

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

سَلِخ: see مَسْلَخ, in two places.

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

سَلِخَة: see مَسْلَخ.

سَلِخ A skinned sheep or goat; (L;) as also † مَسْلُوح (S, K) and † مَسْلُوحَة: (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 شَلْو, whether much or little. (L.) = مَلِخ 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 جهاء, without impregnating. (K, TA.)

سَلِخَة وَمَلِخَة In it (accord. to the K in him, but see سَلِخ, TA) is insipidity, or tastelessness. (K, TA.)

سَلِخَة [app. A piece of skin, or hide, stripped off]. (K voce جَر.) — The urine of the mountain-goat. (KL.) [In Pers. سَلِخَة: 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-Beytár, that it is black and viscous like pitch, and is collected from the rocks.]

سَلِخَة † A certain perfume, or odoriferous substance, resembling bark stripped off, (JK, K, TA,) and having شَعَب [or forking projections]. (TA.) — † Of the [plants called] رَمْت (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 مَسْلُوش; and one says of it, نَش. (TA.) Also † Offspring: (JK, K, TA:) because it has been drawn out (سَلِخ i. e. نَزَع) from the belly of its mother. (TA.)

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

سَلِخ A skinner, or flayer. (KL.)

سَلِخ Skinning, or flaying. (KL.) — † Mange, or scab, in consequence of which the camel is excoriated (سَلِخ). (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 (يَسْلُخُ جِلْدَهُ) every year: (S:) the female is called أَسْوَدَة, and is not qualified by the epithet سَالِخَة: (S, K:) and you say أَسْوَدَانِ 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 سَلِخ and سَلِخَة, (K,) which last is extr. [i. e. anomalous]. (TA.) — Also † A plant of the kinds termed حَمِض &c. that has shed its foliage (سَلِخ) and then become altogether green again. (TA.)

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

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

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

مَسْلُخ A skin, or hide; (JK, S, K;) as also † مَسْلُخ: (TA:) or, of a sheep or goat; (A;) as also † مَسْلُخ, i. e. its skin, or hide, that is stripped off. (K, TA.) [Hence,] one says, فَلَانٌ حَمَارٌ فِي مَسْلُخِ إِنْسَانٍ † [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 † مَسْلُخ, (MA, KL, and so in the CK,) or † مَسْلُخ, (TA,) and † سَلِخَة. (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.)

سَلِخِي; and with ة: see مَسْلُوح.

مَسْلُوح الشَّيْبَر: see سَلِخ.

## سلس

1. سَلَس, [aor. ء,] inf. n. سَلَس and سَلَسَة and سَلَسَة, [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 سَلَسَة are said to be simply subst.: see the former of these two words below.] — سَلَس, (Msb, TA,) aor. ء, inf. n. سَلَس (Msb) [and app. سَلَسَة 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, سَلَسَ لِي بِحَقِّي † [He was easy to me in giving me my due, or right]. (A, TA.) And سَلَسَ بَوْلُهُ, (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. ء, The palm-tree lost the stumps, or lower ends, of its branches; (Ibn-'Abbád, K;) as also † أَسْلَسَت: and the epithet applied to the palm-tree in this case is † مَسْلَس; (K;) or, accord. to the Tekmileh and O and L, † مَسْلَس; but it seems that † نَخْلَة مَسْلَس means a palm-tree that lets fall and strews its unripe dates; and † مَسْلَسِي, that usually does thus: (TA:) and † سَلَس means what falls from the palm-tree. (Ibn-'Abbád, TA.) — سَلَسَتِ الخَشْبَة, (inf. n. سَلَس, TA,) The piece of wood became old and crumbling and wasted. (Ibn-'Abbád, K.) — سَلَس, (S, M, K,) inf. n. سَلَس and سَلَس, (IAar, M,) He became bereft of reason. (S, M, K.)

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

4. أَسْلَسَتْ She (a camel) produced her young one before the completion of the days: (T, K:) the epithet applied to her in this case is † مَسْلَس; and to the young one, † مَسْلَس, (TA,) and † سَلَس. (Ibn-'Abbád, 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. سَلَسَات: (S, M:) or [a woman's ear-drop; i. e.] the woman's ornament called قُرط. (Ibn-'Abbád, K.) — And [the pl.] سَلَسَات signifies also Women's mufflers, or head-coverings; syn. حَمِير [pl. of حَمَار]: so says IAar; and he cites as an ex.,

• قَدْ مَلَأَتْ مَرْكُومًا رُؤُوسًا •  
• كَأَنَّ فِيهِ عَجْزًا جَلُوسًا •  
• شَمَطَ الرُّؤُوسِ أَلْقَتِ السَّلُوسًا •

[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 † سَلَسَة [said in the M to be inf. ns. of سَلَس, (q. v.,) and in the K to be simply subst., signify, as subst., Looseness; as meaning slackness; and as meaning unsteadiness: — and also] Easiness, gentleness, tractableness, submissiveness; compliance, or obsequiousness. (S, K.) [Hence,] one says, † فِي كَلَامِهِ سَلَسَة † [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 rájiz says,

• مَكْشُورَةٌ عَرَّتِي الْوَسَاحِ السَّالِسِ •  
• تَضْحَكُ عَنْ دِي أَشْرَ غَضَارِسِ •