Ralph Beaman adds the following errors from Webster's Third to the ones reported by Darryl Francis in "Still More Websterian Errors" in the May issue: (1) the entry EYECUP describes and defines a single compact word, yet the illustration uses the two words EYE CUP; (2) GEODUCK lists the alternate GOOEYDUCK, yet a cross-reference entry lists GOOEY DUCK as an alternate of GEODUCK; (3) the entry HEDER lists plurals CHADARIM and CHEDERS, yet the cross-reference entry CHEDER lists plurals CHADARIM, CHEDERS and CHEDARS; (4) of the eight multi-word entries beginning with FLUTE that are clearly French borrowings, six correctly place a circumflex over the U, but two -- FLUTE CONIQUE and FLUTE-DOUCE -- do not.

Darryl Francis reports that Ron Jerome and Peter Mabey have answered his May 1974 query in Colloquy concerning the existence of five five-letter words using 25 different letters of the alphabet which all are found in Webster's Third Edition. In fact, they provided three different solutions: DWARF VIBEX JOCKS MUNTZ GLYPH, FJORD GLYPH MUNTZ SWACK VIBEX, and FJORD GUCKS NYMPH VIBEX WALTZ. Purists will object to words in all three lists: MUNTZ occurs only as part of the two-word phrase Muntz metal, and GUCK is not ordinarily pluralized. Both words can be avoided in the list CHUNK FJORD GYMPH VIBEX WALTZ, but this uses the non-Websterian word GYMPH.

Maxey Brooke of Sweeny, Texas has succeeded in filling in the hole in the mythical creatures list in Ramona Quincunx's "Language Levels: Another Look". He points out that Aztec mythology populated the earth with a race of giants called QUINAMETZIN during the second era after creation; these were subsequently (in the third era) exterminated by the XICALANCAS, a race of human-like creatures who were later turned into monkeys by Quetzalcoatl. R. Robinson Rowe of Sacramento, California chides Ramona for her statement that she has compiled a list of insects, excluding other groups such as arthropods; he notes that the phylum Arthropoda includes insects, and that it would be more accurate to say that other arthropods (such as crustaceans, arachnids,
etc.) have been excluded. He prefers COCKATRICE to CHANGE-LING, BASILISK to BROWNIE, NAID to NIXIE and ZEITGEIST to ZOMBI, even though these may require a downgrading of reference sources. He regrets that Ramona’s requirement that the word be spelled solidly prevented her from using such common insect terms as JUNE-BUG and NO-SEE-UM.

Willard Espy writes that the quatrains “Two staffs make staves . . . ” in his article “A Plurality of Singular Verse” should have been attributed to David McCord, not to him.

Philip Cohen adds a Mexican village named XaaXkax (from the U.S. Board of Geographical Names gazetteer of official standard names for Mexico), the Indian baptismal names Xalahunx and Xoxtepox (from Studies of California Indians by C. Hart Merriam), and a creeper eaten by the Mataco Indians called xwiyelax (from Volume 1 of the Handbook of South American Indians by Julian H. Stewart) to Darryl Francis’s list of X-terminated words in the May 1974 Word Ways. The editor’s father discovered Xexex Industries of Norwalk, Connecticut in Barron’s. Dmitri Borgmann weighed in with a lengthy list of X-terminated names from the 1971 Trademark Register of the United States: Xactex, Xanthinux, Xbx, Xelox, X-Flex, X-Marx, Xrx, Xtendx, X-Tex, Xtrachex, Xtra-Flex, Xtraflex, Xxx and XXXX. He also observed that the Maltese language is rich in such words: xahx (soft stone chippings), xemmex (to dry in the sun), xemx (the sun), xewwex (to take off one’s hat), xewwiex (a provoker or insurgent), xmuex (suns), and xorrox (buttermilk, serum).

Responding to Dmitri Borgmann’s article in the February 1974 issue, Maxey Brooke of Sweeny, Texas has coined two trio isograms and an eight-letter palindromic pair isogram. RAPPAREERAPE is an act of ravishment by an Irish freebooter, the insect most nearly resembling a tsetse fly is the TSETSEEST, and a piece of property is DEDEEDED if its deed has been rescinded. Darryl Francis discovered in Dorland’s Illustrated Medical Dictionary (24th edition, 1965) a 23-letter term that would be a pair isogram if one of the three Y’s were absent: MYELOPATHIC POLYCYTHEMIA, also known by the less interesting synonyms erythremia, erythrocythemia, polycythemia rubra, polycythemia vera, splenomegallic polycythemia, erythrocytosis megalosplenica, Osler’s disease, Vaquez’s disease, and Vaquez-Osler disease.

Philip Cohen footnotes the February 1974 article on internal palindromic sequences in words with a remarkable one from A Gazetteer of Welsh Place Names by Elwyn Davies: Cilgwrrwrwg.