

having sores in the hinder part thereof, nearly penetrating into his inside, but not mortal: or having the disorder termed **ضَبُّ**, which is a tumour in the breast: (M:) fem. **سَرَاءٌ**. (M, K.) [See **سَرَرٌ**.] **زند أَسْرٌ** [or piece of stick, or wood, for producing fire,] that has become hollow [by wear]. (AHn, S, M, K.) [See 1, near the end of the paragraph.] And **قَنَاةٌ سَرَاءٌ** A hollow spear-shaft. (S, M, K.)

سُرُورٌ see **تَسْرَةٌ**.

مَسْرَةٌ an inf. n. of **سَرِهَ** [q. v.] (S, O, K.) — [And A cause of **سُرُورٌ**, i. e. happiness, or joy, or gladness;] a thing whereby one is made happy, or joyful, or glad: pl. **مَسَارٌ**. (Msb.) — See also **سَرَاءٌ**. — Also, [perhaps as being a cause of pleasure,] The extremities of sweet-smelling plants; (M, O, K;) and so **سُرُورٌ**: (O, K;) or the latter, the upper halves of the stems of plants; (Lth, M, O; [but see **سُرُورٌ**];) properly, the parts of a lotus-plant that are concealed [by the water] and are consequently succulent and soft and beautiful: and **سُرِيرٌ**, the root, or lower part, of a lotus-plant, whereon it rests: (O:) or this last, the pith of the lotus-plant; (M, K;) and so **سَرَارٌ**: (TA:) [accord. to Az,] **إِبْنُ الْمَسْرَةِ** signifies the branch [or sprig] of **رِيحَانٌ** [or of a sweet-smelling plant]. (T in art **بَنِي**.)

مَسْرَةٌ An instrument in which one speaks secretly, like a **طُومَارٌ** [i. e. a roll, or scroll] (S, K) &c. (TA.)

مَسْرُورٌ Happy, or joyful, or glad; or affected with **سُرُورٌ** [q. v.]. (S, TA.) — Having the navel-string cut. (TA, from a trad.) — And with **ة**, applied to the kind of jar termed **مَزْمَلَةٌ**, Having a **سَرَّةٌ**, meaning a perforation in the middle, in which is fixed a tube of silver or lead, whence one drinks. (Har p. 548.)

مَسْرَةٌ **وَقَفْتُ عَلَى مَسْرَتِهِ** I became acquainted with his hidden, or secret, affair. (A, TA.)

سَرَا

1. **سَرَاتٌ**, (S, K,) aor. **سَرَتْ**, inf. n. **سَرَتْ**; (S, TA;) and **سَرَاتٌ**, inf. n. **تَسْرَتَةٌ**; (K;) said of the female locust, (S, K,) and of the female of the [lizard called] **ضَبُّ**, (TA,) [and of a fish, and the like, (see **سَرَتْ**.)] She laid eggs: (S, K, TA:) and **سَرَتْ**, inf. n. **سَرُو**, is a dial. var. thereof. (TA in art. **سَرُو**.) [And accord. to El-Kanánee, as cited in the TA, it seems that one says also, of locusts (جراد) **سَرَا بِهِ** and **سَرَا الْبَيْضِ**, (جراد) — Also, each of these two verbs, (K,) the former mentioned by IDrd, and **سَرَتْ** the latter by Fr, (TA,) said of a woman, She bore many children. (K.)

2: see above, in two places.

4. **اسْرَاتٌ**, said of a female locust, [and app. of a female of the lizard called **ضَبُّ**, and a fish, and the like, (see **سَرَتْ**.)] She attained the period of laying eggs. (S, K.)

سَرَاتٌ and **سَرَاتٌ** (M, K) and **سَرَاتٌ** (K [for **سَرَاتٌ** and **سَرَاتٌ** in the CK should be **سَرَاتٌ**, referring to the second form,]) and **سَرَاتٌ**, (TA, [accord. to which **سَرَاتٌ** refers to the **س** in the first and second, but this I think improbable,]) or **سَرَاتٌ** is with **kesr** [only, i. e. **سَرَاتٌ**, (S, K, [supposing that in the latter the pronoun **هِيَ** refers to **سَرَاتٌ**, but accord. to the TA it means **الكَلِمَةُ**, so as to refer to **سَرُو** also,]) and most hold this to be correct, (TA,) The egg, (S, K,) or eggs, (M,) of the locust, (S, M, K,) and of the [lizard called] **ضَبُّ**, (M, TA,) and of fish (M, K, TA) and the like; (M, TA;) and **سَرَاتٌ** signifies the same, but is originally with **ء**: (S:) accord. to 'Alee Ibn-Hamzeh El-Iṣbahánee, **سَرَاتٌ** and **سَرَاتٌ** signify the eggs of the locust; but some say, only when laid: accord. to Lth, **سَرُو** [app. **سَرُو**] signifies the eggs of the fish and the like, as also **سَرَاتٌ**; [the former as a coll. gen. n., and the latter as its pl., agreeably with analogy;] and one is called **سَرَاتٌ** [app. **سَرَاتٌ** as a n. un., agreeably with analogy; or it may be **سَرَاتٌ**]. (TA. [See also **سَرَاتٌ** in art. **سَرُو**: and see **دَبِي**].)

سَرَاتٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

سَرَاتٌ: see **سَرَاتٌ**, in two places.

سَرَاتٌ: see **سَرَاتٌ**, in four places.

سَرَاتٌ, originally **سَرَاتٌ** [q. v., voce **سَرَاتٌ**]. — Also A dust-coloured arrow: in this sense likewise originally with **ء**: thus expl. by 'Alee Ibn-Hamzeh. (TA.) [See also art. **سَرُو**.]

سَرَاتٌ A species of tree, of which bows are made: n. un. with **ة**. (TA.) [See art. **سَرِي**.]

سَرَاتٌ, applied to a female locust, (El-Iṣbahánee, K,) and to the female of the [lizard called] **ضَبُّ**, (Lth, TA,) [and to a fish and the like, (see **سَرَاتٌ**.)] Laying eggs: (El-Iṣbahánee, K, TA:) or having eggs in her belly; not yet laid: (Lth, K, TA:) pl. **سَرَاتٌ** (Lth, El-Iṣbahánee, K) and **سَرَاتٌ**, which latter is extr. in form as pl. of a sing. of the measure **فَعُولٌ**, (K,) and **سَرَاتٌ** [which is also extr., like **هَجُودٌ** as pl. accord. to some of **هَجُودٌ**]. (MF.)

سَرَاتٌ, (S, K,) or **مَسْرُوتَةٌ**, (TA,) A land containing **سَرَاتٌ** [meaning locusts' eggs]: (El-Iṣbahánee, S:) or abounding with locusts (K, TA) [or with locusts' eggs: for the explanation in the K is ambiguous].

سَرَانٌ and سَرَائِلٌ

سَرَائِلٌ a surname of [the patriarch] Jacob; (Ksh and Bḍ* and Jel* in ii. 38;) also pronounced **إِسْرَائِلٌ**, (Ksh and Bḍ ibid.,) and **إِسْرَائِلٌ**, (Ksh ibid.,) and **إِسْرَائِلٌ**, and **إِسْرَائِيلٌ**. (Bḍ ibid.) — And the name of A certain angel; also pronounced **إِسْرَائِيلِيْنٌ**; in which the **ن** is asserted by Yaākoob to be a substitute for the **ل**. (TA.) — [But the **ل** is more properly to be regarded as a radical letter.]

سَرَبٌ

1. **سَرَبٌ** aor. **سَرَبَ**, inf. n. **سَرُوبٌ**, He went forth:

and he went away. (M.) You say, **سَرَبَ فِي الْأَرْضِ**, (M, A, Mgh, Msb,) aor. as above, (M, Msb,) and so the inf. n., (M, A, Msb,) He went away [into the country, or in the land]. (M, A, Mgh, Msb.) And **سَرَبَ فِي حَاجَتِهِ** He went, or went away, (A'Obeyd, M,) or, as some say, during the day, (M,) for the accomplishment of his want. (A'Obeyd, M.) And **هُوَ يَسْرُبُ التَّهَارُ كَلَّهُ فِي** **حَوَائِجِهِ** [He goes, or goes away, all the day, accomplishing his wants]. (A.) — **سَرَبٌ** [or rather **سَرَبٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ**] also signifies He (a man) went away at random into the country, or in the land. (Har pp. 448 and 511.) A poet says, (S,) namely, Keys Ibn-El-Khaṭem, (TA,)

* أَنَّى سَرَبْتِ وَكُنْتِ غَيْرَ سَرُوبٍ *

[i. e. Whence hast thou gone away at random? for thou wast not one wont to go away at random:] (S, TA:) thus, **سَرَبْتِ**, as related by IDrd: accord. to others, [**سَرَبْتِ**] with **ي**. (TA.) — **سَرَبْتِ الْإِبِلَ** aor. and inf. n. as above, The camels went away into the country, or in the land, going forth whithersoever they would: and in like manner **سَرَبَ** is said of a stallion [camel]: (Az, TA:) or **سَرَبَ**, (S, K,) said of a stallion [camel], aor. as above, (S,) and so the inf. n., signifies he repaired, or betook himself, to the place of pasture: (S, A, K:) and **سَرَبَ الْهَيْلَ** aor. **سَرَبَ**, inf. n. **سَرُوبٌ**, the camels, or cattle, pastured during the day without a pastor. (Msb.) — **سَرَبَ الْهَيْلَ**, (A, Mgh, Msb,) aor. as above, (Msb,) inf. n. **سَرُوبٌ**; (Mgh, Msb;) or **سَرَبَ**, [aor. **سَرَبَ**,] inf. n. **سَرَبٌ**; (M;) The water ran (A, Mgh) upon the surface of the ground: (A:) or flowed; as also **سَرَبَ**: (M:) [or the latter signifies it ran swiftly: (see Har p. 586:)] and in like manner one says of the **سَرَابُ** [or mirage], **يَسْرُبُ**, inf. n. **سَرُوبٌ**, it runs. (AHeyth, TA.) And **سَرَبْتِ الْعَيْنَ**, inf. n. **سَرَبٌ**; and **سَرَبْتِ**, aor. **سَرَبَ**, inf. n. **سَرُوبٌ**; The عين [or source, or perhaps eye, (see **مَسْرَبٌ**)] flowed; as also **سَرَبْتِ**: so says Lh. (M.) And **سَرَبْتِ الْمَزَادَةَ**, aor. **سَرَبَ**, (S, K,) inf. n. **سَرَبٌ**, (S,) The مزادة [or leathern water-bag] flowed. (S, K.) And **خَرَجَ الْمَاءُ سَرَبًا** The water came forth from the punctures made in sewing the skin. (TA.) [Or **سَرَبْتِ** said of a new [water-skin such as is termed] **قَرْبَةٌ**, or of a **مَزَادَةٌ**, signifies It had water poured into it in order that the thong [with which it was sewed] might become moistened, so as to swell, and fill up the holes made in the sewing. (M.) — See also **سَرَبٌ**, below. — [Golius explains **سَرَبٌ**, inf. n. **سَرَبَانٌ**, as on the authority of the KL, as signifying "Ingressus fuit in rem, totum subivit implevitve locum:" but this is a mistake, evidently occasioned by his finding **سَرَبَانٌ**, explained in this sense, instead of **سَرَبَانٌ**, the reading in my copy of the KL.] — **سَرَبٌ** [as an inf. n.] is [also] **syn.** with **خَرَزٌ** [signifying The sewing of a skin or the like]. (Kr, K, TA. [In a copy of the M, I find **السَّرْبُ الْخَرَزُ** erroneously written for **السَّرْبُ الْخَرَزُ**].) You say, **سَرَبْتِ الْقَرْبَةَ**, inf. n. **سَرَبٌ**, I sewed the **قَرْبَةٌ** [i. e. water-skin, or milk-skin]. (TK.) —