

also مُسْلَخَةٌ (K:) or the last day thereof. (MA.)

سَلَخ: see مَسْلَخ, in two places.

سَلَخ The spun thread that is upon the spindle. (K.)

سَلَخَة: see مَسْلَخ.

سَلِيخ A skinned sheep or goat; (L;) as also مَسْلُوخ (S, K) and مَسْلُوخَة (TA:) or this last is an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant, meaning a skinned sheep or goat, without head and without legs and without belly: (Mgh:) and the first is an epithet applied to a sheep or goat until some part of it has been eaten; after which, what remains is called شَتُو, whether much or little. (L.) = سَلِيخ مَلِيخ A thing, (JK,) accord. to the K a person, but this is not in the other lexicons, (TA,) insipid; without taste. (JK, K, TA.) — And A man (TA) vehement in جماء, without impregnating. (K, TA.)

سَلَاخَة وَمَلَاخَة In it (accord. to the K in him, but see سَلِيخ, TA) is insipidity, or tastelessness. (K, TA.)

سَلَاخَة [app. A piece of skin, or hide, stripped off]. (K voce جَر.) = The urine of the mountain-goat. (KL.) [In Pers. سَلَاخَة: thus, with ح, and with fet-h to the first letter, accord. to Johnson's Pers. Ar. and Engl. Dict. Golius adds, on the authority of Ibn-Beytār, that it is black and viscous like pitch, and is collected from the rocks.]

سَلِيخَة † A certain perfume, or odoriferous substance, resembling bark stripped off, (JK, K, TA,) and having شَعَب [or forking projections]. (TA.) — † Of the [plants called] رُمث (JK, S, K) and عَرَفَج (JK, S,) [Such as has been stripped of what was good for pasture:] the portion that has in it nothing for pasture (JK, S, K, TA) remaining; (TA;) consisting only of dry wood: (S, TA:) and of the عَرَفَج, such as is thick, of what has become dried up. (TA.) — And † The oil of the fruit, or produce, of the بَان [or bentree] before it has been seasoned (K, TA) with aromatics: when it has been seasoned with musk and [other] perfume, and then expressed, it is termed مَسْشُوش; and one says of it, نَش. (TA.) Also † Offspring: (JK, K, TA:) because it has been drawn out (سَلَخ i. e. نَزَعَ) from the belly of its mother. (TA.)

سَلَخَة an extr. pl. [or quasi-pl. n.] of سَالِخ, q. v. (TA.)

سَلَاخ A skinner, or flayer. (KL.)

سَالِخ Skinning, or flaying, (KL.) — † Mange, or scab, in consequence of which the camel is excoriated (سَلَخ). (K.) — [A serpent casting off its slough. And hence,] A black serpent, (JK, S, K,) intensely black: (JK, TA:) you say, أَسْوَد سَالِخ (S, K,) not prefixing the former word so as to govern the latter in the gen. case: [so

called] because it casts off its slough (يَسْلَخ جِلْدَهُ) every year: (S:) the female is called أَسْوَدَة, and is not qualified by the epithet سَالِخَة (S, K:) and you say أَسْوَدَان سَالِخ (K,) not giving to the epithet the dual form, accord. to AZ and AS; but IDrd authorizes its being in the dual form, though the former mode is the better known: (TA:) and سَوَالِخ and سَوَالِخَة and سَلَخ and سَلَخَة (K,) which last is extr. [i. e. anomalous]. (TA.) — Also † A plant of the kinds termed حَمِض &c. that has shed its foliage (سَلَخ) and then become altogether green again. (TA.)

أَسْلَخ, applied to a man, (JK,) † Very red [as though skinned]. (JK, K.) — And [its pl.] سَلَخِي, applied to camels, † Having mange, or scab, by which they are excoriated. (JK.) — Also † Bald in the fore part of the head: (K:) but أَسْلَخ is more common in this sense. (TA.)

إِسْلِيخ A certain plant. (K.) [Perhaps a dial. var. of إِسْلِيخ, or a mistranscription for this latter.]

مَسْلَخ A place in which sheep or goats are skinned. (Msb.)

مَسْلَاخ A skin, or hide; (JK, S, K;) as also سَلَخ: (TA:) or, of a sheep or goat; (A;) as also سَلَخ, i. e. its skin, or hide, that is stripped off. (K, TA.) [Hence,] one says, فَلَانٌ حَمَارِي سَلَخ [Such a one is an ass in the skin of a man]. (A, TA.) — And The slough of a serpent; (JK, S, A, L, K;) as also سَلَخ, (MA, KL, and so in the CK,) or سَلَخ, (TA,) and سَلَخَة. (L, and so in copies of the K and in the TA.) — Also † A palm-tree of which the unripe dates fall and become scattered about in a green state. (S, K.)

سَلِيخ; and with ة: see مَسْلُوخ.

سَلَخ: see مَسْلَخ الشَّهْرِ.

سلس

1. سَلَس [aor. ٤,] inf. n. سَلَس and سَلَاة and سَلُوسَة, [It was, or became, loose, not tight; as meaning slack; the only signification indicated by ISd; (see سَلَس, below;) and also as meaning unsteady:] (M:) [in the K, سَلَس and سَلَاة are said to be simply substs.: see the former of these two words below.] — سَلَس, (Msb, TA,) aor. ٤, inf. n. سَلَس (Msb) [and app. سَلَاة also, (see سَلَس below,)] said of a colt, (TA,) [and of a horse, and, tropically, of a man, (see سَلَس,)] He was, or became, tractable, submissive, compliant, obsequious, (TA;) or easy, (Msb, TA,) and gentle. (Msb.) You say, سَلَس لِي بِحَقِّي † [He was easy to me in giving me my due, or right]. (A, TA.) And سَلَس بَوَلِّهِ, (TA,) inf. n. سَلَس, (Msb,) † His urine flowed involuntarily; he was unable to retain his urine; (Msb, TA;) by reason of disease. (Msb.) [The explanations of سَلَس and سَلَس &c. below will serve to give further illus-

trations of this verb.] — سَلَسَتِ النَّخْلَة, aor. ٤, The palm-tree lost the stumps, or lower ends, of its branches; (Ibn-'Abbād, K;) as also سَلَسَتْ: and the epithet applied to the palm-tree in this case is سَلَسَان; (K;) or, accord. to the Tekmilch and O and L, سَلَسِي; but it seems that سَلَسَتِ النَّخْلَة means a palm-tree that lets fall and strews its unripe dates; and سَلَسَانِي, that usually does thus: (TA:) and سَلَسَان means what falls from the palm-tree. (Ibn-'Abbād, TA.) — سَلَسَتِ الْخَشَبَة, (inf. n. سَلَس, TA,) The piece of wood became old and crumbling and wasted. (Ibn-'Abbād, K.) = سَلَس, (S, M, K,) inf. n. سَلَس and سَلَس, (IAar, M,) He became bereft of reason. (S, M, K.)

2. سَلَس, (Ibn-'Abbād,) inf. n. تَسْلِيَس, (K,) He set, fixed, or put together, a composite ornament, of the ornaments worn by women, not consisting of خَزَز [or beads]. (Ibn-'Abbād, K, TA.)

4. أَسَلَسَتْ She (a camel) produced her young one before the completion of the days: (T, K:) the epithet applied to her in this case is سَلَسِي; and to the young one, مَسْلَسِي, (TA,) and سَلَس. (Ibn-'Abbād, TA.) — See also 1.

سَلَس A string upon which beads, (M,) or white beads worn by female slaves, (S, K,) are strung: (S, M, K:) pl. سَلُوس: (S, M:) or [a woman's ear-drop; i. e.] the woman's ornament called قُرْط. (Ibn-'Abbād, K.) — And [the pl.] سَلُوس signifies also Women's mufflers, or head-coverings; syn. خُمُر [pl. خِمَار]: so says IAar; and he cites as an ex.,

• قَدْ مَلَأَتْ مَرْكُوهَا رُؤُوسًا
• كَأَنَّ فِيهِ عُجْرًا جُلُوسًا
• شَمَطَ الرُّؤُوسِ أَلْقَتِ السُّلُوسًا

[They (referring to camels) had filled their watering-trough with heads, as though there were in it old women sitting, with grizzled heads, having thrown off the mufflers]: they having eaten of [the kind of plants, or trees, called] حَمِض, so that their faces and heads had become white, he likens them to old women that had thrown off the mufflers. (M.)

سَلَس and سَلَاة [said in the M to be inf. ns. of سَلَس, (q. v.), and in the K to be simply substs., signify, as substs., Looseness; as meaning slackness; and as meaning unsteadiness: — and also] Easiness, gentleness, tractableness, submissiveness; compliance, or obsequiousness. (S, K.) [Hence,] one says, سَلَسَتِ لِسَانُهُ † [In his speech is easiness]. (A.) = For the former, see also 1: — and 4.

سَلَس part. n. of سَلَس; as also سَالَس: (M:) Loose, not tight; meaning [slack; (see 1, first sentence;) and also] unsteady; applied to a nail, (A, TA,) and to any other thing. (TA.) A rājiz says,

• مَمْكُورَةٌ عَرَّتِي الْوَسَاحِ السَّالِسِ
• تَضَحْكُ عَنْ ذِي أَثَرِ غَضَارِسِ