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.

Philip Cohen and R. Robinson Rowe point out that Dmitri Borgmann's Mexican example in "The Esthetics of Synonymy" in the last issue does not meet the high standards which he set earlier in the article -- in particular, each synonym must be "neither more general nor more specific in meaning" than the others. GREASER (a pejorative term for a Latin American, esp. Mexican) includes MEXICAN, which in turn includes CHICANO (an American of Mexican descent), and this includes PACHUCO (a young Mexican-American gang member in the Los Angeles area). Similarly, WETBACK (a Mexican who illegally enters the U.S.) and BRACERO (a Mexican admitted to the U.S. for seasonal agricultural work) are special cases of the term MEXICAN, referring to separate groups of people (although it is true that a Mexican may at one time be a member of one group, and at a later time a member of the other).

Sir Jeremy Morse of London, England has called ABHORS the editor's attention to the excellent six-by-six double word square at the right, with eleven of CARPER its twelve words in the Pocket Webster Dictionary (all but ORPINE) and in the Concise Oxford Dictionary (all but CARPER). The article in the May Word Ways failed to include this square because four of the words (HARDER, ABHORS, SCENES, SHREDS) are not specifically listed as boldface entries, showing the desirability of allowing for inferred forms in a computer search.

Harry Mathews notes two corrections and additions to "OuLiPo" in the May issue: semi-definitional should have been semi-definitiona1; Stanley Chapman (England), Ross Chambers (Australia) and the late Marcel Duchamp (USA) have also contributed to OuLiPo.
Philip Cohen notes that the suber list in his article "The One-Letter Rebus" can be completed with the following two W-subers by Night-owl: web ("be W") and wates ("set a W").

Carl Rodgers of San Diego, California sent in several more well-endowed chairs for the amusement of Word Ways readers:

- The Fowler Faire Chair of Meteorology
- The Imogene Crosser Chair of Cloning Studies
- The Aimee De Gunn Chair of Marksmanship
- The Walter Wall Chair of Carpet Laying
- The Welland Dow Chair of Sweater Knitting
- The Marcus Twopid Chair of Remedial Reading
- The Oscar A. Warding Chair of Motion Picture Sciences
- The Arthur Saul Looshuns Chair of Eternal Questions
- The Carter Horse Chair of First Causes

He comments that the article "has captivated everyone I have shown it to and it is a game at which all can play, professional linguistics prof or layman".

David Shulman expands the February Kickshaws discussion of adjectival words ending with -GRY by pointing out the existence of the noun PUGRY, a variant spelling of an Indian turban in the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Intercollegiate Dictionary (1973). Curiously, the word is spelled PUGGRY in the Funk & Wagnalls Unabridged; however, both versions are cited in the OED. Shulman notes also that the word GRY in Webster's Second should not be allowed, since it is not part of a word ending in -GRY.

Rudolf Ondrejka of Linwood, New Jersey wonders if there are any other long words besides SWASTIKA-SVASTIKA-SUASTIKA (cited in Borgmann's Beyond Language) in which three consecutive letters of the alphabet can be used in the same position to create words with unchanged meaning.

Philip Cohen adds two missing states to Darrell Francis' "Stately Words": himn and misdid. R. Robinson Rowe adds a third: scotal. All can be found in Webster's Second.

The Word Buff believes that Maxey Brooke's representative list of consonant tetragrams can be considerably expanded, even with the restrictive conditions he has imposed. For example, how about BORSCH and its many variants? ESCHSCHOLTZIA and LACHSSCHINKEN are a pair of consonant hexagrams in Webster's Third. George Grieshaber notes that the surname EHRNSCHWENDER contains a consonant heptagram.