~~Thus~~

$Ⓗ_L = Ⓗ$ for all L $\Rightarrow$ $\mu(B_L) = Ⓗ + k_L$

$\Rightarrow$ All curves B_L are translates of one another.

This is not hard: since $\kappa(0) = 0$, by the result of Section 6 of Chapter 2, κ is a group homomorphism.

We may assume $L_0 = 0$ by translation.
$\kappa : A \longrightarrow A$ is holomorphic $\Rightarrow$ By the proposition on P326, κ is $t \circ g$, where t is a translation and g is a group homomorphism. $\Rightarrow$ Since $\kappa(0)=0$, t is the identity. $\Rightarrow$ $\kappa = g$ is a group homomorphism.

We have

$$\iota'(L) \in B_L = B_{L_0} + \kappa(L)$$

for each L, and hence

$$\kappa(L) + L \in -B_{L_0} = B_{L_0}$$

for each L.

$\iota' : A \longrightarrow A$ corresponds to the involution $z \longmapsto -z$ on $\mathbb{C}^2/\Lambda$. (See P180).
Since B_{L_0} is a theta divisor and $B_{L_0} \ni 0$, if $z \in B_{L_0}$, then $-z \in B_{L_0}$ by P320.
$\Rightarrow$ $B_{L_0} = -B_{L_0}$ and $\kappa(L) - \iota'(L) = \kappa(L) + L \in -B_{L_0}$