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.

Several readers -- Dmitri Borgmann, R. Merrill Ely, Ernst Theimer and J. E. Cutting -- pointed out that Darryl Francis had overlooked an obvious modern-day A-E-I-O-U-Y word set: DANE-DENE-DINE-DONE-DUNE-DYNE. All of these words appear in the Penguin Dictionary of English (Baltimore, Penguin Books, 1965), a paperback that includes only 45,000 entries, a smaller number than in most pocket dictionaries. PALE-PELE-PILE-POLE-PULE-PYLE is nearly as good: all words are found in the Funk & Wagnalls Standard College Dictionary (New York, 1973). Theimer suggested MANA-MANE-MANI-MANO-MANU-MANY, all in Webster's Third. He also sent in two three-letter solutions: HAP-HEP-HIP-HOP-HUP-HYP and TAE-TEE-TIE-TOE-TUE (iron)-TYE. Ely came up with a two-letter solution: MA-ME-MI-MO-MU-MY, again found in Webster's Third. Theimer commented that five-letter or longer solutions are possible only if obsolete words are allowed; the OED is a rich source of possibilities.

After presenting the four-stage difference word path LOFTY-CINFEI-A in the August 1975 Word Ways, Tom Pulliam asked if anyone cared to extend the path from a five-letter word through all steps down to one letter. That's easy, replied Philip Cohen and Ralph Beaman -- since the letter C is a word, add it to the sequence above. Philip Cohen wonders whether the \( A = 1, B = 2, \ldots \) coding is the best to use -- Z never appears in a difference word, and a word with doubled letters has no difference word. \( A = 0, B = 1, \ldots \) removes both objections; the numbers now measure the distance from the start of the alphabet.

Paul Remley scanned the University of Michigan library card file and found authors satisfying two of Philip Cohen's missing initial bigrams: Toivo Emil Uotila (1897 - ) and José Yxart y Moragas (1853 - 1895).

In "Base Foreign Words" in the August issue, David Kahn asked readers to find groups of Roman letters that represent words (with different meanings, to avoid direct borrowings) in three or more languages. Dr. Doris Parkinson of San Jose, California came up with one such example -- SALE: market (Eng.), dirty (Fr.), salt (Ital.). She then
turned the challenge around to search for English-appearing words that differ from one language to another but all have the same meaning:

cheek (Eng.) = lice (Czech) = kind (Danish) = arc (Hungarian),
red (Eng.) = rot (Ger.) = rood (Dutch) = rouge (Fr.) = rød (Danish),
dog (Eng.) = cane (Ital.) = pies (Polish), bridge (Eng.) = most (Czech) = hid (Hungarian).

In Maxey Brooke's "A Classification of Words" Dmitri Borgmann notes that the word isonym, defined as "paronym" by Webster's Second and Funk & Wagnalls, should be added to the list of terms there.

Dmitri Borgmann and Darryl Francis have come through with words for nearly all of the internal letter-sequences presented in Philip Cohen's August 1975 Query. Eight words can be found in one or more printings of Webster's Second: giANTKInd, skIRLCOck, tREFGOrdd, pIRSSOnite, throuGHHInow, subNUVOLar, anthRADIQuinone, and shiELDDRaKe. One word, hEXOKInase, does not appear in Webster's Second, but can be found in Webster's Third and Dorland's Medical Dictionary. Eight words are erroneous spellings (probably key-punch errors) in the computer tape that produced the legal tetragram list: mATTBoard for matboard, quASIJudicial for quasi-judicial, preconfinEMNT for preconfinement, shIVZoki for shizoku, OXPHOny for oxyphony, receivABLNe for receivableness, tETRSYllabical for tetrasyllabical, and heMIHDrY for hemihydr. This leaves only YCTTA and OGYCO to be located (the four hexagrams were inserted by error and should be ignored).

Corrections: In "Extending the Number Names" the logarithm 1.4142 should be 1.303. In "Hard-to-Find Words in Web 3" the first MULLER, on p. 132 should read MÜLLER, and the second MASSE should read MASSE. In the word list, the entry a should read å, b'ay should read b'øv, the cypress reference should read cyp, the d'amour reference should read oboe d'amore, the d'Ananas reference should read crème-, and three entries should be inserted:

ame am haarez acnae acne rosacea chilies chili

In "Final Bigrams" the transliterations under BG, DP, MW, QD and TP should have been underlined to indicate their italicization in the original reference. Three words -- Kløa'pQ on the first page, Kwahadk' on the first page, and Kungsgård under CM, were spelled incorrectly. Finally, Philip desires that Mw and Xz should also appear in his want-list.

After reading Ralph Beaman's "Refractory Rhymes" in the February issue of Word Ways, James Roberts of Hanahan, South Carolina wonders whether he can find a word or words to rhyme with OBLIGE.