



Today's Daf In Review is being sent l'zecher nishmas Habachur Yechezkel Shraga A"H ben R' Avrohom Yehuda

Chullin Daf Samach Hey

AVAL AMRU CHACHOMIM KOL HA'OF...

- A Braisa says, **R' Gamliel** says, if a bird "claws and eats" it is certainly not kosher. If it (does not claw and eat and) has an extra toe, has a crop, and has a gizzard that can be peeled, then it is certainly kosher. **R' Elazar the son of R' Tzadok** said, we stretch out a cord – if it sits on the cord with two toes on one side and two on the other, it is a non-kosher bird. If it places 3 toes on one side and one on the other, it is a kosher bird. **R' Shimon ben Elazar** said, any bird that catches food midair is certainly not kosher.
 - **Q:** The "tziparta" bird (which was known as being a kosher bird) catches food midair!? **A: Abaye** said, **R' Shimon** was referring to a bird that catches the food and eats it without putting it down.
 - The Braisa continues and says, **Others** say, if a bird dwells with non-kosher birds, it is not kosher, and a bird that dwells with kosher birds is kosher.
 - **Q:** This would only seem to follow the view of **R' Eliezer** of a Braisa, where he says that a zarzir is not kosher, because it lives with the oreiv!? **A:** The **Others** can even follow the **Rabanan** who argue on **R' Eliezer**, because the **Others** are referring to birds that dwell with *and look like* the non-kosher birds that it dwells with.

UVACHAGAVIM KOL SHEYEISH LO...

- **Q:** The Mishna said the wings of the grasshopper must cover its majority. What is meant by "its majority"? **A: R' Yehuda in the name of Rav** said this refers to the majority of its length. **Some** say it refers to the majority of the grasshopper's circumference.
 - **R' Pappa** said, based on this, we require that the wings cover the majority of its length *and* of its circumference.
- A Braisa says, if an immature grasshopper does not yet have jumping legs, but will eventually grow jumping legs, like the "zachal", it is mutar. **R' Elazar the son of R' Yose** says, this is learned from the pasuk that says "asher lo (written with an aleph, but read with a vuv) kera'ayim".
 - **Abaye** said, the "zachal" is the grasshopper known as the "askerin".
- A Braisa says, the pasuk lists the kosher grasshoppers as the "arbeh" – which refers to the "govai"; the "sal'am" – which refers to the "rashon"; the "chargol" – which refers to the "nipul"; and the "chagav" – which refers to the "gadyan". Why does the pasuk say "lemino", "limineihu", "limineihu", and "limineihu"? It comes to include the "tzipores kramim", the "yochana Yerushalmis", the "artzuvya", and the "harzavnis" (according to this Braisa, only species that are extremely similar to the named species are included).
 - The **Divei R' Yishmael** taught a Braisa that said, (this Braisa darshens this pasuk as a series of klal, prat, uklals, and therefore each set comes to include things that are somewhat similar to the named species) when the pasuk says "arbeh" it refers to "govai", and "lemino" comes to include the "tzipores kramim". We would only know to include a grasshopper that is not bald. How do we know to include a grasshopper that is bald? The pasuk therefore says "sal'am" (which is bald), which is the "nipul". The word "limineihu" that follows it comes to include the "ushkaf". How do we know to include a grasshopper that has a tail? The pasuk says "chargal", which is the "rashon" (which has a tail). The word "limineihu" that follows it comes to include the "karsefes" and the "shalchanis". How do we know to include a grasshopper has a long and narrow head? We make a binyav av from the previous three grasshoppers listed in the pasuk, among which the tzad hashava between them is that they have 4 walking legs, 4 wings, 2 jumping legs, and their wings cover most of their body. We can therefore include other grasshoppers that share these 4 characteristics. Now, the "tzartzur" has these 4

characteristics, so we would think it should be mutar? The pasuk therefore says “chagav”, to teach that only an insect that is called chagav is kosher. We would think that if it is called chagav it is kosher even if it doesn’t have these 4 characteristics – the pasuk therefore says “limineihu”, which teaches that even then it must have all 4 characteristics.

- **Q: R’ Achai** asked, maybe we can refute the tzad hashava by saying that the arbeh, chargol, and sal’am don’t have long heads? If you will say that if it has the 4 characteristics we don’t ask a question like this, then the Torah shouldn’t write “chargol” and we would learn it out from this same tzad hashava from arbeh and sal’am even though chargol is different in that it has a tail!? We see that the Torah had to write chargol, because we would have asked that it is different, because of its tail. If so, we should also ask that a grasshopper with a long head can’t be learned from this tzad hashava!? **A:** Rather, **R’ Achai** said, the mention of “sal’am” is unnecessary, because it could have been learned with a tzad hashava from arbeh and chargol. Yet, it is written. Since it is not needed to teach regarding itself, we can say that it is written to teach regarding a grasshopper that has a long head that it too is kosher as long as it shares the 4 characteristics of a kosher grasshopper.