

taken with [an affection causing] a frequent going to and from the privy. (S, K.) [And hence,] **خَلْفَةٌ** signifies also, A discharging of the bowels; or a purging and vomiting together; (K;) or a disordered state of the stomach arising from [unwholesome] food; (TA;) a looseness, or diarrhœa. (JK, TA.) — See also **خَلْفٌ**. — Also The bringing of camels to the watering-place in the evening, after the people have gone away. (L, K.) — And A man's watching to see another, **أَنْ يَنْظُرَ** in some copies of the K, and **يَنْصِرُ** in other copies, being put for **يَنْبَصِرُ**, which is the right reading, agreeably with an explanation of **اِخْتَلَفَ** **صَاحِبُهُ**, [for which see 3, near the middle of the paragraph,] TA, and when he is absent from his family, going in to them, (K, TA,) or [rather, when he is absent from his wife, going in to her. (TA, after the explanation of the phrase above mentioned.)] = A thing that is suspended behind the rider; (JK, K;) such as is suspended behind the [kind of vehicle called] **مَحْمَلٌ**. (TA.) — Remains of water in a trough or tank. (TA.) — What remains, of food, between the teeth. (Lh, K.) — A plant, or herbage, that comes forth after another plant, or other herbage, (S, Mṣb, K,) which has become dry, and broken in pieces: (S, TA;) or that comes forth not from rain, but by reason of the cold of the latter part of the night. (Abou-Ziyád El-Kilábee, K. [See also **رَبَلٌ**].) — What the trees disclose in the beginning of the cold, (K, TA,) by reason of the [rain called] **صَفْرِيَّةٌ** [q. v.]: (TA;) or fruit that comes forth after other fruit: (K;) or fruit that comes forth after abundant fruit; (S, Mgh, TA;) this being termed the **خَلْفَةُ** of trees: (S, Mgh;) or a growth of leaves after the falling away of other leaves: (K,* TA: **دُونَ** in the K is a mistake for **بَعْدَ**: TA;) or leaves that come forth after the first leaves, in the [season called] **صَيْفٌ**. (Nh, TA.) — What grows in the **صَيْفٌ** [or summer]; so says A'Obeyd: (S, K;) or, (JK, Mgh, K,) as also **خَلْفٌ**, (K,) the herbage produced by the **صَيْف**, (JK, K,) or in the **صَيْف**, (Mgh,) after the spring-herbage has dried up. (JK, Mgh.) — A produce of grape-vines after the grapes have turned black; the grapes being gathered while it is fresh and green, it then ripens: and so other fruits: or a new produce, by the vine, of fresh sour grapes. (K.) — Grain that is sown (JK,* Mgh, K*) after the former has come to maturity: (Mgh, TA:) because taken as a substitute for wheat and barley: (K:) pl. **خَلْفٌ**. (Mgh.) — A piece with which a garment is patched (K) when it is old and worn out. (TA.) — A time after a time. (IAḡr, K.) = Differing [one from another or others]; as also **خَلْفٌ**: (K:) it is applied in this sense to a people, or company of men: (AZ, S, K:) and to beasts, or horses or the like, as meaning differing (K, TA) in their colours and appearances: (TA:) and **خَلْفَتَانِ** is applied to any two things that are different; (Ks, TA;) as also **خَلْفَانِ**: (Ks, Mṣb, TA:) and **خَلْفَةٌ**, (K,) or **خَلْفَتَانِ**, (Ks, TA,) to any two colours that are combined [because different]. (Ks, K, TA.) AZ cites, as an ex., the saying [of a rájiz],

دَلْوَايَ خَلْفَانِ ۖ وَسَاقِيَاهُمَا *
خلف

[My two buckets are different, and their two suppliers with water]; (S, TA;) meaning that one of them [i. e. of the buckets] is ascending and full, and the other is descending and empty; or that one of them is new, and the other is old and worn out. (TA, in two places.) And one says of two children, or two male slaves; or two female slaves, that they are **خَلْفَتَانِ**, (Ks, K,) and **خَلْفَانِ**, (K,) applying to the male and the female, (TA,) meaning *One tall and the other short: or one white and the other black.* (Ks, K.) One says also, **بَنُو فُلَانٍ خَلْفَةٌ**, meaning *The children of such a one are half males and half females.* (S.) And **نَتَاجُ فُلَانٍ خَلْفَةٌ** *The offspring of the beasts of such a one are one year male and another year female.* (JK, TA.) And **وَلَدَتْ خَلْفَيْنِ**, said of a ewe or goat, (K,) or of a camel, (L,) *She brought forth one year a male and another year a female.* (L, K.) The pl. [of **خَلْفٌ**] (K, TA) in all its senses (TA) is **أَخْلَافٌ** and **خَلْفَةٌ**; (K,* TA;) the latter, [in the CK **خَلْفَةٌ**,] like **قَرْدَةٌ** as pl. of **قَرْدٌ**. (TA.)

خَلْفَةٌ and **خَلْفٌ** and **خَلْفَةٌ** and **خَلْفَةٌ**: see **خَلْفٌ**, in the latter half of the paragraph. — **أَمْرٌ خَلْفٌ** (Sgh, K) and **خَلْفٌ** Calamity, or misfortune: or the greatest calamity or misfortune. (K.)

خَلْفَةٌ and **خَلْفَانَةٌ**: see **خَلْفٌ**: — and see also **خَلْفٌ**, in the middle of the paragraph.

خَلْفٌ an inf. n. of 3 [q. v. passim]. (S, &c.) — Also The contrary, or opposite, of a thing; syn. **ضِدٌّ**. (Mṣb in art. **ضِدٌّ**. [Very often used in this sense.]) You say, **الِاخْتِلَافِ خَلْفٌ الْإِتِّفَاقِ** [i. e. **الِاخْتِلَافِ** is the contrary of **الِإِتِّفَاقِ**]. (TA.) — Also, (S, Mṣb, K,) by the vulgar (O, Mṣb, TA) incorrectly pronounced with teshdeed (O, Mṣb, K, TA) and fet-h [to the **خ**, i. e. **خَلْفٌ**], (TA,) A well-known kind of tree; (S;) the [kind of tree called] **صَفْصَافٌ**: (Mṣb:) or a species of the **صَفْصَافِ**, but not the **صَفْصَافِ** itself: (K:) [the *salix Aegyptia* of Linnæus; called by this name in the present day; and by some, improperly, **بَهَانٌ**, q. v.:] it abounds in the land of the Arabs; and is [also] called **سَوْجَرٌ** [or **سَوْحَرٌ**]; and there are many varieties thereof; all of them soft and weak; (TA;) but it is seldom, or never, found in the desert: (Mṣb:) they assert that it is thus called because the torrent brings it from one locality to another, so that it grows in a place different from that of its origin; (AHn, Mṣb, K,* TA;) but this is not a valid assertion: (TA:) [it is a coll. gen. n.:] n. un. with **ة**. (Mṣb, TA.) **سَوِيْنٌ مِنْ خَلْفِ**, in the saying of the rájiz cited voce **خَلْفٌ**, means *Made of different trees*: it does not mean *of the tree called خَلْفٌ*; because this is seldom, or never, found in the desert. (S, TA.) — Also The sleeve of a shirt. (IAḡr, K.)

خَلْوٌ: see **خَلْفٌ**. — It is also, as stated above, pl. of **خَلْفٌ**: (IB, K, TA:) — and a pl. of **خَلْفٌ**. (TA.)

خَلِيْفٌ: see **خَلِيْفَةٌ**, in three places. — Also One who holds back from the place, or time, of promise: and one who breaks a promise. (TA.) — And A woman that has let down her hair behind her. (JK, O, K.) — And A woman that has attained to the period of one day, or two days, after her having brought forth. (IAḡr.) [Perhaps from the signification next following.] — A she-camel in the second day after her having brought forth: pl. **خُلْفٌ** and **خُلْفٌ**: (K, TA:) these two pls. are mentioned in the K in different places in this art., but both are correct, like **رُسُلٌ** and **رُسُلٌ**. (TA.) Hence, (TA,) one says, **رَكِبَهَا يَوْمَ خَلِيْفِهَا** [He rode her on the second day after she had brought forth]. (K.) — And The milk that is after the biestings: (AA, K:) pl. as above. (K.) One says also, **حَلَبَهَا خَلِيْفًا** *He drew from her the milk that came after the biestings had passed away.* (JK.) And **إِيْتِنَا بِبَلْبِنِ نَاقَتِكَ يَوْمَ خَلِيْفِهَا**, i. e. [Bring thou to us the milk of thy she-camel of the day] after the cessation of her biestings; i. e., of the milking that is after her bringing forth by a day or two days. (AA, TA.) — Applied to a garment, (S, K,) or a shirt, (Mṣb,) *Having the middle, worn-out part taken out, and the [cut] edges then sewed together*: (S, Mṣb, K*) and **مُخْلُوْفٌ** signifies the same; (JK;) or a garment composed of two pieces sewed together: or, as some say, this signifies a garment pledged. (TA.) — Also, accord. to A'Obeyd, The part beneath the armpit: and the **خَلِيْفَانِ** of the camel are like the **إِبْطَانِ** of **خَلِيْفَا النَّاقَةِ** signifies the two armpits of the she-camel (**إِبْطَاهَا**): but the author of the K, following the [first] explanation given by A'Obeyd, says that this is wrong, and that the meaning is the parts beneath the two armpits of the she-camel. (TA.) — And A gap between two mountains, (JK,) or between two mountain-tops, (TA,) of little breadth and length: (JK, TA:) or a road between two mountains: (S, K:) or a valley between two mountains: (K:) or a place where water pours forth (K, TA) between two mountains, or between two valleys, passing thence into a wide tract: (TA:) and any road in a mountain, (Skr, K,) or behind a mountain, or behind a valley: (TA:) or simply a road; as also **مُخْلَفَةٌ**; (JK, K;) this being either in a plain or in a mountain: (TA:) pl. of the former as above. (K.) One says **دِيْحُ الْخَلِيْفِ** i. e. [The hairy male hyena] of the road between two mountains, (S, K,) or of the valley between two mountains; (K;) like as one says **غَضًا**. (S.) — And A sharp arrow: (AHn, K:) or, accord. to Skr, the word in this sense is **خَلِيْفٌ**, with the unpointed **ح**; and this is more probably correct. (TA.)

خَلْفَةٌ: see **خَلْفَةٌ**.
خَلْفَانَةٌ inf. n. of **خَلْفَةٌ** as meaning "he was, or became, his **خَلِيْفَةٌ**" [q. v.]. (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K.) — [And hence, as a simple subst., The office of **خَلِيْفَةٌ**.]
خَلِيْفَةٌ A successor: and a vice-agent, vice-