

(L.) [But the latter word more properly signifies "chyme," and in this sense is used by modern physicians.]

مُكَبِّرٌ *A lime-burner*; (Golius, on the authority of Meyd;) [as also كَلَّاسٌ: or this latter signifies *a seller of quick lime*.]

كلع

كلف

كلم

كلي

كم

See Supplement.]

كما

1. كَمَا, aor. ٤, inf. n. كَمَرُ; (S, K;) and اَكَمَّا; (K;) *He fed people with [the truffles called] كَمَرُ*. (S, K.) = كَمِينٌ, aor. ٤, inf. n. كَمَا, *He walked barefoot, and had no shoes, or sandals*; حَفِيٌّ وَلَمْ تَكُنْ عَلَيْهِ نَعْلٌ: (accord. to some copies of the S, on the authority of Ks, and so in the L: or, accord. to the K, and an excellent copy of the S, حَفِيٌّ وَعَلَيْهِ نَعْلٌ, which may signify *He became thin in the feet, from much walking, though wearing shoes, or sandals*:)) كَمَا in the foot is the same as قَسَطٌ; [i.e., the being naturally stiff in the tendons]. (TA.) = كَمِثٌ: *It (his foot, S, A, K, or hand, A) became much cracked (Th, S, K) by reason of cold. (A.)* Also written in a copy of the A كَمَاتٌ; app. by a mistake of the transcriber. (TA.) = كَمِيٌّ عَنِ الْاَخْبَارِ (K) inf. n. كَمَرُ, (TA,) *He was ignorant of, and understood not, or minded not, the news.* (K.)

4. اَكَمَّا *It (a place) abounded with [the truffles called] كَمَرُ*. (S, K.) — See 1. = اَكَمَّاهُ *Age rendered him a شيخ, or an old man.* (S, K.)

5. كَمَرُ *He gathered [the truffles called] كَمَرُ*. (S.) = كَمَّا عَلَيْهِ الْاَرْضُ *The earth hid him [as in a grave].* (K.) = تَكَمَّاهُ *He detested him, or it; syn. تَكْرَهُهُ.* (K.)

6. تَكَامَنَّا فِي اَرْضِهِمْ *[We, together, gathered the truffles called كَمَرُ in their land].* (A.)

كَمَرٌ *A well-known vegetable, (K,) [the truffle,] which comes forth from the earth like the شَحْمُ الْاَرْضِ: or what is called شَحْمُ الْاَرْضِ [the fat of the earth]; and the Arabs also call it جُدْرِيُّ الْاَرْضِ [the small-pox of the earth]: it is also said that the name of كَمَا is given to those [truffles] that incline to dust-colour and*

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*black*; and جَبَاة (q. v.) to those that incline to red: كَحْلٌ and تَوْتِيَا are compounded with the juice of this vegetable [to apply to the eye]: Th also mentions كَمَا [as used for كَمَا]. (TA.) The dual of كَمَرُ is كَمَانٌ; (S;) the pl. (of pauc., S) اَكْمُرُ; (S, K;) and [pl. of mult.] كَمَاة: (K:) this last is not a pl. of كَمَرُ, but a quasi-pl. n.: (Sb, K;) [or كَمَاة is rather a coll. gen. n. of which the n. un. is without the ة, contr. to analogy: (see جَبَاة:)] in speaking of many, you say كَمَاة, contr. to analogy: (S:) or كَمَاة is the sing., and كَمَرُ pl.: or [accord. to some,] كَمَاة is both sing. and pl.: (K:) AHn mentions كَمَاة as sing., and كَمَاتَان as dual, and كَمَات as pl.: but the right opinion is that of Sb. (TA.) [كَمَاة also signifies *Any kind of fungus, such as the mushroom, and toadstool.* See فُطْرُ.]

كَمَاة *One who sells, and who gathers for sale, [the truffles called] كَمَرُ*. (K.)

مَكْمَاة and مَكْمُوة *A place in which [the truffles called] كَمَرُ grow.* (K.)

## كمت

1. كَمِتٌ, (contr. to analogy, as verbs significant of colours [if unaugmented] are generally of the measure فَعِلٌ, MF,) aor. ٤, inf. n. كَمِثٌ and كَمِثَةٌ (in the CK كَمِثَةٌ) and كَمَاتَةٌ; and اَكَمِتُ, inf. n. اِكْمَاتٌ; (K;) and اَكَمِتُ, inf. n. اِكْمِثَاتٌ; and اِكْمَاتٌ, (in the CK اِكْمِثَاتٌ,) inf. n. اِكْمِثَاتٌ; (S, K;) *He (a horse, S, K, [and a camel, &c.]) was, or became, of the colour called كَمِثٌ*. (S, K.) = كَمِتَ الْغَيْظُ, [aor. ٤,] *He concealed, or hid in his bosom, rage, or wrath.* (Sgh, K.)

2. كَمِتَ ثَوْبَهُ: *He dyed his garment of the colour of [fresh ripe] dates; i.e., of a red colour inclining to black.* (A.) — كَمِثَتْ *She was rendered artificially of the colour called كَمِثٌ, (K,) or was dyed of that colour.* (So in a copy of the K.)

4: }  
9: } see 1.  
11: }

اَكَمِتُ: see كَمِثٌ.

كَمِثَةٌ [A dark bay colour:] a red colour mixed with blackness: (Kh, Sb:) or a red colour mixed with قَنُوءَ, (Aq, S, K,) which latter is blackness that is not pure, or clear: (see كَمِثٌ:) or a colour between black and red: (ISd:) there are two kinds of كَمِثَةٌ; namely كَمِثَةٌ صَفْرَا [yellow bay, or gilded bay,] and كَمِثَةٌ حُمْرَا [red bay, or chestnut-bay]. (IAqr.)

كَمِثٌ, masc. and fem., (S, K,) [A bay, or dark bay, or brown, horse &c.:] of a red colour mixed with blackness: (Kh, Sb:) or of a red colour mixed with قَنُوءَ, (Aq, S, K,) which latter is blackness that is not pure, or clear: (TA [app. from Aq]:) [see كَمِثَةٌ, above:] a camel is called اَحْمَرُ if of an unmixed red; but if of a red colour mixed with قَنُوءَ, it is called كَمِثٌ: (Aq, S:) the difference between كَمِثٌ and اَشَقَرُ, as applied to horses, is in the mane and the tail: if these are red, the animal is called اَشَقَرُ [i.e. sorrel]; and if they are black, it is called كَمِثٌ; (AO, S, TA;) and the وَرْدُ is between these two: (AO, TA:) [all bay horses have black manes, which distinguish them from the sorrel, that have red or white manes: (Farrier's Dict., quoted in Johnson's Dict., voce "bay":)] an epithet applied to the horse and the camel and other animals: (ISd:) you say قَرَسٌ كَمِثٌ, and مَهْرَةٌ كَمِثٌ, and بَعِيزٌ كَمِثٌ, and نَاقَةٌ كَمِثٌ: (TA:) accord. to the Kh, as cited by Sb, it is of the dim. form because it denotes a colour between black and red, as though to imply that it signifies what is near to each of these two colours. (S.) In a marginal note in the S, it is said to be a foreign word arabicized.

(TA.) [Perhaps from the Persian كَمِيزَه: Freytag says, accord. to some from the Persian كَمِيتَه.] See also اَكَمِثُ, and كَمِثَةٌ. The Arabs say, that the كَمِيت is the most powerful of horses, and the strongest in the hoofs. (TA.) — تَمْرَةٌ كَمِثٌ: *A date of the colour called كَمِثٌ; [or, red tinged, or mixed, with black, or of a blackish red colour]: it is one of the kinds hardest, or toughest, in لَحْمًا [i.e. pulp, or flesh], and sweetest to chew.* (AM.) — تِينٌ كَمِثٌ: *A fig of that colour.* (AHn.) — كَمِثٌ: a name of Wine; because there is in it blackness and redness: (S:) or wine in which is blackness and redness: (M, K:) used like a proper name, [or rather as a subst.,] though originally an epithet. (TA.) — كَمِثٌ is also applied as an epithet to waste, or unowned, land. (ISd.) — كَمِثٌ *A long, complete, month, or year.* (IAqr.)

اَخَذَهُ بِكَمِيتِهِ *He took it by its root.* (Sgh, K.)

كَمَاتِي: see next paragraph.

[اَكَمِتُ] — اَكَمِتُ, and كَمَاتِي, (K,) and كَمَاتِي, of the same measure as عَذَارِي, (TA,) *Horses of the colour of that which is called كَمِثٌ, (K,) اَكَمِتُ is a pl. formed from كَمِتٌ; though this sing. has not been used: (L:) and كَمَاتِي is a pl. formed from كَمَاتَا [fem. of اَكَمِتُ] regarded as a subst.; though this sing. also has not been used. (TA.)*

## كمر

Q. 1. كَمُرٌ, inf. n. كَمُرَةٌ, *It became compact,*