tioned, and for the fact that it is immediately £ollowed in the A by ومْو مُسْلَبُ العَعْلِ : perhaps, however, مُس may be here a mistake for - And Peel thou this cane, or reed. (TA.) - [In grammar and logic, deprivation, in a general sense; and + negation; opposed to [as an inf. $n$. of which the verb (app. سَلَبَ) is not mentioned] + The going, or journeying, lightly and quichly. (M, K.) Ru-beh says,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - قَدْ قَدَّتْ مِنْ مَتْبِهِّ مَتْبَا }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\dagger$ [The black of the eye became depressed so that it became a hollow in consequence of their going
 being an absolute complement to the inf. n . in
 as appears from what follows], aor. $=, \dagger \mathrm{He}$ [or she] put on black garments (K, TA) which women wear at assemblies for the purpose of mourning. (TA. [See also 5.])

2: see 5, in three places.
[3. سالبُ الشَّىْ، if used, means He contended with him in a mutual endeavour to seize, or carry off, the thing by force. See 6.]
4. اسسلبت, said of a she-camel, (Ṣ, M, K, ) $\ddagger$ She became deprived of her young one by death (M, K, TA) or by some other means : (M, TA :) or she cast her young one in an imperfect state. (S., M, K.) -ا اسلب الشُّرْ $\ddagger$ The trees became bare of their fruit, and dropped their leaves. (K, TA.) -ا اسلب المُّامُر (S.,TA) + The ثهام [or panic grass] put forth its فُوصـ [or leaves, so that it became fit to be cut : see سَتَّبْ also 1, in two places.
5. تسلّبت, (S., K, ) said of a woman, (S.) i. q. [i. e. + She abstained from the wearing of ornaments, and the use of perfumes, and dye for the hands gc., and put on the garments of mourning,] [عَلَى زَوْبْهَا [for her husband] : (K:) or, as some say, تَ تَ تَ is sometimes for another than the husband: (S., TA:) [therefore] تسلّبت signifies + she put on the black garments of mourning; (M,TA;) as
 (Lh, M) + She puts on the black garments of mourning [for her husband or her loved and loving relation or friend]: ( M :) and + She put on the black garments of mourning for her dead one: تَسْلِّلْبَ having a general application. (A.)
[6. [Jسالبا الشَّىْ، They both contended together, each endeavouring to seize, or carry off, the thing by force. The inf. n. occurs in the $\mathbf{S}$ and

7. انسله + He went a very quick pace: (K :) or he nent rell; said of a horse and of a camel: (KLL:) but mostly (TA) one says, انسلبت النَّاقَّة)
+The she-camel went so quick a pace that she was as though she went forth from her skin: (S, TA:) [or she outstripped: see an ex. voce عَاسِ.] 8: see 1, in four places.
The longest [thing] of the apparatus of the plough: ( $\mathrm{A} \mathbf{H}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$ :) or a piece of wood that is joined to the base of the ploughshare], its end being [inserted] in the hole, or perforation, of the latter. (M, K.)
: سُلَبْبَ Spoil, plunder, or booty; (TA;) what is seized, or carried off, by force, (M, Msb, K, TA,) from a man, of spoils, whatever it be; (TA;) comprising all the clothing that is upon the man; (Mgh, Msb, TA;) accord. to Lth and Az (Mgh) and the Bári' ; (Msp;) or whatever one of tro antagonists in war takes from the other, of the things upon him and with him, i. e. of clothes and weapons, and his beast: of the measure ${ }^{\circ}$ in the sense of the measure مْمْعُولُ, i. e., (TA,) i.q. مُسْلُوبَ [used in the manner of a subst., or as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant]: (Mgh, TA:)
 سَلْبَ المَتْيلٍ [He took the spoil of the slain man], and أَّاْلَبَ المَتْلْى [the spoils of the slain men]. (A.) - Also + The hide and shanks and paunch of a slaughtered animal. (K. [App. so called because given to the slaughterer, as though they were his spoil; or, in the case of an animal of the chase, to the dog or dogs: see the verses cited voce يَّن.] - And + The peel, or rind, [or skin,] of a cane, or reed, (K, TA,) and of a tree. (TA.) And [particularly] The bark, or rind, of a kind of tree (S. $\mathbf{S}$ ) well known (S) in El-Yemen, of which ropes are made, $(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{K}$,$) and which is$ coarser and harder than the fibres of the Theban palm-tree: (S:) hence it is that a well-known kind of [thick] rope [made of the fibres of the common palm-tree] is called by the vulgar $\nabla^{*}$ : (TA :) or the bark of a kind of tree of which are made [baskets of the kind called] :سِسَّ: (Sh, TA :) there is a market called $\downarrow$ سُوقُ السَّكَبِيـن in El-Medeeneh, (Sh, S., K, TA,) and in Mekkeh also, as being the market [of the sellers, or manufacturers, of what are made] of سَلْب : ) : Ṣh, TA :) it is also [said to be] (K) a certain lind of tall tree, ( $\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{K}$, ) groning symmetrically, which is taken and laid beneath hot ashes (يُّلُ), and then split asunder, whereupon there comes forth from it a white مُشَاقَة [or coarse fibrous substance] like [the fibres of the palm-tree, called] ليف ; and it is one of the best of the materials of which ropes are made: the n . un. is with $\mathrm{z}:(\mathrm{M}:)$ and ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$ ) AḤn says, (M,) it is a certain plant (M, K) which grows in form like candles, except that it is larger and longer, and of which are made ropes of every sort: ( $\mathbf{M}:$ ) and ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$ ) some say, (M,) it is the fibrous substance (ليف) of the Theban palm-tree, (M, K,) this Lth asserts it to be, (TA,) which is brought from Mekkeh, (M,) and Lth adds, and it is white; but Az says that Lth has erred respecting it: A'Obeyd says, I asked respecting it, and was told, it is not the fibrous substance of the Theban palm-tree, but is a kind of tree well known in El-Yemen, of which
ropes are made : and some say that it is the [or leaves] of the [or panic grass]: and this [says SM] is what is commonly known among us in El-Yemen : (TA :) [accord. to Forskål, (Flor. Aegypt. Arab., p. cx.) this name is applied in El-Yemen to a species of hyacinth, which he terms hyacinthus aporus.] A poet says, (S,) namely, [Murrah] Ibn-Mahkan [El-Temeemee], (M,)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { كَهَا تُنْشْنِشُ كَنَّا فَاتِلٍ رسَلَبِ }
\end{aligned}
$$

(S, M,*) i. e. And he stripped off quickly the skin [from her, while she nas lying upon her breast, like as the two hands of the twister of ropes strips off quickly the seleb]: (S in art. :) some read تشَاتِلِ, meaning [by the word following it] "what is seized, or carried off by force, from one slain :" (M:) Aṣ read فَاتِلِ, with ; $\boldsymbol{i}$; IAar, with $3:$ Th says that the right reading is that of Ag. ( S in the present art.)

Light, or active, (K, TA,) and quick. (TA.) You say, رجّلْ مَلِبُ اليَذْيْنِ بِالطَّعْعِ man light, or active, in the arms, or hands, in thrusting, or piercing: and تَوْر بُلِبُ الطَّعْنِ بِالَّرْنِ A bull light, or active, in thrusting, or piercing,
 A horse light, or active, ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$, ) in the leys, (M, K,) [i. e.,] in the shifting of the legs: ( $\mathbf{S}:$ ) or, accord. to Az , the right meaning is, long in the legs : (TA :) [for] - سَلْبُ signifies also Long or tall; (S., M, K;) applied to a spear, and to a man [\&c.]: pl. نُلْث. (M.)
,سُلْتُ , as a sing., see in three places. —It is also a pl. of سَلِبْ [q. v., last sentence]: ( $\mathbf{M}$ :) and of سُ as an epithet applied to a spear: (Ham p. 171 :) and of the same, (S, M,) or of , (M,) as an epithet applied to a she-camel (S, M) and to a woman: (M :) and of as an epithet applied to a tree. (S..)
 part, or parts, of the body]: (IAar, K:) or a state of nudity. (TA.) One says, [How goodly is what is unclad of her person! or, her state of nudity !]. (K.)
, سُتَّبْ : in the former half of the paragraph : - and see also سِلَبْبَ. Also A string, or cord, that is tied to the [i. e. muzzle, or nose,] of the camel, exclusive of the بطَام [q. v.]. (M.) - And $A$ sinew that is bound upon an arron: accord. to AH n , the sinen that is nound upon the [or shin of the reed, or cane,] of the arron. (M.)

سُلُبْ whing signifies The black garments of women at their assemblies for mourning: (S:) MF says that the former is expl. in the $\underset{\sim}{K}$ as meaning black garments, which necessarily implies that it is a pl.; and the latter is there said to be its pl., which necessarily implies that it is a sing. : (TA :) [but it may be replied that the

