

and so **سَمِيَّة**: (M: [thus there written; not **سَمَامَة** nor **سَمَامَة**, though both of these are app. correct:]) or **سَمَام** and **سَمَامِي**, applied to a man, signify *light*, or *active*, or *agile*, and *swift*, or *quick*; (S;) and **سَمِير** so applied, and **سَمِيَّة** and **سَمَامَة**, applied to a woman, signify *light*, or *active*, or *agile*, and *slender*: (TA:) or **سَمِير**, applied to a man, signifies [simply] *light*, or *active*, or *agile*. (K.)

سَمَام a pl. of **سَمِير** or **سَمِير**: (S, M, Mṣb, K:) — and also used as a sing.: see **سَمِيَّة**. — [In one place, in the CK, erroneously put for **سَمَام** as syn. with **سَمِير**, q. v.]

سَمُور, of the fem. gender, (S,) *A hot wind*, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) or, as some say, *a cold wind*, (M, [perhaps a mistake occasioned by a misunderstanding of the phrase **سَمُور بَارِد**, expl. below,]) *in the night or in the day*, (M,) or generally (K) *in the day*, (Mṣb, K,) but authorities differ respecting it, as has been shown voce **حَرُور**; (Mṣb;) accord. to AO, it is *in the day*, and *sometimes in the night*; and the **حَرُور** is *in the night*, and *sometimes in the day*: (S:) but some say that the former is *in the night*, and the latter in the day: (Ibn-Es-Seed in the “Farḡ,” TA:) [in the present day it is commonly applied to a violent and intensely-hot wind, generally occurring in the spring or summer, in Egypt and the Egyptian deserts usually proceeding from the south-east or south-south-east, gradually darkening the air to a deep purple hue, whether or not (according to the nature of the tract over which it blows) accompanied by clouds of dust or sand, and at length entirely concealing the sun; but seldom lasting more than about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes:] the word is used as a subst. [i. e. alone], and also as an epithet [qualifying the subst. **رِيح**]: (M:) pl. **سَمَائِر**. (S, M, K.) One says also **سَمُور بَارِد**, meaning *A سَمُور that is constant, continual, permanent, settled, or incessant*. (S and L in art. **بَرْد**.) [See also **بَارِخ**.]

سَمَامَة: see **سَمَام**, in three places: — and see **سَمِير**. — Also *A certain feather*, (**دَائِرَة**, M, K, TA,) which is approved (K, TA) by the Arabs, (TA,) in the neck of the horse, (K,) in the middle of the neck of the horse, (M,) or in the side of his neck. (TA.) — And The **شَخْص** [or corporeal form or figure, or person,] (M, K,) of a man: (K:) or, as some say, (M, but accord. to the K “and”) the aspect; (M, K;) as in the saying, **هُوَ بَهِي السَّمَامَة** [He is beautiful, or pleasing, in aspect]. (TA.) — And *A portion standing up of ruined dwellings*. (K.)

سَمَّاس *A seller of سَمِير* [q. v.]; like **لَّال** signifying a seller of **لُؤْلُؤ**. (IKh, TA.)

سَمَان *A certain plant*. (K.) — [See **سَمَان** in art. **سَمِن**.]

سَمَان The decorations, or embellishments, (تَزَاوِيق) of a ceiling: so says IAḡr; and in like manner, Lh; and he says, I have not heard a

sing. of it. (TA.) [See also **سَمَان**, in art. **سَمِن**.]

سَمِير: see **سَمِير**, first sentence. — It is also an epithet, of which only the fem., with **ة**, is mentioned: see **سَمَامَة**. — [Hence,] **سَمِير** and **سَمَام**, (M,) or **السَمِير** and **السَمَام**, (K, TA, [the latter erroneously written in the CK **السَمَام**]) *The wolf*; (M, K;) because of his lightness, or activity, or agility: (M:) or **السَمِير** signifies *the wolf that is small in the body*. (M, K.) — And **السَمِير** *The fox*; (S, M, K;) as also **سَمِير** [without ال], (M,) and **السَمَائِر**. (K.)

سَمِير; and its fem., with **ة**: see **سَمَامَة**, last sentence, in three places. — Also, the former, and **سَمِير**, or the latter is a mistake, [ascribed in the K to J,] *Red ants*: n. un. with **ة**: (K:) or **سَمِيَّة** (M) and **سَمِيَّة** (S, M) signify *a certain insect*, (M,) *a red ant*; (S, M;) as also **سَمَامَة**: (M:) accord. to Lth, an insect of the form of the **اكلة** [app. a mistranscription for **نَمَلَة**, i. e. ant], of a red colour: Az says, I have seen it in the desert, and it bites, or stings, painfully: (TA:) pl. **سَمَائِر**, (S, TA,) said by Aboo-Kheyreh to be *certain things found in El-Baṣrah, that bite vehemently, having longish heads, and the colours of which incline to redness*. (TA.) See **سَمَائِر** below

سَمِير [Sesame; *sesamum orientale* of Linn.; applied in the present day to the plant and its grain;] *a well-known grain*; (Mṣb;) it is called in Pers. **كُنْجَذ**; (MA, KL;) i. q. **جَنْجَلَان**, (M, K,) said by AḤn to be abundant in the Sarāh (السرّة), and El-Yemen, and to be white; (M;) [by this is evidently here meant sesame, or the grain thereof, or both; though it also signifies the “fruit of the coriander;” for otherwise, the most commonly-known meaning of **سَمِير** would be unmentioned in the M;] the grain of the **حَل**; [i. e. the grain from which the oil called **حَل** is expressed;] (S, K;) [by the author of the latter of which, this was evidently understood to be different from the **جَنْجَلَان**, which is mentioned by him after the description of properties here following;] it is glutinous, corruptive to the stomach and the mouth; but is rendered good by honey; and when it is digested, it fattens; and the washing of the hair with the water in which its leaves have been cooked lengthens and improves it: the wild sort thereof is known by the name of **جَنْبَنَك**, (K, TA,) thus, with fet-ḥ to the ج and ب and ه, and sukoon to the ل and ن, [but written in the CK **جَنْبَنَك**] a Pers. word, [originally **جَنْبَنَك**,] arabicized; (TA;) its action is nearly like that of the **خَرْقِق** [or hellebore]; and sometimes from half a drachm to a drachm is administered to him who is affected with palsy, and he is cured thereby, (K, TA,) speedily; (TA;) but a drachm thereof is dangerous, (K, TA,) in a great degree. (TA.) — **السَمِير الهِنْدِي**: see **خَرْقِق**, in art. **خَرْقِق**. — Also *The serpent*:

(K, TA:) — or *a certain creeping thing resembling it*. (TA.) — See also the next preceding paragraph, where it and its n. un. with **ة** are mentioned.

سَمَام: see **سَمَام**.

سَمَامِي: see **سَمَام**, in two places.

سَمَام: see **سَمَام**, in two places: — and see also **سَمِير**, likewise in two places.

سَمَائِر *A species of bird*, (M, K,) resembling the swallow; [but see what follows;] thus expl. by Th, who has not mentioned any sing. thereof; (M;) and Lh adds that *its eggs are unattainable*: (TA:) so in the prov. **كَلَفْتَنِي بَيْض السَمَائِر**, [Thou hast imposed upon me the task of procuring the eggs of the سَمَائِر]; (M;) applied in the case of a man's being asked for that which he will not find, and which will not be: (TA:) — or **السَمَائِر** is here pl. of **السَمِيَّة** [i. e. **السَمِيَّة** or **السَمِيَّة**], and means *the red ants*: thus some relate the prov.: but others say, **السَمَائِر**, pl. of **سَمَامَة**, [n. un. of **سَمَام**], which means *a species of bird like the swallow, the eggs of which are unattainable*. (Meyd. [By Freytag, سَمَائِر is erroneously said, as on the authority of Meyd, to be pl. of **سَامَة** in this sense.] In [some of] the copies of the K, **السَمَائِر** is here erroneously put for **السَمَائِر**. (TA.)

سَمَائِر: see **سَمَام**: — and see also **سَمِير**.

سَام [act. part. n. of **سَمَر**; as such signifying *Poisoning*, or *infecting with poison*]. **سَامَة**, as an act. part. n. [in the fem. form because applied to things of the fem. gender (such as the **عَقْرَب** &c.), and to such as are denoted by gen. ns., which are used in a pl. sense], (Mṣb,) *Such as is, or are, venomous* (S, Mṣb, K) of animals, (K,) or of creeping things, [and insects,] but of which the venom does not kill; as the scorpion, and the hornet: (Mṣb:) and such things (Sh, Mṣb) and the like thereof (Sh) are termed **سَوَام**, (Sh, Mṣb,) which is the pl. of **سَامَة**. (Mṣb.) — [And hence,] **سَام أَبْرَص** (S, M, Mgh, K) and **سَام أَبْرَص**, as one word, (S and Mṣb in art. **بَرَص**, and the latter in the present art. also,) and **سَمِير أَبْرَص**, (K,) *A species of the [lizard called] وَزَغ*: (M:) or *such as are large, of the وَزَغ*: (A in art. **بَرَص**, and Mṣb:) or [one] of the large [sorts] of the وَزَغ: (S, Mgh, K:) also called **السَام**: (TA, from a trad.) [see more in art. **بَرَص**:] applied to the male and the female: (Zj, Mṣb:) dual **سَامَا أَبْرَص**; (TA;) and pl. **سَوَام أَبْرَص**. (M, Mgh, TA.) — And **سَام يَوْم** [as though meaning “a poisoning day”] (M, K) and **سَمِير**, (IAḡr, M, K,) the latter rare, (M,) [and anomalous, being from **سَمَر**,] and **سَمُور**, (S, M, K,) *A day attended with the wind called سَمُور*. (S, M, K.) — **سَامَة** is also fem. of **سَام** as part. n. of the intrans. verb **سَمَر** signifying “it was, or became, particular,