

* عَلَى الْبِلَادِ رَيْسًا وَسَمَتْ *
(M,) [He is the Being who has bestowed bounty that has been general and that has been particular upon those who have become Muslims, or upon the countries, namely, our Lord]: he means that it has reached all. (S.) — [And i. q. قَصَدَهُ:] you say, سَمَمْتُ سَيْكًا, i. e. قَصَدْتُ قَصْدَكَ [which means I tended, repaired, betook myself, or directed my course, towards thee; or I have tended, &c.: and also I pursued, or have pursued, thy way, or course, doing like thee]. (S.) = [سَمَتْ It was smitten by the wind called سَموم; applied to a plant; and in like manner to a man: see its part. n., مَسْموم. And] سَمَرُ يَوْمَنَا, with damm [to the س], Our day was, or became, attended with the wind called سَموم. (S, K.)

2. تَسْجِيرٌ signifies The making loops to the [girth called] وَضِين. (TA.) [You say, سَمَرُ الْوَضِينِ He made loops to the وَضِين: see the pass. part. n., below. And also He adorned the وَضِين with سَموم, i. e. strung cowries: see, again, the pass. part. n.]

R. Q. 1. سَمَسَرَ He (a man) walked, or went along, gently. (IAḡr, TA.) And He (a fox) ran; [or ran in a certain manner;] inf. n. سَمَسَمَةٌ: (TK:) the latter signifies the running, (K,) or a sort of running, (M,) of the fox. (M, K.)

سَمٌ Poison, or venom; (PṢ, TK;) or deadly poison or venom; (KL;) or the poison, or venom, of the serpent; (MA;) a certain deadly thing, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) well known; (K;) as also سَمْرٌ, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) which is of the dial. of the people of El-'Alīyah, (Yoo, Mṣb, TA,) and is said to be the most chaste; (MF, TA;) and سَمْرٌ, (Mṣb, K,) which is [said to be] of the dial. of Temecm, (Mṣb,) [but is thought by SM to be vulgar, and] accord. to Yoo, the first is of the dial. of Temecm, (TA,) and this is the most common of the three: (Mṣb:) pl. سَمَامٌ (S, M, Mṣb, K) and سَمومٌ: (S, Mṣb, K:) and سَمَسَرَ signifies the same, in the sing. sense. (ISK, K, TA.) [In some copies of the K, by a mistranscription (السَمِرُ وَالسَمِيرُ for السَمْرُ وَالسَمْرُ) or سَمِرٌ or سَمِرٌ is made to be syn. with سَمَسَرَ as signifying "a fox." That the right reading is that which I have followed is shown in the TA by an ex., in which سَمَسَرَ is spoken of as drunk.] — [Hence,] سَمَرُ الْفَأْرِ Arsenic; [in like manner called by us ratsbane;] syn. الشَّكُّ, (K, TA,) i. e. الرَّهَجُ [which is a modern word for arsenic]. (TA.) [Also applied in the present day to *The hyoscyamus muticus* of Linn. (Delile's Floræ Aegypt. Illustr., in the Descr. de l'Égypte, no. 242.)] — And سَمَرُ الْحِمَارِ The [tree called] دِفْلَى [q. v.]. (K.) — And سَمَرُ الشَّهِكِ The tree called ماهيزهرة [or ماهي زهرة], (K,) which latter appellation is Pers., meaning the same, [i. e. "fish-poison,"] (TA,) and also known by the name of البوصير: it is beneficial for pains of the joints,

and pain of the hip and the back, and the نَقْرَسُ [i. e. gout, or specially gout in the foot or feet]; but the only part of its tree that is beneficial is its لِحَاءُ [or bark]: (K, TA:) when somewhat thereof, (K, TA,) kneaded with leaven, (TA,) is put into a pool of water, it intoxicates the fish thereof, (K, TA,) so that they float upon the surface of the water: (TA:) and its leaves burn in lamps in lieu of wicks, (K, TA,) by reason of their oleaginous property. (TA.) — سَمْرٌ أَبْرَصٌ: see سَمَرٌ. = Also, and سَمْرٌ, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) and سَمْرٌ, (Mṣb, K,) [but the last is thought by SM to be vulgar, in this sense as well as in the first,] A perforation, bore, or hole, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) of anything; (M;) or such as is narrow; (TA;) for instance, (S, TA,) [the eye] of a needle; (S, Mṣb, TA;) as in the Kur vii. 38; [see جَمَلٌ]; and the hole of the nose, and of the ear: (TA:) pl. سَمومٌ, (M,) or سَمَامٌ, (Mṣb,) or both. (S, K.) The سَموم and سَمَام of a human being are His mouth and his nostril and his ear, (S,) or his mouth and his nostrils and his ears; (K;) and the sing. is سَمْرٌ and سَمْرٌ: (S:) or the سَموم of a human being, and of a horse or the like, are the clefts (مَشَاقِقُ) of the skin thereof. (M.) And the سَموم of the horse are The thin portions of the hard bone, [extending] from the two sides of the nasal bone to the channels of the tears: sing. سَمْرٌ: (M:) or, as some say, (M,) the سَمَانِ, (S, M,) or the سَمْر, (K, [but this seems evidently to be a mistake for the dual,]) means two veins in the nose (أَنْفٌ, M, or خَيْشومٌ, S, K, [which latter often means the same as the former,]) of the horse: (S, M, K:) accord. to Lth, سَمومٌ, as pl. of سَمْرٌ, signifies the channels of the tears of the horse: AO says that in the face of the horse are سَموم; and the bareness of his سَموم is approved, and is regarded as indicative of generous breed. (TA.) By the سَموم of the horse are also meant Any bone [or rather bones] in which is marrow. (TA.) And the سَموم of a sword are Notches therein, whether new or old. (TA.) — أَصَابَ سَمْرٌ [is app. from سَمْرٌ as signifying the "eye" of a needle, or the like, and] means † He hit, or attained, the object of his aim or pursuit: (M, K:) and in like manner, هُوَ بَصِيرٌ بِسَمْرٍ حَاجَتِهِ [He is knowing, or skilful, in respect of the object of his aim or pursuit]. (M.) — [And hence, perhaps, though another derivation is asserted in what follows,] one says also, مَا لَهُ سَمْرٌ وَلَا حَمْرٌ, (S, M,) meaning † He has no object in his mind except thee; syn. هَمْرٌ: (M:) and in like manner, مَا لَهُ سَمْرٌ وَلَا حَمْرٌ and سَمْرٌ وَلَا حَمْرٌ [alone]: or, accord. to Fr, it means he has not any who hopes for him: this is from [سَمَمْتُ and] هَمَمْتُ هَمَمْتُ and حَمَمْتُ حَمَمْتُ meaning سَمَمْتُ and حَمَمْتُ being the inf. ns., and سَمْرٌ and حَمْرٌ the simple subst.; and the meaning is, he has not any who seeks after him; i. e. he has no good in him for which he is to be sought after: (Meyd:) or it means he has neither little

nor much. (K and TA in art. حَمْر.) — سَمْرٌ also signifies The loop (عُرْوَةٌ) of the [girth called] وَضِين: pl. سَمومٌ. (TA. [See مَسْموم.]) — And Anything like وَدَع [or cowries] brought forth from the sea, (S, K, TA,) and strung for ornament. (TA.) And also, (TA,) or سَمْرٌ and سَمْتَةٌ, (M,) Strung وَدَع [or cowries]: (M, TA:) pl. سَمومٌ. (TA.)

سَمْرٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, in seven places.

سَمْرٌ: see سَمْرٌ, in two places.

سَمْتَةٌ The meatus of the vagina of a woman; (Aḡ, TA;) as also سَمَامٌ, [which is shown to be thus used as a sing., by a citation from a trad., though said to be] from سَمَامٌ as signifying the "eyes" (تَقَبُّبٌ) of the needle [or of needles]: or the rima of a woman, with the parts that are next to it of the haunch and of the borders of the vulva, i. e. of the labia majora. (TA.) — See also سَمْتَةٌ. = Also السَمْتَةُ, (AA, TA,) or سَمْتَةٌ القَلْبِ, (TA,) The heart, or cerebrum, of the palm-tree: pl. سَمومٌ [app. سَمومٌ, or سَمومٌ]. (TA.)

سَمْتَةٌ: see سَمْرٌ, last sentence. = Also A mat, (Aḡn, M,) or a سُفْرَةٌ [q. v.], (K,) or a thing like a wide سُفْرَةٌ, (T, TA,) made, (Aḡn, M,) [i. e.] woven, (T, TA,) of خُوصٌ [or leaves] (Aḡn, T, M, K) of the غُضْفُ [a tree resembling a dwarf-palm-tree]: (Aḡn, M:) it is spread beneath the palm-tree (T, K, TA) when the dates are cut off, (T, TA,) and upon it fall what become scattered (T, K, TA) of the dates: (T, TA:) pl. سَمَامٌ, (Aḡn, M, TA,) or سَمومٌ, (K,) or, as in the T, سَمومٌ. (TA.) = See also سَمَامٌ, latter part, in two places.

سَمْتَةٌ The اِسْت [here app. meaning anus]; as also سَمْتَةٌ [q. v.]. (K.)

سَمَامٌ A sort of bird, (T, S, M,) less than the species called قَطَا, in make, (T, TA,) like the سَمَانِي [or quail]: (M, TA:) [accord. to explanations of سَمَامَةٌ in the MA, mountain-swallows: or, accord. to the same and Meyd, birds like swallows: accord. to Dmr, as stated by Golius, i. q. طير ابابيل: but this is app. said in relation to an assertion of 'Aīsheh, mentioned in art. ابل in the Mṣb, that the birds termed أَبَابِيل in the Kur cv. 3 were most like to swallows:] the word is a pl., (S,) [or rather a coll. gen. n.,] and the sing. [or n. un.] is with سَمَامَةٌ, (S, M,) pl. سَمَامِمْ: (Meyd:) see سَمَامِمْ. — And hence, as being likened thereto, A banner, an ensign, or a standard; syn. لَوَاثٍ: (M:) or so سَمَامَةٌ. (K.) — And [hence, also, perhaps, without سَمَامَةٌ, as in a verse cited by IB and in the TA, for the coll. gen. n. may be used as a sing.,] A swift she-camel: (S, IB, TA:) [pl. سَمَامِمْ, mentioned by Freytag, from Reiske, as signifying swift she-camels.] — Also, and سَمَامِمْ and سَمَامِمْ and سَمَامِمْ, applied to anything, [of men and of beasts &c.,] Light, active, or agile, and slender, and swift; (M, K;) 179*