I see considerable improvement in the manuscript. The main advantages in the current version of the Logbox method are in my opinion:

1. The relationship between the choice of $\alpha(n)$ and the expected number of erroneously flagged outliers is now made obvious with the introduction of the function f(n).
2. The procedure is now adaptive to the type of underlying distribution by introducing the functions g_A and g_B, depending on a sample estimate of m_*.

The inclusion of heavy-tailed extreme value distributions is reasonable to extend the range of applicability of the Logbox method, although in the case of very heavy-tailed distributions probably transformations would be applied prior to outlier detection.

Due to the introduction of the two pragmatically chosen and fitted nonlinear functions g_A and g_B the resulting procedure is not very elegant but I accept the authors argument that the established relationship with the well-known boxplot procedure probably contributes to the acceptance of the method.

I strongly suggest that the newly introduced part concerning outlier detection for very small samples ($n < 9$) will be removed from the paper for at least two reasons:

1. In the envisaged application of the outlier detection method as a preprocessing tool in time series analysis such small sample sizes are irrelevant.
2. As I stressed already in my first review, outlier detection is even more critical with small sample sizes – and I am deeply convinced that in samples as small as $n = 8$ one should never use statistical arguments to declare single observations as outliers.