Webster’s Dictionary defines colloquy as mutual discourse. Readers are encouraged to submit additions, corrections and comments about earlier articles appearing in Word Ways. Comments received up to a month prior to publication of an issue will appear in that issue.

Readers will recall that there were several holes in the list of anagrammatic isomorphs of ten letters presented in the November 1971 Word Ways. By exercising a considerable degree of inventiveness, Dmitri Borgmann has demonstrated that it is possible to fill in all of the missing ten-letter words. His tour de force is summarized:

433 REPEPPERER - one who peppers again, a coined word (note that pepperer is in Webster’s Second Edition)
532 RE-TEETERER - one who teeters again, a coined word
541 RE-REFERRER - one who refers again, a coined word (re-refer and referrer are both in Webster’s Second)
55 PI-PI-PI-PI-PI - a song title included in the Catalog of Music Titles in the U.S. Copyright Office
64 AJAJAJA - the scientific name of the roseate spoonbill, from Funk & Wagnall’s Unabridged Dictionary
7111 BOBBY B. BIBB - a name which might be in a phone book
721 ANN NAN NUNN - a name which might be in a phone book
73 "TUT-TUT!" TUTT - a man bearing the surname Tutt, who has the habit of tut-tutting other people’s opinions
811 AAAAAAAAAHG - an interjection
82 OOROO-OOROO - a word used in a word square on page 6 of the July 1926 issue of The Enigma
91 OOOOOOOOOH - an interjection
(10) O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O - the cry of the Zebra, as given in The Last Journals of David Livingstone (London, 1874)

The November 1968 Word Ways asked readers to contribute to the meager store of words containing doubled X’s: XX-DISEASE, NAXXAR (a Maltese town) and FIXX and FOXX (surnames). A fifth word is waiting in the wings to join this select company; Standard Oil of New Jersey is to be renamed EXXON. Its basic appeal, ex-
Leigh Mercer of London, England wonders whether anyone has ever constructed a sentence in which the letters of each word can be transposed to form another sentence. In the August 1970 Word Ways, Ralph Beaman presented the first half of such a sentence-pair as a puzzle for readers to solve; its sense, unfortunately, left much to be desired. Murray Pearce has come up with a more plausible pair:

Ninety-seven esoteric delights seldom annoyed masculine aides.
Seventy-nine coteries slighted models, anodyne simulation aside.

Darryl Francis discovered one word, VIDOCAQ*, that should be added to his "Beginnings and Endings" article in the November 1971 issue. Several readers were able to improve on the words in his list:

AD adrenocorticosteroid  MS meningoencephalomyelitis
AE anhydrohydroxyprogesterone  MV Markovnikov
AO agglomamento  NA neuroleptanalgesia
BT biospeleologist  NL neuroendocrinological
CC corticoadrenalotropic  NR neurotransmitter
CN cyclohexdhydrogenation  OE octamethylpyrophosphoramide
CR corticopontocerebellar  PC parasymphaticomimetic
DM disestablishmentarianism  FZ pizzazz
DN deindustrialization  QE quinquetubercular
EC ethylenediaminetetraacetic  RL radiopharmaceutical
EE ethylenediaminetetraacetate  RO reconcentrado
EM establishmentarianism  RS reticuloendotheliosis
IC immunoelectrophoretic  SI Scherheltapollzel
IY immunoelectrophoretically  SJ Sobbochaj
LS laryngotracheobronchitis  SY syngenesiotransplantation
ME methylidihydromorphine  VE vincalcueukoblastine

Bill Rawlings of West Vancouver, British Columbia points out that many additional Beginnings and Endings words can be generated if sources such as the Century Dictionary and Supplement are used. For starters, how about RHOMBICOSIDODECAHEDRON?

In "An Adventure Into the Unknown" (November 1970), Dmitri Borgmann presented a collection of transposals of the 50 state names. Since then, Darryl Francis has discovered two improvements: BANKERAS (Nebraska) are stone curlews of Santo Domingo (Web-
ster's Second), and SANSKARA (Arkansas) is a Hindu ceremony that purifies from the taint of sin contracted in the womb (Funk & Wagnall's).

Thank You For The Giant Sea Tortoise (Viking, 1971), edited by Mary Ann Madden, is a collection of results from 32 New York Magazine competitions, and is loaded with parody and paronomasia. Those who like this sort of thing will find it one of the funniest books ever written. Though a number of logological competitions have been set, the only one in this book is on anagrams of notables' names. There are a number of good ones, such as William Randolph Hearst (News Arm Had Hilltop Lair) and Piet Mondrian (I Paint Modern). However, there are a good number of other competitions that are rich in word-play. The flavor of the book is probably best given by examples:

Invented Brand Names: Scionara, Junior Miss (The Pill); B'Nai B'Rith (kosher mouthwash)
One-Letter Misprints: Small Apartment For Runt; What is so rare as a May in June?
Puns on Names: There's a little Iphigenia in Aulis; It Marcus Welby spring; In Hoc Senor Wences
Nonsense Definitions: acerbity (a small knight); antidisestablishmentarian (question put by Hitler to elderly Munich hostess)
Invented Names for Occupations: Anonymous Bosch (Germany's Unknown Soldier); Sonny La Matina (wake-up service)

I have quoted only from the shorter entries; the reality is far funnier, more varied, and 250 pages long. For $6.95, buy. (P.M.Cohen)

Philip Cohen notes several more errors in Webster's Second Edition: (1) polyphloesbean is given the usage label Rant, which is nowhere defined; (2) northern pickerel is listed after North Pacific Drift; (3) page 2036 is headed quasi, not quartz free; (4) tricosyl is capitalized. Two rather melodious words are rumramruf and powder pimperlimplimp.

In the August 1969 Kickshaws, Dave Silverman posed the question "If 12, 23, 34 and 45 are all common words, what is a 43125?" The answer he sought was HOUSE, composed of the words US, SO, OH and HE. There wasn't much comment from Word Ways readers, but when the problem was mentioned in Martin Gardner's Mathematical Games column in the July 1971 Scientific American, one reader sent in a computer printout of 269 alphabeticized answers; all of his words (from ABHOR to WAVEY) can be found in standard dictionaries.

In the November meeting, a sentence was posed on where our comments on the evolution of language.

The joke was:

I didn't eat the country.

The first six syllables are nonsense; the rest are well known. In the second half of the sentence, the first two letters in each word are replaced by the letters in the word it refers to. For example, in "with these wishes," the first two letters in "wishes" become "with," the first two letters in "these" become "the," and so on.
In the November 1971 Word Ways, Dave Silverman’s example of a sentence that may have its meaning altered in ten ways depending on where one inserts the word only, and M.H. Greenblatt’s comments on the difficulties a computer might have in translations suggest many further examples. Two of Pamela H. Brang’s favorites:

The jockey with the lead does not have the lead.
I didn’t say you regularly stole money.

The first sentence clearly has four different possibilities. Two are nonsense; two are different, but (for a two-horse race) equivalent. In the second sentence, the meaning and implications change as one changes the emphasis from one word to the next.

Andrew Griscom of Menlo Park, California is still looking for double-AEIOU words (see February 1970 Colloquy). As a geophysicist and dedicated student of words, he was delighted recently to read of a new geophysical surveying technique called AMT. This acronym stands for AUDIO-MAGNETOTELLURIC. Although this word is hyphenated at present, with luck it may drop the hyphen and join the select roster of words containing two of each vowel. He wonders whether it would be considered sporting for him to push this evolutionary process along in one of his professional papers.