

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

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

[كلع

كلف

كلم

كلى

كم

See Supplement.]

كَمَا

1. كَمَا, aor. ٢, inf. n. كَمَرٌ; (S, K;) and كَمَرٌ; (K;) He fed people with [the truffles called] كَمَرٌ. (S, K.) = كَمِينٌ, aor. ٢, inf. n. كَمَا, He walked barefoot, and had no shoes, or sandals; حَفِيٌّ وَنَهْرٌ تَكُنُّ 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.) = كَمَيْتٌ; 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 الْأَخْبَارِ (K) inf. n. كَمُرٌ, (TA.) He was ignorant of, and understood not, or minded not, the news. (K.)

4. اِكْمَا It (a place) abounded with [the truffles called] كَمَرٌ. (S, K.) — See 1. = اِكْمَاتُهُ Age rendered him a شَيْخٌ, or an old man. (S, K.)

5. تَكَمَا He gathered [the truffles called] كَمَرٌ. (S.) = تَكَمَا عَلَيْهِ الْأَرْضُ The earth hid him [as in a grave]. (K.) = تَكَمَاهُ He detested him, or it; syn. تَكَرَّهُهُ. (K.)

6. تَكَامَانَا فِي أَرْضِهِمْ [We, together, gathered the truffles called كَمَرٌ in their land]. (A.)

كَمَرٌ A well-known vegetable, (K,) [the truffle,] which comes forth from the earth like the فُطْرُ: or what is called شَحْرُ الْأَرْضِ [the fat of the earth]; and the Arabs also call it جُدْرِيُّ الْأَرْضِ [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 Bk. I.

black; and جَبَاةٌ (q. v.) to those that incline to red: كُحْلٌ and نُوتِيَا are compounded with the juice of this vegetable [to apply to the eye]: Th also mentions كَمَا [as used for كَمَاة]. (TA.) The dual of كَمَرٌ is كَمَانٌ; (S;) the pl. (of pauc., S) أَكْمُرٌ; (S, K;) and [pl. of mult.] كَمَاة: (K:) this last is not a pl. of كَمَرٌ, 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 جَبَةٌ:)] in speaking of many, you say كَمَاة, contr. to analogy: (S;) or كَمَاة is the sing., and كَمَرٌ pl.: or [accord. to some,] كَمَاة is both sing. and pl.: (K:) AHn mentions كَمَاة as sing., and كَمَاتَانٌ as dual, and كَمَاتٌ 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 فُطْرٌ.]

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

مَكْمُوَةٌ and مَكْمَاةٌ A place in which [the truffles called] كَمَرٌ grow. (K.)

كَمَت

1. كَمَيْتٌ, (contr. to analogy, as verbs significant of colours [if unaugmented] are generally of the measure فَعْلٌ, MF,) aor. ٢, inf. n. كَمَيْتٌ and كَمَيْتَةٌ (in the CK كَمَيْتَةٌ) and كَمَاتَةٌ; and كَمَيْتٌ, inf. n. اِكْمَاتٌ; (K;) and اِكْمَتٌ, inf. n. اِكْمَاتٌ; and اِكْمَاتٌ, (in the CK اِكْمَاتٌ) inf. n. اِكْمِيَاتٌ; (S, K;) He (a horse, S, K, [and a camel, &c.]) was, or became, of the colour called كَمَيْتٌ. (S, K.) = كَمَتَ الْعَيْظُ, [aor. ٢,] He concealed, or hid in his bosom, rage, or wrath. (Sgh, K.)

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

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

أَكْمَتٌ: see كَمَيْتٌ.

كَمَيْتَةٌ [A dark bay colour:] a red colour mixed with blackness: (Kh, Sb:) or a red colour mixed with قَنَوٌ, (Aq, S, K,) which latter is blackness that is not pure, or clear: (see كَمَيْتٌ:) or a colour between black and red: (ISd:) there are two kinds of كَمَيْتَةٌ; namely كَمَيْتَةٌ صَفْرَةٌ [yellow bay, or gilded bay,] and كَمَيْتَةٌ حُمْرَةٌ [red bay, or chestnut-bay]. (IAq.)

كَمَيْتٌ, 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 قَنَوٌ, (Aq, S, K,) which latter is blackness that is not pure, or clear: (TA [app. from Aq:]) [see كَمَيْتَةٌ, above:] a camel is called أَحْمَرٌ if of an unmixed red; but if of a red colour mixed with قَنَوٌ, it is called كَمَيْتٌ: (Aq, S:) the difference between كَمَيْتٌ and أَشْقَرٌ, as applied to horses, is in the mane and the tail: if these are red, the animal is called أَشْقَرٌ [i.e. sorrel]; and if they are black, it is called كَمَيْتٌ; (AO, S, TA;) and the وَرْدٌ 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 كَمَيْتٌ, and نَاقَةٌ بَعِيرٌ كَمَيْتٌ, and مَهْرَةٌ كَمَيْتٌ, and كَمَيْتٌ: (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 كَمِيژَه: Freytag says, accord. to some from the Persian كَمِيژَه.] See also أَكْمَتٌ, and كَمَيْتَةٌ. The Arabs say, that the كَمَيْتٌ is the most powerful of horses, and the strongest in the hoofs. (TA.) — تَمْرَةٌ كَمَيْتٌ A date of the colour called كَمَيْتٌ; [or, red tinged, or mixed, with black, or of a blackish red colour]: it is one of the kinds hardest, or toughest, in لِحَاءٌ [i.e. pulp, or flesh], and sweetest to chew. (AM.) — تَيْنٌ كَمَيْتٌ A fig of that colour. (AHn.) — كَمَيْتٌ 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.) — كَمَيْتٌ is also applied as an epithet to waste, or unowned, land. (ISd.) — كَمَيْتٌ A long, complete, month, or year. (IAq.)

أَخَذَهُ بِكَمَيْتِيهِ He took it by its root. (Sgh, K.)

كَمَاتِي: see next paragraph.

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

كَمَثَر

Q. 1. كَمَثَرٌ, inf. n. كَمَثَرَةٌ, It became compact,