Finitely supported mathematics (FSM) is related to permutation models of set theory and comprises the study of structures defined using an infinite set A of urelements ("atoms"). As a rough approximation, the core idea is that one has access to finite information about A, and FSM hence studies what can be said of mathematical structures defined using atoms. Specifically, each structure is endowed with a natural action of the group of finite permutations of A, and FSM studies such structures in which elements are determined by a finite *support* $S \subset A$ (that is, structures being invariant by all permutations that fix S).

In the present paper, the authors collect several results on FSM, continuing their work in their previous monograph [MR3497557]. Most of these results go in the direction of showing that A behaves like an amorphous set, and some choice-like principles are shown to fail for other constructs based on A: the set of finite subsets of A, the "FSM powerset" of A, etcetera; but notably, the Pigeonhole Principle and Ramsey's Theorem hold for them. The cardinality properties of these constructs is also studied; although it should be noted that the authors use a Fregean concept of cardinality— this reviewer isn't sure of how concepts of FSM are applied to class-sized objects, and how cardinal arithmetic is defined in this setting.