

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

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

كُلُّ مِنْ كُلِّ

See Supplement.]

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1. كَمْأَةٌ, aor. :-, inf. n. كَمْأَةٌ; (S, K;) and اكْمَأْةٌ; (K;) *He fed people with [the truffles called]* كَمْأَةٌ. (S, K.) = كَمِنْ, aor. :-, inf. n. كَمِنْ, *He walked barefoot, and had no shoes, or sandals*; حَفِيَ 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, حَفِيَ وَعَلَيْهِ نَعْلٌ, which may signify *He became thin in the feet, from much walking, though wearing shoes, or sandals :]*) كَمْأَةٌ in the foot is the same as قَسْطٌ; [i.e., the being naturally stiff in the tendons]. (TA.) = كَمِشْتٌ; 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.) = كَمِيَّ عَنِ الْأَخْبَارِ (K) inf. n. كَمِيَّ, (TA,) *He was ignorant of, and understood not, or minded not, the news.* (K.)

4. اڪمٰ It (a place) abounded with [the truffles called] ڪموٰ. (S, K.) — See 1. — اڪمٰتہ السُّنُنُ Age rendered him a شیخ, or an old man. (S, K.)

5. تَكْمِيْهُ He gathered [the truffles called] كِمْمٌ تَكْمِيْهُ The earth hid him [as (S.) عَلَيْهِ الارض = in a grave]. (K.) تَكْمِيْهٌ = He detested him, or it; syn. تَكْرِيْهٌ. (K.)

6. تَكَامَنَا فِي أُرْضِهِ [We, together, gathered the truffles called كَعْدَة in their land]. (A.)

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

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

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

**مَكْمُوَة** and **مَكْمُومَة** *A place in which [the truffles called] كَعْدَة grow. (K.)*

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1. **كَمْتُ**, (contr. to analogy, as verbs significant of colours [if unaugmented] are generally of the measure فَعْلٌ, MF,) aor. **كَمْتُ**, inf. n. **كَمْتَةً** (in the CK) and **كَمَاتَةً** and **كَمَاتَةً** (in the CK) and **كَمَاتَةً**; and **أَكْمَتُ**, inf. n. **أَكْمَاتُ**; and **أَكْمَتَ**, inf. n. **أَكْمَاتُ**, (in the CK) and **إِكْمَاتُ**; and **إِكْمَاتَ**, (in the CK) and **إِكْمَاتَ**; and **إِكْمَاتَ**, (S, K;) *He* (a horse, S, K, [and a camel, &c.]) *was, or became, of the colour called كَمِيتٌ*. (S, K.) = **كَمَتَ الْغَيْظُ** = **كَمَتَ الرَّageُ**, [aor. **كَمَتُ**,] *He concealed, or hid in his bosom, rage, or wrath.* (Sgh, K.)

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

4 : }  
9 : } see 1.  
11 :

أَكْمَثُ : see كُمْثٌ.

**كُمْتَة** [A dark bay colour:] a red colour mixed with blackness: (Kh, Sb:) or a red colour mixed with **فُنْقٌ**, (As, S, K,) which latter is blackness that is not pure, or clear: (see **كُمِيْتٌ**:) or a colour between black and red: (ISd:) there are two kinds of **كُمْتَة**; namely **كُمْتَة صَفْرَة** [yellow bay, or gilded bay,] and **كُمْتَة حُمْرَة** [red bay, or chestnut-bay]. (IAar.)

**كُمِيت**, 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 قُنْوَه, (As, S, K,) which latter is blackness that is not pure, or clear : (TA [app. from As]:) [see كُمَّة, above:] a camel is called أَحْمَر if of an unmixed red; but if of a red colour mixed with قُنْوَه, it is called كُمِيت: (As, S:) the difference between كُمِيت and أَشْقَر, as applied to horses, is in the mane and the tail: if these are red, the animal is called أَشْقَر [i.e. sorrel]; and if they are black, it is called كُمِيت; (AO, S, TA;) and the وَرْد 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 فَوْس كُمِيت, and بَعِير كُمِيت مَهْرَة, and نَاقَة كُمِيت: (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 كُمِيَّة: Freytag says, accord. to some from the Persian كُمِيَّة.] See also أَكْمَت, and كُمَّة. The Arabs say, that the كُمِيت is the most powerful of horses, and the strongest in the hoofs. (TA.) — تَمَرَة كُمِيت † A date of the colour called كُمِيت; [or, red tinged, or mixed, with black, or of a blackish red colour]: it is one of the kinds hardest, or toughest, in لَحَاء [i.e. pulp, or flesh], and sweetest to chew. (AM.) — تِين كُمِيت † A fig of that colour. (AHn.) — كُمِيت † 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.) كُمِيت is also applied as an epithet to waste, or unowned, land. (ISd.) — كُمِيت A long, complete, month, or year. (IAar.)

**أَخْذَهُ بِكَمِيَّتِهِ** *He took it by its root.* (Sgh, K.)

**كَمَاتِي**: see next paragraph.

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

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Q. 1. كَمْتَرَ, inf. n. كَمْتَرَةً, *It became compact,*