

herb, or leguminous plant, of those that are slender and soft (مِنْ أَخْرَارِ الْبُقُولِ), growing in the winter, that causes the camels to void سَلَح [or thin excrement] when they eat much of it: or a certain herb (عُشْبَةٌ), resembling the جَرَجِير [or rochet], growing upon tracts of sand such as are termed حَقُوف: or a certain kind of plant, growing conspicuously in plain, or soft, tracts, having a thin and delicate leaf, and a pericarp (سِنْفَةٌ) stuffed with grains, or seeds, like those of the poppy; which is one of the plants of the rain of the صَيْف [here meaning spring (see زَمَن)], and which causes the cattle to void سَلَح: n. un. with ة: Aboo-Ziyád says that the places in which the اسلح grows are sands. (L.)

مَسْلَحَةٌ A ثَغْر [or frontier of a hostile country]: (K:) or a place of arms or weapons, (Mgh.) like a ثَغْر and a مَرْقَب [which is an elevated place of observation], (S, Mgh, TA,) wherein are parties that watch the enemy, lest they should make an incursion at unawares, and, when they see them, inform their companions, in order that they may prepare themselves for them: (Nh, TA:) pl. مَسَالِح. (S, Mgh.) — Also, [in one of my copies of the S erroneously written مَسْلَحَةٌ,] A people, or party, having arms, or weapons; an armed people or party; (S, A, K, TA;) composing a numerous body, in a place of observation, with the keeping of which they are entrusted, at the frontier of an enemy's country; a single person of whom is termed مَسْلُحِي; (A, * L;) and مَسْلَحَةٌ [also] is thus applied to a single person in a saying of 'Omar: (Mgh:) they are thus called because of their having weapons, or because of their occupying the place called مَسْلَحَةٌ: (Nh:) or the مَسْلَحَةُ of the army are a party of capturers that go before the army, exploring for them the way, and searching as spies to learn news of the enemy, lest the enemy should make a sudden assault upon them; not suffering any one of the enemy to enter the territory of the Muslims, and warning the Muslims of the approach of an army. (Ish.)

مَسْلُحِي: see the next preceding paragraph.

سلح

Q. 4. اسْلَحَ It was, or became, right, direct, rightly directed, straight, or even. (S, K.) — It (a road) was extended: (S:) or conspicuous and extended. (K.) — [And app. It was, or became, spread out, or expanded: see the part n., below.]

سَلَحُوب A woman who cares not for what she does nor for what is said to her. (AA, TA.)

مُسْلِحٌ Right, direct, rightly directed, straight, or even: (S, K:) like مُتَنَبِّه. (TA.) — Extended: (S:) or conspicuous and extended: (K:) applied to a road: (S, K:) like مُطْلَحٌ. (L.) — I. q. مُنْبَطِح [app. as meaning Spread out, or expanded]. (TA.) — ظَلَّ يَوْمًا مُسْلِحًا means Our day was, or became, one of protracted journeying. (L, TA.)

سَلَحِي (AZ, Mgh, K) and سَلَحِي (Fr, K,) pronounced by the vulgar سَلَحِي (TA,) and سَلَحَا [which is the most common of the dial. vars.] (S, Mgh, K) and سَلَحَا (Fr, K) and سَلَحَا (Mgh,) and سَلَحَا (AZ, Mgh, K,) and سَلَحِي (S, K.) [The tortoise, commonly so called; and also the turtle, or sea-tortoise; applied to both in the present day;] a certain well-known beast; (K:) [and] a certain aquatic animal; (Mgh;) called in Pers. كَشَف and كَشَف (MA, Pš) and سَنَكْ بَشَت (MA;) applied to the male and the female: (Mgh:) pl. سَلَحِف: (S, Mgh:) or, accord. to Fr, the male of the سَلَحِف is called غَيْلَر; and the female is called سَلَحِفَة in the dial. of Benoo-Asad: (Mgh:) [it is said to be derived from the Pers. سولاخ ياي; because there is a hole in the body, into which the foot enters: (Freitag's Lex.:)] its blood and its gall-bladder are [asserted to be] beneficial to him who is affected with epilepsy; and the smearing with its blood, to the joints; (K, TA;) which thereby become strong: (TA:) and it is said that when the cold has become intense in a place, (K, TA,) and one fears for the seed-produce from it, (TA,) and this beast is placed upside-down, so that its fore and hind legs are towards the air, the cold will not alight upon that place. (K, TA.) — [السَّلَحِفَة or السَّلَحِفَة is also a name of: The constellation Lyra; commonly called السَّلَحِفَة.]

سلخ

1. سَلَخَ (S, A, Mgh, K, &c.) aor. ʾ, (S, K, [as in the Kur xxxvi. 37,]) or ʾ, (Mgh, [but this I find in no other lexicon,]) and ʾ, (S, Mgh, K,) inf. n. سَلَخَ (S, Mgh,) He stripped off (S, K) the hide, or skin, of a sheep or goat: (S:) or he skinned a sheep or goat. (A, Mgh.) And سَلَخَ جِلْدَهَا [Its skin was stripped off]. (A.) One does not say of a camel, سَلَخَتْ جِلْدَهُ; but سَلَخَتْهُ, and نَجَوْتُهُ, and أَتَجَيْتُهُ. (Mgh.) — [Hence,] † He pulled off or stripped off [a garment]. (K, TA.) You say of a woman, سَلَخَتْ دِرْعَهَا (S, TA,) and سَلَخَتْ عَنْهَا دِرْعَهَا, † She pulled off her shift; stripped it off. (S, TA.) — And [hence,] سَلَخَ الشَّهْرَ (S, A, Mgh,) or شَهْرَهُ (K,) aor. ʾ (L, Mgh) and ʾ, (L,) inf. n. سَلَخَ and سَلُوخَ (L, Mgh,) † He passed the month, or his month; (S, K, TA;) came to the end of it. (S, A, Mgh, K.) سَلَخْنَا الشَّهْرَ means: We passed forth from the month; having pulled off from ourselves every night one thirtieth part until the nights were complete, when we pulled off from ourselves all of it: and أَهْلْنَا هَلَالَ شَهْرٍ كَذَا means “We entered upon [the period of the new moon of] such a month; clothing ourselves with it and increasing the clothing of ourselves therewith until the passing of the half of it:” then we pull off from ourselves [by degrees] the whole of it: hence a verse cited voce الجُمَادَى (T, TA.) And one says of God, سَلَخَ النَّهَارَ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ † He

drew forth gently the day from the night: (K, TA:) or He separated the day from the night. (Jel in xxxvi. 37.) — See also 7, in three places. — سَلَخَ الْحَرْجُ جِلْدَ الْإِنْسَانِ and [in an intensive sense] † سَلَخَهُ [The heat made the skin of the man to peel off; or excoriated the man]. (TA.) And سَلَخَ الْجَرَبُ جِلْدَهُ † [The mange, or scab, excoriated him, i. e., a camel]: (A, TA:) [and so سَلَخَهُ without the mention of the skin:] see سَالَخَ. And سَلَخَ الظِّلْمُ † The ostrich had a disease in his feathers [app. such as caused many of them to fall off]. (TA.) — سَلَخَ الثَّبَاتُ † [The plant shed its foliage, and then became altogether green again: (see سَالَخَ:) or] the plant became green again after having dried up. (M, K.) — فَسَلَخُوا مَوْضِعَ الْمَاءِ كَمَا يُسَلَخُ الْإِهَابُ فَخَرَجَ الْمَاءُ, in a trad. respecting Solomon and the هُدُود [or hoopoe, i. e. † And they stripped off the surface of the place of the water, like as the hide is stripped off, and thereupon the water came forth], means that they dug until they found the water. (TA.) — سَلَخَ مِنْ بَطْنِ أُمِّهِ, said of a child, means † He was drawn out from the belly of his mother. (TA.) — سَلَخَ الشَّعْرَ is † The substituting throughout the poetry, for the original words, other words synonymous therewith: what falls short of this is termed مَسْخُ. (TA. [See Har p. 263.])

2: see 1, in the latter half of the paragraph.

5: see the next paragraph, first sentence.

7. اسْلَخَ جِلْدَهُ and [in an intensive sense] † تَسْلَخَ [His skin became stripped off: — and † he became excoriated by heat]. (A, TA. [The latter meaning is indicated in the TA.]) — اسْلَخَتِ الْحَيَّةُ مِنْ قَشْرِهَا [The serpent cast off, or divested itself of, its slough]: (S:) and † سَلَخَتْ الْحَيَّةُ (L, K,) aor. ʾ, inf. n. سَلَخَ (L,) [signifies the same, or] the serpent withdrew itself from its slough: (L, K:) and in like manner one says of any creeping thing: (L:) and one says of the serpent termed السَّالِخُ [q. v.], جِلْدَهُ † [He casts off his slough]. (S.) — One says also of a man, † اسْلَخَ مِنْ ثِيَابِهِ [He became stripped, or divested, or he divested himself, of his clothes]. (S.) — And اسْلَخَ الشَّهْرَ (S, A, Mgh, K,) مِنْ سَنَتِهِ (S) † The month passed, or passed away [from its year]; (Mgh, K, TA;) as also † سَلَخَ. (K.) And اسْلَخَ النَّهَارَ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ (S, A, K) † The day became drawn forth gently from the night; (K, TA;) came forth from the night so as not to leave with it aught of its light. (TA.) [As used in this phrase and in others,] اسْلَخَ مِنْهُ means † It became altogether separated from it; quitted it entirely. (MF.)

9. اسْلَخَ, inf. n. اسْلِخَا, He lay upon his side. (K.)

سَلَخَ الشَّهْرَ: see سَالَخَ, in two places. — سَلَخَ † The last, or end, of the month; (Mgh, K;) as