

from the grave, to steal the grave-clothes. (TA.) — And اختفى البئر He dug, or cleared out, the well. (Mṣb.) — And اختفى دمه He slew him without its being known. (K.)

10: see 1, in four places, in the former half of the paragraph.

خَفَا [more properly written خَفِيَ] A thing that is unperceived or imperceptible, [or hardly perceived or perceptible,] unapparent, or not apparent; [latent; obscure; &c.; (see 1, first sentence;)] (JK, K;) as also خَافِيَةٌ and خَافٍ [for شَيْءٌ خَافٍ, the explanation in the JK]. (K.) [See also خَفَاءٌ.]

خَفِيَ الْبَطْنُ A man lank in the belly. (IAṣr, TA.)

خَفَاءٌ inf. n. of خَفِيَ. (Mṣb, K.) — Also A thing that is unperceived or imperceptible [&c. (see خَفَا)] by one; unapparent, or not apparent, [latent, or obscure,] to one; or hidden, or concealed, from one. (TA.) A secret: so, accord. to some, in the phrase بَرِحَ الْخَفَاءُ mentioned above: see 1, in the former half of the paragraph. (TA.) And [in the same phrase, accord. to some,] Low, or depressed, ground. (TA.)

خَفَاءٌ A [garment of the kind called] رِدَاءٌ, which a woman wears over her other clothes: (Lth, JK;) or a [garment of the kind called] كِسَاءٌ: (S, K;) and any covering of a thing, (Lth, JK,\*) whatever it be with which one covers a thing, such as a كِسَاءٌ and the like: (Lth:) pl. أَخْفِيَةٌ. (Lth, JK, S, K.) — [Hence,] أَخْفِيَةُ التُّورِ The calyxes of flowers: (K;) sing. as above. (TA.) — And أَخْفِيَةُ الْكِرَامِ [The coverings of drowsiness; meaning] the eyes. (K.)

خَفِيَ i. q. خَافٍ; (S, K;) applied to a thing; (S;) i. e. Unperceived or imperceptible, [or hardly perceived or perceptible, by any of the senses, or only by the eye or ear, or by the mind; mostly] unapparent, or not apparent; (K;) [latent; obscure; hidden, or concealed; or unobvious; but also faint, or dim, to the sight; suppressed, or stifled, applied to the voice; or low, faint, gentle, or soft, to the ear; and obscure to the mind, abstruse, recondite, occult, or covert; and secret, private, or clandestine: see 1, first sentence:] pl. خَفَايَا. (S.) [You say نَجْمٌ خَفِيٌّ A dim star or asterism. And مَكَانٌ خَفِيٌّ An obscure, or a concealed, place. And صَوْتٌ خَفِيٌّ A low, faint, gentle, or soft, voice or sound.] And امْرَأَةٌ خَفِيَّةُ الصَّوْتِ A woman having a low, faint, gentle, or soft, voice. (TA in art. خَفَضَ.) And خَفِيَّةُ التَّوْنِ i. q. الْخَفِيْفَةُ [q. v.]. (K.) And some of the Arabs say, (Yaḥḥoob, S,) إِذَا حَسَنَ مِنَ الْمَرْأَةِ خَفِيَّاهَا حَسَنَ سَائِرُهَا, meaning [When] the voice and the foot-mark of the woman [are good, or pleasing, the rest, or the whole, of what pertains to her is good, or pleasing]: (Yaḥḥoob, JK, S, K;) for when her voice is soft, or gentle, this indicates her being bashful, or shy; and when her foot-marks are near together, and firmly impressed, they indicate that she has [large] but-

tocks and haunches. (Yaḥḥoob, S.) One says also, لَقِيْتُهُ خَفِيًّا I met him covertly, secretly, privately, or clandestinely. (TA.) [And مَشَى مَشِيًّا He walked with a soft, or stealthy, gait.] — Also One who secludes himself from [other] men; whose place is concealed from them. (TA.)

خَفِيَّةٌ A well: (S, K;) or a deep well; because its water is not perceived, or not apparent: (TA:) or a well of ancient times, that has become filled up and then dug again: (JK, TA:) or any well that has been dug and then left until it has become filled up, then dug again, and cleared out: (ISk, S;) [opposed to بَدِيٌّ:] accord. to A'Obeyd, it is so called because it is made to appear: (S;) pl. خَفَايَا and خَفِيَّاتٌ. (JK, TA.) — And A tangled, or luxuriant, or dense, thicket, (JK, K, TA,) which the lion takes as his covert: (JK, TA:) or خَفِيَّةٌ is the name of a certain place frequented by lions; (S, IB;) and is properly imperfectly decl., so that you say أُسُودٌ خَفِيَّةٌ; but it may be perfectly decl. in poetry. (IB.) = Also A slight taint, or infection, or a touch, or stroke, of insanity: so in the phrase بِهِ خَفِيَّةٌ In him is a slight taint, &c., of insanity. (Ibn-Menádir, S, K,\*)

خَافٍ: see خَفِيَ — and see also خَفَا. — الخَافِي The jinn, or genii; (Aṣ, Lh, JK, S, K;) because they conceal themselves from the eyes [of men]; (TA;) as also الخَافِيَّةُ (JK, K) and الخَافِيَّةُ: (K;) or this last signifies what conceals itself in the body, of the jinn, or genii: (Ibn-Menádir, S;) the pl. (of the first, Lh, JK, [and of the second and third also accord. to analogy,]) is خَوَافٍ; (Lh, JK, K;) [and of the first, خَافُونَ also, like قَاضُونَ; for] the bare piece of ground amid herbage is said, in a trad., to be مَصَلَّى الخَافِينَ, i. e. [The praying-place] of the jinn, or genii. (TA.) The first (الخَافِي) also signifies Mankind; thus bearing two contr. [or rather opposite] meanings. (TA.) And one says, مَا أُدْرِي أَيُّ خَافِيَةٍ هُوَ, (K and TA voce خَافِيَةٌ, q. v.,) or خَافِيَةٌ, (CK ibid.,) I know not what one of mankind he is. (K ibid.) — أَرْضٌ خَافِيَةٌ [and أَرْضٌ خَافِيَةٌ, the latter word in the former case being an epithet, fem. of خَافٍ, and in the latter case a subst., or an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant,] A land in which are jinn, or genii. (K.) — خَافِيَةُ الْغُرَابِ: see the last sentence but one in the next paragraph.

خَافِيَةٌ contr. of عَلَانِيَةٌ [app. meaning that it signifies A state of being unapparent or not apparent, covert, secret, private, or clandestine: though explained in the TK (followed by Freytag) as an epithet applied to a man, meaning whose actions are always covert]. (K.) — See also خَفَا. — And see خَافٍ, in four places. — Also One, i. e. a single feather, of the feathers called الخَوَافِي: (TA:) الخَوَافِي signifies the feathers below the ten that are in the fore part of the wing: (Aṣ, S;) or certain feathers that are concealed when the bird contracts its wing: (K;) or the four feathers that are [next] after those called المَنَاقِبُ, (Lh, K,\*) and next before those called الأَبَاهِرُ: (S in art. بهر, and L in art. نكب:) or seven feathers in the wing, after the seven foremost: (K,\*TA:) but the people [generally] mention them as four: or they are the small feathers in the wing of a bird. (TA.) خَنَجَرٌ [A dagger like the خَافِيَةُ of the vulture], occurring in a trad., means a small خَنَجَر. (TA.) One says also خَافِيَةُ الْغُرَابِ [The خَافِيَةُ of the crow]: and the pl. is [sometimes expressed by using the coll. gen. n., saying] خَافِيَةُ الْغُرَابِ. (JK.) — الخَوَافِي also signifies The palm-branches [next] below the قَلْبَةُ [which latter are the branches that grow forth from the heart of the tree]: (S, TA:) thus called in the dial. of Nejd: (TA:) in the dial. of El-Hijáz called العَوَاهِنُ. (S, TA.)

خَافِيَةُ الْغُرَابِ: see خَافٍ. — الخَوَافِيَةُ A rifler of graves: (JK, S, Mṣb, K;) because he extracts the grave-clothes; (S, Mṣb, TA;) or because he steals covertly: a word of the dial. of the people of El-Medeeneh: fem. مُخَفِيَّةٌ. (TA.)

مُخْتَفٍ Hiding, or concealing, himself: and accord. to Akh, appearing: in both of which senses it is said to be used in the words of the Kur [xiii. 11], مُسْتَخْفٍ بِاللَّيْلِ وَسَارِبٌ بِالنَّهَارِ [Hiding himself by night, and appearing by day: or appearing by night, and hiding himself by day: see art. سرب]. (TA.) — الْيَدُ الْمُسْتَخْفِيَّةُ The hand of the thief, and of the rifler of graves: opposed to الْيَدُ الْمُسْتَعْلِيَّةُ, which is the hand of him who takes by force, and of the plunderer, and the like: the Sunneh ordains that the former shall be cut off [except in certain cases], but not the latter. (TA.)

خَلَّ خَلَّ نَحْمُهُ 1. خَلَّ نَحْمُهُ, aor. 2, (Ks, S, K, TA, in the CK 2,) [irreg. in the case of an intrans. v. of this class, unless the verb be of the measure فَعَلَ,] and 2, (K,) [agreeably with general rule,] inf. n. خَلَّ and خَلُّونَ; (Ks, S, K;) and خَلَّ and خَلَّ (Sgh, K;) His flesh became little, or scanty; (Ks, S;) or his flesh decreased, diminished, or wasted: (K;) he became lean, or spare. (Ks, S, K.) [But it seems, from what follows, that the verb may be of the measure فَعَلَ, aor. 2; as well as of the measure فَعَلَ, aor. 2; or perhaps of the measures فَعَلَ and فَعَلَ and فَعَلَ, so that the aor. may be regularly 2 and 2 and 2.] — You say also خَلَّلتُ مِنْ كَذَا I missed such a thing. (JK.) And خَلَّ البَعِيرُ مِنَ الرَّبِيعِ The camel missed the [herbage called] رَبِيع, and became lean in consequence thereof. (JK, Ibn-'Abbád, TA.) — And أَخَلَّ, (JK, S, K,) inf. n. خَلَّ; (TA;) and أَخَلَّ (JK, Mṣb, TA,) or أَخَلَّ (K,) and بِهِ أَخَلَّ; (S, TA;) and أَخَلَّ; (MA, KL;) said of a man, (JK, S, Mṣb,) He was, or became, poor, or in want or need. (JK, S, MA, KL, Mṣb, K, 98