

خَدَعٌ : see خَدِيعَةٌ.

خَدِعٌ : see خَادِعٌ, in two places.

خُدْعَةٌ *A single act of deceit, delusion, guile, circumvention, or outwitting.* (Mgh.) It is said in a trad., (Mgh, TA,) خُدْعَةُ الْحَرْبِ خُدْعَةٌ, and خُدْعَةٌ خُدْعَةٌ, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) and خُدْعَةٌ خُدْعَةٌ, (K,) and خُدْعَةٌ خُدْعَةٌ, (AZ, Ks, S, Mgh, K,) accord. to different relaters; (Th, Mgh, K;) the first being the most chaste, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) said to be the form used by Moḥammad; (Th, Mgh, Mṣb;) the second ascribed by El-Khattābī to the vulgar; (TA;) the last the best in point of meaning: (Mgh:) i. e., accord. to the first reading, (Mgh,) *War is finished by a single act of deceit, &c.*; (Mgh, O, K;) accord. to the second, *war is a thing by which one is deceived*; (Mgh, Mṣb;) or *war is deceived*; for when one of the two parties deceives the other, it is as though the war itself were deceived; (IAth, TA;) [accord. to the third, *war is a mode, or manner, of deceiving*]; and accord. to the fourth, *war is a deceiver of those engaged in it* (IAth, Mgh, TA) *by the frequent deceits which occur therein.* (Mgh.) = † *A slumber.* (TA.)

خُدْعَةٌ *A thing by which, or with which, one deceives, deludes, beguiles, circumvents, or outwits*; (Mgh, Mṣb;) like as نَعْبَةٌ signifies "a thing with which one plays." (Mṣb.) See خُدْعَةٌ. — One whom people deceive, delude, beguile, circumvent, or outwit, (S, K,) much; (K;) like as نَعْنَةٌ signifies one "who is much cursed." (TA.) [See, again, خُدْعَةٌ. The comparison of خُدْعَةٌ in one sense with نَعْبَةٌ, and in another sense with نَعْنَةٌ, suggests that one of the explanations above may perhaps be founded upon a mistranscription. On فَعْلَةٌ as the measure of a word having the sense of a pass. part. n., see a remark of IB voce لَقَطٌ.] — See also خَدِيعَةٌ.

خُدْعَةٌ [A mode, or manner, of deceiving, deluding, beguiling, circumventing, or outwitting]: see خُدْعَةٌ.

خُدْعَةٌ : see خَادِعٌ, in three places: — and see also خُدْعَةٌ.

خَدَاعٌ : see خَدِيعَةٌ; [and see also 3.] — خَدَاعُ الصَّبِّ signifies *The procedure of the [lizard called] صَبٌّ when it is attacked by a serpent, or hunted by a man feeling the head of its hole in order that it may imagine him to be a serpent: if the صَبٌّ be experienced, it puts forth its tail to half the length of the hole, and if it feel a serpent, it strikes it, and cuts it in halves; and if it be a hunter, it does not suffer him to lay hold upon its tail, and so it escapes, for the hunter does not dare to put his hand into its hole, because it may not be free from a scorpion, of which he fears the sting, as a strong friendship subsists between the صَبٌّ and the scorpion, and the former makes use of the latter to defend itself from the hunter: or, as some say, it signifies its concealing itself, and remaining long in its hole, and seldom appearing, and being very cautious.* (O, TA.)

خَدُوْعٌ : see خَادِعٌ, in three places. — Also † *A she-camel that yields milk abundantly at one time, and withholds it at another.* (K.)

خَدِيعَةٌ *Deceit, delusion, guile, circumvention, or outwitting; and a desire to do to another a foul, an abominable, or an evil, action, without the latter's knowing whence it proceeds*; (S, K;) a subst. from خَدَعٌ; (S, Mṣb, K;) as also خَدِيعٌ, (Mṣb, TA,) or this is an inf. n.; (AZ, S, K;) and خَدِيعَةٌ; (TA;) and خَدِيعٌ; (TA;) which [is also an inf. n. of خَادَعٌ, and] originally signifies *concealment*: (Ḥam p. 541:) [and hence as above: and] also signifies *prevention* (مَنْعٌ); and *art, artifice, cunning, or skill, in the management of affairs*; (IAṣr, Sgh, K;) or *a making another to resign, or relinquish, the object that he has in view, by pretending to him something the contrary of what he conceals.* (Er-Rāghib, B.)

خَدَاعٌ; and its fem, with ة: see the next paragraph, in two places.

خَادِعٌ [Deceiving, deluding, beguiling, circumventing, outwitting, or the like;] act. part. n. of خَدَعٌ; as also خَدُوْعٌ; (Mṣb;) or [rather] this latter is an intensive epithet, signifying one who deceives, &c., much, or often; or very deceitful, &c.; or a great deceiver, &c.; (Mgh, K;) and خَدَاعٌ, (Mṣb, TA,) and خَدِعٌ, and خَدِيعٌ; (TA;) [but these three are also intensive epithets, like خَدُوْعٌ;] and خَدَعَةٌ signifies one who deceives, &c., other men; (S;) or [rather] this last is syn. with خَدُوْعٌ as explained above, (K,) or خَدَاعٌ; (Mgh:) [the pl. of خَادِعَةٌ, fem. of خَادِعٌ, is خَوَادِيعٌ:] and the pl. of خَدُوْعٌ is خُدْعٌ. (Mgh.) — [Hence,] خَدِيعٌ خَادِعٌ *A [lizard of the kind called] صَبٌّ that deceives, beguiles, or circumvents*; (Z, TA;) as also خَدِعٌ. (S, K.) — And خَدِعٌ دَهْرٌ and خَدَعَةٌ † [Deceiving, or varying, and very deceitful, or very variable, fortune, or time]. (TA.) [Whence, or] because of its variableness, (TA,) خَدَعَةٌ is † a name for *Fortune, or time.* (K, TA.) — And فَلَانٌ خَادِعٌ † *Such a one remains not steadily in one opinion.* (TA.) — And خَدِيعٌ خَلْقٌ † *A varying, or variable, disposition.* (S, K, TA.) — And خَادِعَةٌ سُوْقٌ † *A market varying, or variable, in its state*; (S, A, O, K;) *at one time being brisk, and at another time dull, in respect of traffic*: (A, TA:) or *a market dull in respect of traffic*: or *a market in which one cannot obtain a thing because of its dearness.* (TA.) خَادِعٌ also signifies † *Anything unsaleable, or difficult of sale, and in little demand.* (TA.) And accord. to Fr, the Benoo-Asad use the epithet خَادِعٌ † [perhaps a mistake for خَادِعٌ] in the sense of † *High, or dear, applied to a price.* (TA.) — And خَادِعٌ طَرِيقٌ † *A road that appears at one time and disappears at another*; as also خَدُوْعٌ: (K:) *a road which one does not know*: (TA:) *a road deviating from the right course*; (TA;) as also خَدِيعٌ; (S, K, TA;) *which one does not know.* (S, TA.) And خَادِعٌ مَاءٌ † *A water to which one does not know the way.* (TA.) — [Hence also,] سِنُونُ خَوَادِيعٌ † *Years in which is*

*little good; bad years*: (Sh, TA:) and سِنُونٌ خَدَاعَةٌ † *years in which is little increase*: (S, K, TA:) from خَدَعٌ said of rain, or of spittle; and therefore doubly tropical: (TA:) or, as some say, *years in which is much rain, and in which the produce is little.* (Sgh.) خَادِعٌ also signifies † *Corrupt, or bad*; applied to food and other things. (TA.) And you say, دِينَارٌ خَادِعٌ † *A deficient, or defective, deenār.* (S.) And خَادِعٌ رَجُلٌ † *A man who brings evil upon others.* (TA.)

خَدِيعٌ : see خَادِعٌ, first sentence. [Hence,] † *A wolf that acts deceitfully, or mischievously; or that practises artifice.* (Z, Sgh, K. [In the CK, المَحْتَالُ is erroneously put for المَحْتَالُ.]) — Also *A person in whose love, or affection, no confidence is placed.* (K.) — And hence, (TA,) خَدِيعٌ is also applied to † *The mirage*; (S, K, TA;) accord. to some. (S.) You say, غَرَمَهُمُ الخَدِيعُ † *The mirage deceived them.* (TA.) — [For the same reason,] it is also applied to † *The cat.* (IB.) — And from the former of the last two meanings is derived the phrase (TA) غَوْلٌ خَدِيعٌ (S, K, TA) † *A very deceitful, or guileful, ghool*; (K, TA;) so that it is doubly tropical. (TA.) — خَدِيعٌ طَرِيقٌ : see خَادِعٌ; in the latter part of the paragraph.

خَادِعَةٌ fem. of خَادِعٌ [q. v.]. — Also *A small door in a large door.* (Ibn-'Abbād, K.) — See also مُخَدَعٌ.

أَخْدَعٌ [More, and most, deceitful, deluding, guileful, outwitting, or the like]. [Hence,] أَخْدَعٌ مِنْ صَبِّ [More deceitful, or guileful, than a ḍabb]; a prov.; (S, K;) applied to a person over whom one has not power, by reason of deceit, or guile. (IAṣr.) They said also, إِنَّكَ أَخْدَعٌ مِنْ صَبِّ حَرَشْتَهُ [Verily thou art more deceitful, or guileful, than a ḍabb that I have hunted]. (AZ, AAF, O.) [See خَدَاعٌ.] — الأَخْدَعُ [app. Each of the two branches of the occipital artery which are distributed upon the occiput;] a certain vein, (S, K,) one of a pair of veins, called الأَخْدَعَانِ, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) in the cupping-place (Mgh, Mṣb) of the neck, (Mgh,) or in the place [of the application] of the two cupping-instruments; being a branch from the وريد [or carotid artery]; (S, K;) sometimes the scarification [for cupping] happens to be upon one of them, and the patient consequently is exhausted by loss of blood: (S:) the أَخْدَعَانِ are two concealed veins in the place of the cupping of the neck: Lḥ says, they are two veins in the neck: some say that they are the وِدْجَانِ, q. v.: (TA:) the pl. is أَخْدَعٌ. (K.) — فَلَانٌ شَدِيدٌ الأَخْدَعُ means *Such a one is strong in the place of the axde*. (Aṣ, S, O.) — It also means † [Such a one is] a person who resists; unyielding; uncomplying. (TA.) And لَيْسَ الأَخْدَعُ † *One who does not resist; yielding; complying.* (TA.) — You say also, نَوَى فَلَانٌ أَخْدَعَهُ † *Such a one turned away, or*