They were stuck fast with glue: (M, TA:) or K,) after it has been turned over for sowing. they were besmeared with blood. (S in art. ) - Also, [i. e. both words,] (K,) or the former word, (T,) + Clouds in which is no water; (K, TA;) as being likened to the liniment so called. (TA)

or cooking-pot], (S, M, ((, دمر meaning one of stone, (see برمة [, دمر (T,) Smeared, or done over, with spleen (T, S, M, K) or liver (M, K) or blood [or biestings], (T, M, K,) after being repaired; (T, K;) as also دمومة (T, Lh, M, K) and المدمومة (T, S:) and \$3, with damm, [app. pl. of ,;] signifies cooking-pots (قَدُورُ) [so] smeared. (IAar, TA.) = Also, (S, M, K,) applied to a man, (M, Msb,) Foul, or ugly; syn. : (S, M:) or contemptible: (M, K:) or foul, or ugly, (قبعت) in aspect, and small in body: (Msb:) not pleasing to the eyes : (TA in art. دميم (: بشع relates to the stature; and , to the dispositions: (IAar, T:) app. from signifying "a louse" and "a small ant:" (Msb:) [see also :] fem. with ة: pl. دمائم and زمائم; the former masc. (M, Mab, K) and fem., (M, K,) and the latter fem. (M, Msb, K.)

دُلْمَاءُ see : دُمَّاءُ or . دُمَّاءُ or . دُمَّاءُ or . دُمَّاءُ

One who repairs cooking-pots by cementing them. (Golius from Meyd. See 1.)

and tand coat (T, S, K) The hole that is stopped up by the jerboa with the earth that it has extracted; (T, TA;\*) and so \$ 100 each with رَمَاءُ \* or رُمَاءُ \*, each with damm, (TA,) or دُمَّة (T, accord. to the TT:) or one of the holes of the jerboa; (S, K;) like , accord. رَمِّ ا [q. v.]: (Ṣ:) [and so, app., أهطاءً to the KL; there explained as signifying صوراخ and also, (K,) or the first and second, (M,) the earth which the jerboa collects and extracts from its hole, and with which it stops up the entrance thereof; (M, K;) or the earth with which it stops up one of its holes: (M:) and أ داماً: also signifies the داماً: of the jerboa : (IAar, K :) the pl. (of دُامَةُ, S) is دُوامً (S, K.)

and soes A mide [desert such as is termed] فَكُون ; (M, K, TA ;) in which journeying continues long (یدوم [for it is regarded by some as derived from ذَيْمُومَة, of which ذَيْمُومَة is also an inf. n.,]) by reason of its far-extending: (TA:) or a [desert such as is termed] مفازة in which is no water: (S:) or a level tract of land in which are no signs of the way, nor any road, nor water, nor any one to cheer by his presence : pl. : which is explained as signifying smooth deserts of which the extremities are far apart: and signifies a land that is disapproved, disliked, or abominable. (T in art. دوه, and TA.)

A wooden implement with teeth, with which the earth, or ground, is made even, (M, Bk. I.

(S, K) [A well] cased with stones or burnt bricks; syn. مُطُوى (Ş, K.)

[Smeared, or done over, with any kind of dye &c. : fem. with 5]: see .\_ [Hence,] Red. (S.) \_ And + Fat in the utmost degree; (M, K;) full of fat; (S, M, K;) as though smeared therewith: (M:) applied to a camel &c.; (\$;) or to a human being, and an ass, and a bull, and a sheep or goat, and any beast. (TA.) [Accord. to the KL, it signifies also Heavily laden: but the right explanation is probably laden with fat : see رُمَّ بالشَّمْع, in the first para graph of this art.]

1. دُمث , (S, M, A, &c.,) aor. -, (S, A, Msb, K,) inf. n. دَمْتُ, (S, M, Mgh, Msb,) sometimes contracted into دَمْتُ, (Msb,) It (a place, A, Mgh, Msb, K, or other thing, A, K) was, or became, soft and even: (M, A, Mgh, Msb, K:) or it (a place) was, or became, soft and sandy. (ج.) \_\_ And رمث , (Msb.) [i. e. مث , or معة as above,] inf. n. مائة (S, M, A, Mgh, Msb, K) and دَمْتُ (M, TA) and رَمْتُ (A,) or رَمْتُ (Mgh,) tHe (a man) was, or became, easy in nature, or disposition. (S, M, A, Mgh, Msb, K.)

2. رمّنه (T, M, A, Msb,) inf. n. تدميث (S, K,) He made it even, (T, A,) or soft, (S, K,) or soft and even; (Msb;) namely, a place, (T, A, Msb,) or a bed, or place on which to lie: (S:) and (A) he macerated it, namely, a thing, and mashed it, (M, A,) with his hand, (A,) in order that it might become soft. (M, A.) [Hence,]

## دَمَّتُ لَجَنْبِكَ قَبْلَ اللَّيْلِ مُضْطَجَعًا

(T,) or قَبْلُ النَّوم, (A,) [lit. Make soft and even for thy side a bed, or place on which to lie, before night, or before sleeping;] a prov., meaning prepare for an event before its happening. (T, A.) [Hence also,] مَنْ كُذَبَ عَلَى فَانْهَا ,i. e. [Whoso lieth against me, verily] he will make even, meaning will prepare, his sitting-place in the fire [of Hell]; a saying of Mohammad. (Mgh.) \_\_[And hence,] رمث المديث, (T, A,) inf. n. as above, (K,) ! He mentioned (T, A, K) the beginning of (T, A) the tradition, or story. (T, A, K.) You say, دُمَّتُ لِي ذَٰلِكَ الحَدِيثَ حَتَّى أَطْعُنَ فِي خَوْضِهِ Mention thou to me the beginning of that tradition, or story, in order that I may know the manner thereof (T, A) and how I should enter upon it [so that I may push on in it].

How easy in عَانَ أَدْمَثَ فُلَانًا وَأَلْيَنَهُ 4. nature, or disposition, was such a one! [and how gentle was he!]. (S, TA.)

in two places. رُمْتُ see دُمْتُ

دمث: see the next paragraph, in three places.

Even, or soft; applied to a valley, and to anything: (T:) or a place soft and even; (Mgh, TA;) as also أَرْمَتْ (A,) and أَرْمَتْ (Mgh, TA;) or زمت ; the last also explained as a subst., meaning an even, or a soft, tract of land; app. an inf. n. used as a subst.: (Mgh:) or مُنْ [in one copy of the S erroneously written دمث, and in another رمث,] signifies a soft and sandy place; and its pl. is دَمَاتُ : (S:) or a place soft to the tread ; as also \* دُمْتُ : and so this last applied to a tract of sand (رَفَلَةً); as though it were an inf. n. used as an line [here meaning an epithet; wherefore it is used alike as masc. and fem. and sing. and dual and pl.]: and [for this reason] signifies also plain, or soft, tracts of land ; pl. [of pauc.] أَدْمَاتُ and [of mult.] ومَاتُ (M:) or رمات has this last meaning; and its sing. is [with added to transfer the word from the category of epithets to that of substantives]; and دماث consist of sands and of what are not sands: دَمَانَتُ likewise is applied to what is [or are] even and soft; and its sing. is المثقة [like as is sing. of خُرِائْبُ : (T: [but for عُرِبَةُ this last instance, I find \* دُميتُة: if this be right, the pl. is agreeable with analogy; but if be the sing., the pl. is anomalous:]) and دُمتُ is applied to sand, as meaning not cohering. (TA.) It is said in a trad., مَالَ إِلَى دَمِثِ فَبَالَ فِيه (Mgh,) or ڈمنٹ (A, Mgh,) accord. to different readings, i. e. [He turned to] a soft and even place [and made water upon it]. (Mgh.) And you say, الزُّلْنَا بِأَرْضِ مَيْثَاءَ رَمْثَاءَ (We alighted, or alighted and abode, in a tract of land even, or soft, or soft and even]. (A.) \_ Hence, (T,) | A man easy in nature, or disposition, (T, M, TA,) and generous; (T;) as also رُمِيتُ : (TA:) and in the same sense مُمِيتُة is applied to a woman; (T;) or ¿cos; (TA;) she being likened to land so termed, because such is the best, or most productive, of land. (T, TA.) And con A man easy in natural dispositions. (A.)

رَمْتُ , as a subst. : see رَمْتُ , (of which, also, it is the fem.,) in two places.

. دَمتْ see : أَرْضُ دَمْثَاءُ

دُمِثْ: see دُمِيْث, in two places.

see : رَمِيثُةُ as a subst., and as fem. of in two places.

[or hot ashes] (S, مُلَة The place of the أَدْمُوثُ L, K) when bread has been baked there. (\$, L.)

1. رَمْج ,[aor., accord. to a rule of the K, , ,] inf. n. (Ṣ, A, K;) and اندمج (Ṣ, A, Mṣb, K) and اندمج (Ṣ, K;) It (a thing,