in $\mathbb{C}^2$, for $g(x)$ a polynomial of degree 6.

$$y^2 = \prod_{i=0}^{5} (x - \lambda_i) \cdots \circledast$$

$\Rightarrow$ The smooth completion of $\circledast$ is isomorphic to B, and $\exists$ a 2-fold map $\pi : B \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with branch locus $\{\lambda_i\}_{i=0}^{5}$. $\Rightarrow$ By changing coordinates of $\mathbb{P}^1$, we have a meromorphic function $f_i : B \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with a pole at λ_i of order $2 (= g)$, since π is 2-1 map. $\Rightarrow$ Each λ_i is a Weierstrass point. (Here, by changing coordinates of $\mathbb{P}^1$, we may assume $\pi(\lambda_i) = \infty = [0, 1] \in \mathbb{P}^1$. See P254 ~ P255.)

Then, since the hyperelliptic series on B contains the divisors $2p_i$, the points

$$\mu_i = (p_i - p_0) \in Pic^0(B) = A, \quad i = 0, \cdots 5,$$

are points of order 2 on A, as are the points

$$\mu_{ij} = (p_i + p_j - 2p_0) \in A, \quad 1 \leq i < j < 5.$$

「 What is the definition of hyperelliptic series and an order of points ? I can not find them anywhere. See P 962 back page for the order of points.

Inasmuch as the hyperelliptic series on B is unique, no pair $p_i + p_j$ is linearly equivalent to