

gum] into it; (O, K;) meaning, into ink. (O.) — And **صَمَغٌ بِالصَّمِغِ**, inf. n. as above, *He compacted the hair of his head [with gum]*. (Msb.)

4. **اصمغت الشجرة** *The tree produced صَمَغٌ* [i. e. gum]. (Ibn-'Abbād, O, Msb, K.) — Hence one says, **يُصَمِّغُ فُوهَ** *His mouth is discharging like a tree producing gum*, and in like manner **أُذُنَاهُ** *his two ears*, and **عَيْنَاهُ** *his two eyes*, and **أَنْفُهُ** *his nose*. (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K.) And **اصمغ** *The side of his mouth produced much spittle*. (O, K.) And **اصمغ الرجل** *The man had foam coming forth upon the sides of his mouth*. (Har p. 618.) And **اصمغت الشاة** is said of the sheep or goat when her biestings are fresh (**كَانَ** *كان* *Ibn-'Abbād, O, TA*, in the K *تَبَنَّا*, but the former is the right, TA) [i. e. *The sheep, or goat, yielded fresh biestings*] on the first occasion of her being milked. (Ibn-'Abbād, O, TA.)

10. **استصمغ الصاب** *He scarified the species of tree that produces صاب* [q. v.] (S, O, K) in order that its **غَرَاءٌ** [meaning mucilage] might issue, (K, TA,) i. e. (TA) in order that a certain bitter substance might issue from it, and concrete like **صَبْرٌ** [i. e. *aloes*]: (S, O, TA:) thus expl. by Abul-Ghouth. (S.) — And **استصمغ** *He had a صَمَغَةٌ*, i. e. a small swelling, or pustule. (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K.)

صَمَغٌ (S, O, Msb, K) and **صَمِغٌ** (K,) the latter mentioned by ISd on the authority of AHn, (TA,) [Gum; i. e.] the fluid that exudes from the trees called **عَضَاءٌ** and the like of these: (Msb:) it is of many sorts: (S, O:) that which is called **الصَمِغُ الْعَرَبِيُّ** is the **صَمِغُ** of the **طَلْحُ** (S, O, Msb,) which is said to be the same [tree] that is called **أَمْرُغِيلَانٌ** (Msb:) or the mucilage (**غَرَاءٌ**) of the [tree called] **قَرْطٌ** [and more commonly **سَنْطٌ**, i. e. the *mimosa Nilotica*, also called *aracia Nilotica*]; and this is what is called **الصَمِغُ الْعَرَبِيُّ**; not the **صَمِغُ** of the **طَلْحُ**; J [and others] having erred [in asserting it to be this]: [but] every tree also has **صَمِغٌ**: (K:) [this last assertion, however, is questionable; for **صَمِغٌ** seems to signify properly gum, or juice that exudes from certain trees and concretes:] the n. un., (Msb, TA,) or term applied to a portion thereof, (S, O,) is **صَمَغَةٌ** (S, O, Msb, TA) and **صَمَغَةٌ** (TA:) and the pl. is **صَمُوغٌ** (S, O, Msb, K:) among **صَمُوغٌ** [i. e. sorts of **صَمِغٌ**], the **مَقْلٌ** [q. v.] is said to be included; but this is not known. (AHn, TA.) It is said in a prov., **تَرَكْتُهُ عَلَى مِثْلِ مَقْرِبِ الصَّمِغَةِ** [I left him in a condition like that of the place where the piece of gum has been pared off]: this is when one has left a person nothing; for the **صَمِغَةُ** is plucked off from its tree until there remains not upon it what would retain one's life: (S, O:) or, as some relate it, **عَلَى مِثْلِ مَقْلَعِ الصَّمِغَةِ** [in a condition like that of the place where the piece of gum has been plucked off]; (O, and so Meyd;) meaning, without anything remaining to him; because, when the gum is plucked off, there

remains not any trace of it. (Meyd.) And in a trad. of El-Hajjāj occurs the saying, **لَا قَلْعَتَكَ قَلْعٌ** *[I will assuredly pluck thee away with the plucking away of the piece of gum]*; meaning I will assuredly extirpate thee. (TA.) [— Also *Resin*; see **عَلِكٌ**.]

صَمِغٌ: see **صَمِغٌ** — and see also **الصَامِغَانِ**.

صَمِغٌ: see **صَمِغٌ**.

صَمِغٌ (AZ, O, K) and **صَمَغَةٌ** (K,) or the latter is the n. un. of the former, and in like manner **صَمِغٌ** and **صَمَغَةٌ**, the latter being the n. un., (AZ, O,) or **صَمِغٌ** and **صَمِغٌ**, of which **صَمِغَةٌ** and **صَمَغَةٌ** are the ns. un., (AZ, on the authority of A'Obeid, TA,) *A dry substance which is found upon the teats (AZ, Az, O, K) of a she-camel (AZ, O, K) or of a ewe or she-goat, (AZ, TA,) when she is milked on the occasion of her bringing forth: (AZ, Az, O:) when that is rent asunder (إِذَا فُطِرَ ذَلِكَ [in the CK فُطِرَ]), the milk is clear and sweet. (AZ, O, K.)*

صَمَغَةٌ *A small swelling, or pustule; syn. قَرْحَةٌ*. (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K.)

صَمِغٌ: see **صَمِغٌ** — and see also **صَمِغَانِ**.

صَمِغَةٌ: see **صَمِغٌ**.

أَبَا **لَقِيتُ صَمِغَانِ**, (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K,) and **أَبَا** **صَمِغَةٍ** (K,) *I met him whose mouth and ears and eyes and nose were discharging like the tree producing gum. (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K.)*

الصَمِغَانِ: see what next follows, in two places.

الصَمِغَانِ, (IDrd, S, O, K,) like **الصَامِغَانِ**, [q. v.,] (IDrd, O,) but the former is said by Mtr to be better known, (Har p. 618,) and **الصَمِغَانِ**, (AO, O, K,) and **الصَمِغَانِ**, (Lth, O, K,) *The two sides of the mouth, (S, O, K,) where the lips meet [and conjoin], next the شِدْقَانِ: (O, K:) or the two places where the spittle collects in the two sides of the lip; (IAqr, O, K;) called by the vulgar الصَوَارَيْنِ, (O in this art.,) or الصَوَارَيْنِ: (O and TA in art. صَوْر:) or, as some say, [strangely,] the hinder part of the mouth. (TA.) It is said in a trad. that the **صَمِغَانِ** are the two places where sit the two angels [that note and record the actions of a man]: a saying enjoining the use of the سَوَاكِ. (TA.)*

لَبَنٌ مُصَمِّغٌ [app. *Milk that is gummy*; describing biestings not yet clear]. (TA voce **صُغُرُورٌ**, q. v.) — And **شَاةٌ مُصَمِّغَةٌ** *يَلْبَنِيهَا* (O, TA,) in the copies of the K, erroneously, *يَلْبَنِيهَا*, (TA,) *A ewe, or she-goat, yielding fresh biestings on the first occasion of her being milked. (O, K, TA.)*

حَبْرٌ مُصَمِّغٌ *Ink made with [the addition of] صَمِغٌ [or gum]*: but [J says] I know not from whom I heard this. (S.)

صمقر

For words mentioned under this head in the K, see art. **صقر**.

صمخ

صَمِخٌ *The interior of the ear-hole. (K.) — And The dirt (S, A, K) of the ear (S) [i. e.] of the ear-hole; (A, K;) and the scales that come forth therefrom; (TA;) as also **صَمِخٌ** (S, K;) and so **صَمِخٌ** and **صَمِخٌ** (K and TA in art. **صَمِخٌ**;) pl. **صَمِخَاتٍ**. (TA.)*

صَمِخٌ: see above. — Also sing. of **صَمِخٌ** (TA) which signifies *The thin, or slender, shoots of the أصول [i. e. stems, or lower parts,] of the نَصِي (K, TA) and of the صِلْيَانِ: (TA:) or the sing. signifies the **أَمْصُوحُ** of the نَصِي; which is a kind of thing that is plucked therefrom, resembling a rod. (AHn, TA.)*

صَمِخٌ *Thick milk, (S, K,) of a consistency resembling liver, so that it quivers. (S.)*

صَمِخِيٌّ and **صَمِخِيٌّ** signify the same; (ISH, K;) i. e. *Milk collected in a shin, and buried in a hole dug in the earth, and left until it becomes thick, or coagulates: (ISH, TA:) or food, and milk, having no taste. (IAqr, TA.)*

صمى

1. **صَمَى** (K,) aor. **يَصْمِي**, (TK,) inf. n. **صَمِيَانٌ**, *He (a man, TK) hastened, made haste, sped, or went quickly; (K, TA;) and was light, active, or agile; this is said by Abou-Is-hāk [i. e. Zj] to be the primary signification; (TA;) as also **صَمَى**. (K.) — And **صَمِيَانٌ** (S, M, K,) likewise an inf. n. of which the verb is **صَمَى**, aor. as above, said of a man, (TK,) signifies [also] *The act of escaping, or getting loose or at liberty, syn. تَفَلَّتُ*, (M, and so in some copies of the S, in other copies of the S and in the K **تَقَلَّبُ**, [but the latter I regard as a mistake, and so it is said to be in the TK,] and *leaping. (S, M, K.)* — **صَمَى**, aor. as above, (S, Msb, K,) inf. n. **صَمَى**, (Msb,) said of an animal that is an object of the chase, means *He died (S, Msb, K) in one's sight, (S, Msb,) or on the spot. (K.)* — **صَمَاهُ الْأَمْرُ**, (Lth, K,) aor. as above, (TA,) *The thing, or event, betided him, or befell him. (Lth, K.)* — And **صَمَاكَ عَلَيْهِ** *What incited, urged, induced, or made, thee to do it? (K, TA.)**

3. **صَامَى مَنِيَّتَهُ** *He tasted, or experienced, his destiny, or death; as also **اصمأها**. (M.)*

4: see 1, first sentence. — **اصمى عَلَى لَجَامِهِ**, said of a horse, *He champed his bit, (S, M, K,) and went away, or along. (S, M.)* — **اصمى** *He shot the chase, or game, in such a manner that it died (S, Mgh, Msb, K) in his sight, (S, Msb,) before him, (Mgh, Msb,) quickly, (Mgh,) or on the spot: (K:) accord. to Az, he killed it by means of his dog, in his sight; but it applies also to the case of killing with an arrow: (Msb, TA:) **أَنْتَمَى** is said when the chase, or game, goes out of one's sight (Mgh, Msb) after having been [seized by the dog or] hit [by the arrow] (Mgh,) and then dies, (Mgh, Msb,) so that one knows not whether it died by his dog or his arrow*