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.

D. C. Laycock of the Department of Linguistics in the Australian National University points out that carney talk, described by Maxey Brooke in "Secret Language" in the November 1974 issue, is discussed in Wentworth and Flexner's 1960 book, Dictionary of American Slang, under the heading "Carnese, Goon Language, Goon Talk". Laycock describes carney talk as a "lunging" (a portmanteau of the Latin words ludus and lingua -- game-language), a term he coined in 1965 to describe play-languages such as Pig-Latin which alter or transform messages by fixed rules on a word-by-word basis.

In the May 1974 Word Ways, Jezebel Q. Xixx produced a four-letter Webster Pocket Dictionary list of 398 words that can be read off in order from the alphabetic sequence BSFPWCHQMOAVUIRNGLKT DZEXY. David Robinson of Los Angeles points out that this list was compiled by Ruth L. Meyer of St. Louis, the winner in a "Search for Gold" contest he sponsored.

Responding to Dmitri Borgmann's "The Demon Championshipl" in the November 1974 issue, R. M. Ely of Chicago calls the attention of readers to a list of spelling demons devised by Dr. William Kottmeyer appearing in the August 4, 1973 New York Times and later in the Reader's Digest. If one insists that all spelling demons be relatively common words whose meanings are evident to a typical literate adult, it is hard to fault this list of 50 words -- all appear in Webster's Pocket Dictionary, and all but nine (the starred words) appear in exact or closely analogous form in the Kucera and Francis sample of a million words from 1961 American English:

| embarrass | shriek* |
| liquefy* | acresece |
| coliseum | supersede |
| siege | weird |
| battalion | wield |
| rarely* | kimonono |
| seize | ukulele* |
| gauge | hypocrisy |
| controversy | broccoli |
| mischievous | accidentally |
| accommodate | innovate |
| paraffin* | ecstasy |
| sacrilegious | dittos* |
| ditying | cemetery |
| Sylvia* | accountable |
| assassins | calendar |
| boundary | frolicking |
| vermilion | parallel |

Maxey Brooke, reminiscent of Philip Cohen, Mary Ware et al., a tongue-in-cheek different barb, overreaction.

David Robinson of Los Angeles, "Torture" in the ned or curtailed, He suggests with the excep ETAMI and TOL, with MORALJ, (Murray Pear sary, a turn-o- should exist, suggests sea alternate beh seven-letter

The Scrabble ship in Scrab York, N., yer, membership subscription and the like.

Back in the Ash ty, village, one of the 50 find was an 1 Oklahoma Cow dates this with Oklahom (2) a 1912 at Angeles, (3) through 1927-

Ralph Beaman, try, to Dmitr
Maxey Brooke's "Hark the Bark" in the February 1975 Word Ways is reminiscent of a recent article in The Journal of Irreproducible Results, Philip Cohen points out. The July 1974 issue contains an article by Mary Ware entitled "A Guide to Correct Barking Abroad: A Review" -- a tongue-in-cheek interpretation of the underlying meanings behind the different barks of foreign dogs (/Peru /wow-wow-wow/ - known for their overreaction to even the simplest situations).

David Robinson of Los Angeles follows up on Ralph Beaman's "Word Torture" in the August 1974 issue, seeking words which can be beheaded or curtailed successively in any order to produce Websterian words. He suggests GUNITES, which produces words in Webster's Second with the exception of GU and GUNIT, and ETAMINE, which lacks only ETAMI and TAMU in the same source. However, Ralph has come up with MORALES which lacks only one word in Webster's Second: RAL. (Murray Pearce notes that this can be found in Wright's Dialect Dictionary, a turn-of-the-century work.) An all-Webster word of seven letters should exist, say Murray and Ralph; who can find it? Maxey Brooke suggests searching for Altered Words, ones which remain words after alternate beheadings and curtailments. As an example, he gives the seven-letter ASHAMED: SHAMED, SHAME, HAME, HAM, AM, A.

The Scrabble Players Handbook mentioned in the February Word Ways is apparently available only as one of the benefits of a year's membership in Scrabble Crossword Game Players, Inc. (200 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010), apparently sponsored by Selchow & Righter. The membership fee of $7.50 to this national organization also includes a subscription to a quarterly newsletter telling of Scrabble tournaments and the like.

Back in the August 1971 Word Ways, Darryl Francis asked for a locality, village, or town or city in a county or parish of the same name in one of the 50 states of the same name. The only example he was able to find was an 1897 map designating Oklahoma City simply as Oklahoma, in Oklahoma County, in Oklahoma. Tom Pulliam, Somerset, N.J., updates this with several more recent references which show the city as Oklahoma: (1) the 1903 (9th) edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, (2) a 1912 atlas distributed by the Security Bank & Savings Bank of Los Angeles, (3) the 1913 edition of Nelson's Encyclopedia, (4) the 1923 through 1927 editions of the Literary Digest Atlas of the World.

Ralph Beaman adds SLAKE KALES, the plural of a Webster's boldface entry, to Dmitri Borgmann's isogram overview in the February 1974 issue.
In the November 1969 Word Ways, Ed Gilbert presented examples for 614 of the 676 possible digrams, using only uncapitalized, unhyphenated and non-foreign words from Webster's Second Edition. The 614 tallied exactly with the number of different bigrams found in a computer tape of Websterian words. Unfortunately, this tape did not include all Websterian words acceptable by these rules; two -- waQF and heaVD -- were noted in a subsequent Colloquy. Recently, Robert Gilmer of Tallahassee, Florida, pointed out several more: taluQDar, muZJik, meZQuit, hoWVe, biJWoner, and acQWyte, all found below the line. If the same rules are extended to Webster's Third, a handful of additional words appear: soVPrene, fiGH, tradeVMan, subBXerophilous, aVGas, raPRamukh. To these can be added the possibly-doubtful plurals JS· and zindiOS. He notes also that Gilbert mistakenly listed hafnium as a realization of FM -- feoffment or wharfmaster are better.

Murray Pearce sends yet a few more all-vowel tetragram additions to Darryl's August 1974 vowel tetragrams: ZOOEA, HALIAEETUS and PSEUDOZOAEEA, all in Webster's Second.

Darryl Francis adds to Dmitri Borgmann's etymology of NITE in the February 1975 issue the following: (1) a rare obsolete noun in the OED meaning "a denial", (2) a verb in the English Dialect Dictionary and Chambers's Scots Dictionary meaning "to rap", (3) a noun in the English Dialect Dictionary meaning "a louse or louse's egg" (a variant spelling of nit).

Zachary Zzzzra continues to hold the title of Terminal Man in United States telephone directories, appearing in the 1974 San Francisco one. His 3-Z brethren Archimedes Zzyzandottie, Z. Z. Zzzih and Robert Zzyzypt have vanished, along with a number of 2-Z people, but new champions have entered the lists:

- Zebra Zulu Zzyzyzy
- Zeke Zzyxpt
- Zoe Zzyzyzy
- John Zzyzku
- Zachary Zzyuze
- M. Zzywko
- A. J. Zzyrno
- E. Zzyyn
- Herman Zzorro
- Myrna Zzywosky
- M. J. Zrzeke
- Han Zzoe
- Anthony Zzaranckl
- Robert Zsap
- Zickey Zzack
- Jacksonvile 1974
- Atlanta 1974
- Boston 1975
- Boston 1975
- Los Angeles West 1974
- Suffolk County (N. Y.) 1974
- St. Louis 1974
- Suffolk County (N. Y.) 1974
- Toronto 1974
- Toledo 1975
- Buffalo 1974
- Manhatten 1974
- Norfolk 1974
- Dallas 1974
- San Francisco 1974

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