
 which may be rendered in two ways: The Jews have read, or studied, or consultcd, or conferred, with (دَارَسْت) Mohammad: and The signs (آَيَت) have vied in lenyth of time [or antiguity] with those of other scriptures so that every one of them has for the most part become obliterated: (TA:) and another reading is ; زرسّت ; and another, $\underset{\sim}{\circ}$; ${ }^{\circ}$; both meaning, They (these storics, or histories,) have become obliterated: ( $\mathrm{M}:$ ) or they are things which have long since passed: (Abu-l-'Abbás:) but the latter of these two verbs has a more intensive signification: and it is also said to signify They hare been dissijated. (M.) [You also say, ذَرسَ عَلْيه $\ddagger$ IIe read, or studied, under him as his tcacher; like مَرَّأَ عَلَيْهِ.]
 read repeatedly, or to study, in order to remember; or to read and learn: he taught him to read, \&c. : he lectured him]. (A.) And خرَّسْتُرْ
 him, to read the booh, or to read it repeatedly, or to study it, or to rend and learn it]. (IJ, M.) — See also ذرسَ الِِتَابَ.
 - $\ddagger$ [IMe read, or studied, with another, each of them teaching the other]. (A.) And , ذَارْتْهُ الْـِتَابَ repeatedly, or studied, or read and learned, with him the book, each of us teaching the other].
 a subject of discourse, \&c.; or he conferred with them; syn. ذاكَرْهُه. (M.) Sec also 1, latter half, in five places.

4 : sec 2 : ـــرسَ الِكتَابَ and sec.
 myself in oll and worn-out garments, and nrapped myself in shcmlehs]. (A, TA.)
6. $\ddagger$ [They read the booh, or read it repeatedly, or studied it, or read and learned it, together, teaching one another, until they retained it in memory]. (A.)
 see درسَ الِـتَابَ.

7: see 1, first signification.
円 A road, or nay, that is unapparent; (S, $\mathbf{K}$;) as though the traces thereof had become effaced. (TA.) - See also دِرْن. pl دُروّن.]

دِرْس The relic, trace, or marh, of a thing that becomes effaced, erased, rased, or obliterated. (M.) - $\ddagger$ An old and rorn-out garment, or piece of cloth; (S. M, A, K; ; (apr. an epithet used as a subst.; ;] as also $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{K} ;$ ) ${ }^{*}$ which last also significs an old and norn-out carpet ; ( $\mathbf{A} ;)^{*}$ and as an epithet, signifying old and norn-out, is applied to a coat of mail, (M, TA,) and to a sword, and to a مغْفْر [\&c.]: (TA:) pl. [of the first] أْرَراس, (M,K,)
[a pl. of pauc.,] and [of the same or of either of the others] ذِرسَانُ. (S. M, K.) - [Hence, or, as

 (S, O, K.)

: رُرِيسْ : see بُرْسِيم, or Alexandrian trefoil.]
[A house of nhich the remains are becoming effaced, erased, rased, or obliterated:
 K,) or, accord. to Lh, جَ, (M,) $\ddagger$, $A$ noman, ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$, ) or girl, (Lh, K, menstruating:


$$
\text { أَبُو إدْرِيسن } \ddagger \text { The penis. ( } \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{~K} .)
$$

تَدْرِيسْ [inf. n. of 2, q. v.] $]$ [Also + A conventional term or signification used by the مُرْرِّسْون, or lecturers, tutors, or profensors, of colleges]. (Mgh, in arts. صنف and دين, \&c.)
 omitted in some copics of the former:) [also, accord. to Golius, a commentary by which any one is taught; Hebr. מִדְרָ.] See also the ncxt paragraph.

مَدرْسَة $\ddagger$ A place of reading, or study; (Mṣ ;) in which persons read, or study; (TA;) [ a college; a collegiate mosque; an acadleny ;] as also
 sure of which last, [as well as that of the next preceding word,] as that of a n . of 'place, is strange: (ISd, TA :) whence the ${ }^{\downarrow}$ مدْرَاس of the Jews; ( $\mathbf{K}$;) their house in which is repeatedly read the Book of the Law revealed to Moses: (A :) or their housc in which the Bool of God is read, or read repeatedly: (TA:) or thcir synagojue: (Mṣ:) the pl. of مدرسة is is مَّارِس ; (TA ;) and that of مدراس is is isb.) —— مَدْرسَةُ النَّمِمَ $\ddagger$ The road or track (طِرِيق) [of camels, or of camels and sheep or goats]. (A, TA.)
-تُ مُنَّ $\ddagger$ A bed made plain, cven, smooth, or casy to lie upon. (TA.) $\ddagger \mathbf{A}$ man tried and proved, or tried and strengthened, by use, practice, or experience ; expert, or experienccd. (A, TS., K.)

مُدِّسْ $\ddagger$ A man noho reads much and repcatedly.
 The lecturer, tutor, or professor, of a college, a collegiate mosque, or an academy : from which it is not to be understood that there is but one such person to every college; for generally one college has several مُتْرِسُونر"]. (TA.)
 $\ddagger$ One who reads, or reads repeatedly, or studies, the books of the Jews: the measure of the word implies intensiveness. (TA.)
[A house of which the remains are effaced, erased, rased, or obliterated: see also
 beaten by passengers, so as to be made easy by them. (A, TA.)

مُتُرٍ $\ddagger$ One mho reads, or studies, with another; syn. مُقَارِئٌ: (K :) or one who has read books. (K.)

## درع

1. ذَرِعَ, aor. $=$, inf. n. $\bar{y}$, $I I c$ (a horse, and a sheep or goat,) was black in the head, and white [in the other parts]: or, as some say, was black in the head and neck. (Msb: [in my copy of which is an evident omission, which I have

2. ورَّ, inf. n. (S, K,) He clad a man with $a$, נֵرع, (K,) i. c. a of iron [or coat of mail]: (TA :) and a woman rith a قَهـصص [or shift]. (S, K.)

 nifics The blackness of its first part. (ISh.)

5 : sec 8, in three places.
 ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathrm{K}$ ) of iron [i. e. a coat of mail]; ( $\mathbf{K}$;) as also "تدرّع. (S., K.) And إدرَّرعْتْ She (a woman)


 * تُمْمْرَ rity, (S.) He clad himself with a مِّرعْعَة [q. v.].
 into the darkness of the night, journeying thercin; (K, TA ;) like إْتَتْتَ اللَّيْلَ (S and L in art.
 $\ddagger$ Use thou prudence, or precaution, or good judgment, and journey all the night. (Ṣ, K.)
 fear as it were his innermost garment; by closely cleaving to it. (TA.)
Q. Q. 2. تَتْرْرع: sec 8, in two places.
 TA:) [or a coat of defonce of any hind; being a term applied in the Ṣ and Ḳ \&c. to a يُتَبَة, i. e. a coat of defence of shins, or of camel's hide :] and also, of plate-armour : (AO, in his book on
 [but the first is the most general, and proper, meaning :] as mcaning a (S, Mgh, K ;") or mostly so ; (Mṣb;) but sometimes masc.: ( K :) AO says that it is masc. and fem.; (S,TA;) and so Lh: (TA:) pl. أَرْ and (S, Mṣb, K;) the first and second, pls. of pauc.; the third, a pl. of mult. (S.) The
 for by rule it should be with $\mathbf{0}$; ( $\mathbf{S}$;) or this may be [a regular form] of the dial. of those who make the word masc.; and some say

