

دَلْوَايَ خُلْفَانِ ۖ وَسَاقِيَاهُمَا *
 * [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 خُلْفَتَانِ, (Ks, K,) and خُلْفَانِ, (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 خُلْفَةٌ, meaning *The children of such a one are half males and half females.* (S.) And نِتَاجُ فُلَانٍ خُلْفَةٌ *The offspring of the beasts of such a one are one year male and another year female.* (JK, TA.) And وَلَدَتْ خُلْفَيْنِ ۖ, 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 خُلْفٌ] (K, TA) in all its senses (TA) is أَخْلَافٌ and خُلْفَةٌ; (K, *TA;) the latter, [in the CK خُلْفَةٌ,] like قِرْدَةٌ as pl. of قِرْدٌ. (TA.)

taken with [an affection causing] a frequent going to and from the privy. (S, K.) [And hence,] خُلْفَةٌ 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 خُلْفٌ. — 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 ان يَنْصِرَ in other copies, being put for ان يَبْصِرَ, 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] مَحْمِلٌ. (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. (Aboo-Ziyád El-Kilábee, K. [See also رَبْتَلٌ.]) — *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 خُلْفَةُ 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 بَعْدُ: 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 خُلْفٌ, (K,) the herbage produced by the صَيْفٌ, (JK, K,) or in the صَيْفٌ, (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. خُلْفٌ. (Mgh.) — *A piece with which a garment is patched* (K) when it is old and worn out. (TA.) — *A time after a time.* (IAar, K.) — *Differing [one from another or others];* as also خُلْفٌ: (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 خُلْفَتَانِ is applied to any two things that are *differing*; (Ks, TA;) as also خُلْفَانِ: (Ks, Mṣb, TA:) and خُلْفَةٌ, (K,) or خُلْفَتَانِ, (Ks, TA,) to any two colours that are *combined* [because *differing*]. (Ks, K, TA.) AZ cites, as an ex., the saying [of a rájiz],

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

خُلْفَةٌ and خُلْفَةٌ: see خُلْفٌ: — and see also خُلْفٌ, in the middle of the paragraph.

خُلْفٌ an inf. n. of 3 [q. v. passim]. (S, &c.) — Also *The contrary, or opposite, of a thing;* syn. ضِدٌ. * (Mṣb in art. ضِدٌ. [Very often used in this sense.]) You say, اِخْتِلَافٌ خُلْفٌ اِلْتِفَاقٌ [i. e. اِخْتِلَافٌ is the contrary of اِلْتِفَاقٌ]. (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. خُلْفٌ], (TA,) *A well-known kind of tree;* (S;) the [kind of tree called] صَفْصَافٌ: (Mṣb;) or a species of the صَفْصَاف, but not the صَفْصَاف itself: (K:) [the salix Aegyptia of Linnæus; called by this name in the present day; and by some, improperly, بَانٌ, 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.) سَوَيْنٌ مِّنْ خُلَافٍ, in the saying of the rájiz cited voce خُلْفٌ, means *Made of different trees:* it does not mean *of the tree called خُلْفٌ;* because this is seldom, or never, found in the desert. (S, TA.) — Also *The sleeve of a shirt.* (IAar, K.)

خُلُوفٌ: see خُلْفٌ. — It is also, as stated above, pl. of خُلْفٌ: (IB, K, TA:) — and a pl. of خُلْفٌ. (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.* (IAar.) [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 رَسَلٌ and رَسَلٌ. (TA.) Hence, (TA,) one says, رَكَبَهَا 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, خَلِيْفٌ خَلِيْفٌ لَبِيْهَا *He drew from her the milk that came after the biestings had passed away.* (JK.) And اِيْتَنَا اِيْتَنَا 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 مَخْلُوفٌ 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 اِبْطَانِ of man: accord. to the S and the O, خَلِيْفَا السَّاقِ (اِبْطَانَا): signifies *the two armpits of the she-camel* (اِبْطَانَا): 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 مَخْلَفَةٌ; (JK, K;) this being either in a plain or in a mountain: (TA:) pl. of the former as above. (K.) One says ذِيْعُ 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 ذِيْبٌ غَضٌّ. (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.)

خُلَافَةٌ: see خُلْفَةٌ. خُلَافَةٌ inf. n. of خَلَفَهُ 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-*