it; one of the cultivated land, and one of the desert; and both grow in the country of the Arabs: (M, TA:) it is an Arabicized word. (Az, TA.)

(إلى عَصَفُور (S, O, Msb, K, &c.) and عَصَفُور, (Ibn-Rasheek, MF,) but the latter is not an approved form, because there is no chaste word of the measure فَعُلُولٌ, (MF, TA,) [The sparrow;] a certain bird, (S, O, K,) well known; (Msb:) accord. to AHat, the same that is called the ; نقار the male black in the head and neck, the rest of it inclining to ash-colour, with a redness in the wings; the female inclining to yellowness and whiteness: (O:) the word is masc.: (TA:) fem. with 5: (S, O, K:) pl. عضافير. (Msb.) Accord. to Hamzeh, it is so called because it was disobedient, and fled, عَصَى وَفَرّ, (MF, TA.) [This, I believe, is said to have been the case when the beasts and birds &c. were summoned before Adam, to be named by him. See the Kur ii. 29-31.] -[It is also applied to Any passerine bird. And hence,] عَصْفُورُ الْجَنَّة [The passerine bird of Paradise; meaning] the swallow; syn. الخطَّافُ. (ISd in TA art. خطف, and IB in TA art. وط.) \_\_\_ طَارَتْ \_ [Also, sometimes, Any small bird.] \_ طَارُتْ [lit., The sparrows of his head flew;] is a prov., meaning the became frightened; as though there were sparrows upon his head when he was still, and they flew away when he was frightened: (Meyd:) [or he became light, or in-: طَارُ طَائْرُهُ constant: or he became angry: like (sec عَاثَرُ or he became aged. (TA.) \_\_ نَقْتُ [lit. The sparrows of his belly cried], (K,) like بَنَقَّتْ ضَفَادِعُ بَطْنهِ alluding to the intestines, is also a prov., (TA,) meaning \$ he was, or became, hungry. (K, TA.) In like manner also one says, کَ تَأْکُلْ حَتَّى تَطيرَ عَصَافيرُ بَطْنكَ , meaning ! Eat thou not until thou be hungry. (TA.) is an appellation of + Certain أَصَافِيرُ الْهُنْدَرِ = excellent camels, that belonged to kings: (S, O, K:) or certain excellent camels that belonged to En-Noamán Ibn-El-Mundhir were called louis also signifies The التُعْمَانِ. (T, TA.) التُعْمَانِ