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 notes that Maxey Brooke should have added the Charlinkade to his examples in "Words Within Words" -- as the name implies, it is a word that can be broken up both as a Charade and a Linkade, as FORESTALL = FOREST + ALL and FOR + REST + TALL. He also calls Word Ways readers' attention to a Mynorca contest in the British magazine Games & Puzzles (September 1977, March 1978) which generated items like Ground Area Raising Dandelions Everywhere Nonstop, Sinuous Tubing Entering Two Hearing Orifices Supplying Clues Of Pulmonary Efficiency, and Commodity Unusually Suited To A Rhubarb Dinner. Will Shortz believes that Kangaroo Words were invented by Ben O'Dell and first appeared in the old American magazine, which ran puzzles almost every issue. He has notes on some from the February 1956 issue, which included NoURiShED, insTrUCTOR and ExHiLAraTI-ON. Reader's Digest reprinted several sets of O'Dell's Kangaroo Words, which brought the idea to a wider audience.

Adding to Joan Jurow's consecutive letter-strings in the February Kickshaws, R. Merrill Ely of Chicago suggests "When his mind is occupied, Bill'll, llama-like, stand staring into the distance". Maxey Brooke put a similar thought into verse:

A sweet young thing named Bessie B.
Collects letters 'twixt R and T.
Perhaps the very lack of range
Make Bess's S's seem so strange.

Ralph Beaman had planned to comment on the esoteric nature of Dmitri Borgmann's coined words in "The Paratransposition" (what was the last time you had a need for the word WORM-TORN?) until he saw the phrase "articles of interest to polymernauts" in J. Polv. Scie., Polymer Letters 16, No. 5 (1978). Polymernauts? Mary Hazard and Philip Cohen comment acidly on Dmitri's implication that the paratransposition is a logological landmark comparable to Einstein's theory of relativity ("...the modesty and restraint of a ... Mad Ave. exec"). He further notes that the universality of the paratransposition makes it less interesting than it would otherwise be; to quote Gil-
Jay Ames provides a couple more examples of the "Elementary, my dear Watson" game:

Ulla, mantilla, my dear Watson (don't forget your cloak, Ulla)
Olla', montere, my dear Watson (climb right up, Olla)

Ulla and Olla are pet-names for Ursula and Olaf. Philip Cohen reports that the phrase has appeared as a file in a computer program: LMN3, MDW.

Jeremy Morse questions Richard Lederer's inclusion of OP and MOR-TAL in his "Curious Contronyms" list in February -- there must be numerous adjectives which have both a subjective and an objective use, just as there are many verbs which have both an active and a passive voice. Two of his favorite contronyms are SCREEN (to shelter or conceal; to project or exhibit) and DOWN (an upland; a low place) as defined in Chambers. Leroy F. Meyers comments that "Who's left?!" is ambiguous not because of the word LEFT, but because "who's" can be either "who has" or "who is". He adds that OVERSIGHT may mean either overlooking (ignoring) or looking over (inspecting).

Although it is true that each of the 16 words in Darryl Francis's "Sixteen Dictionaries" can only be found in boldface in the dictionary indicated, Dmitri Borgmann spotted a near-miss: RTA, in addition to being in Webster's Third, is in lightface type within the etymology of RITA in Webster's Second. If one expands the set of dictionaries, two more words become non-unique: BUQSHA is also in the Merriam-Webster Pocket Dictionary (1974), and ZLJ is in A Standard Dictionary of the English Language (1898), a Funk & Wagnalls predecessor. Four words, though explicitly appearing only in the indicated dictionary, are in earlier dictionaries in latent (implied) form: STEEPLET, WITCHOLOGIST, DEPROLETARIANIZABLE and JAZZOPHILE. (For example, STEEPLE and -LET, modeled upon CABLET, are both in Webster's Second.) All that the other dictionaries have done, claims Dmitri, is to actualize some of the potential residing in Webster's Second. When individuals actualize potential in this fashion, they are excoriated for making words up; when dictionaries do it, they are hailed for practicing lexicography of the finest sort.

Philip Cohen questions the inflected form BEWARETH in Jeff Grant's "Palindromic Pangrams" -- the OED gives relatively few inflected citations, all restricted to -ING and -ED. He suggests a new 53-letter palindromic pangram: Dr. Agnus McCullum is challenged to recite the alphabet forward and backward within ten seconds.
Errata: Dave Silverman died on February 18, not in March as was reported in the May Word Ways. Rudolf Ondrejka notes that BATRACHOPHOBIA (in the May 1978 Colloquy) is the fear of batrachians (frogs, toads, etc.), not reptiles in general. In "Letter Changes" in Kickshaws, Dave Silverman’s example of a seven-letter word which can be changed to other words by letter-substitution in any position should have cited CLINKED, not CHINKED. In "Bokanmalan", forekonst should have been forekomst, and Saulerffuji, Saulerffulfj.

Ed Wolpow adds to Daryl Francis’s translilingual transposals in the February Kickshaws with

18 aderton (Swedish) / norated 50 femtio (Swedish) / of time
30 tredive (Danish) / riveted 60 sextiu (Icelandic) / exitus
40 fyrrre (Danish) / ferry

In the February 1976 Word Ways, Ralph Beaman showed that ANGELICALS and ALBERTINES can be successively curtailed down to a single letter; in February 1977 Palmer Peterson showed that BUTTERINESS has the same property. Jeff Grant has found a twelve-letter word, BITTERNESSES, with all curtallled words in the OED (bitte, bitterne and bitternes are early spellings of bit, bittern, bitterness).

More "Strange Paradoxes": Maxey Brooke says "To stay within a budget, you have to go without!", and Dmitri Borgmann notes that the Hawaiian word NO means "yes" (i.e. "truly indeed, even so").

In the February 1978 Colloquy, Richard Lederer defined CHARACTONYM as a name given to a literary character that indicates a quality of the character or the situation he is in, but could cite no reference. He has since discovered that the word was apparently coined by Thomas Elliot Berry, who used it in an article in Word Study in December, 1949. The May 1951 issue of Word Study contains the word ANATOMONYM, a word coined by Isabel Dean Kadison to denote a noun describing a part or constituent of the body that can also be used as a verb.