$\Rightarrow D_V \sim D_{V'} \Rightarrow B_{L_0} - (L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4) \sim B_{L_0} - (L_1' + L_2' + L_3' + L_4') \Rightarrow$ The two are theta divisors. $\Rightarrow$ $L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4 = L_1' + L_2' + L_3' + L_4'$, since $H^0(A, \mathcal{O}(B_{L_0} - (L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4)) = 1$.

Choose as the origin in A a line L_0 with $4B_{L_0} \sim D_V$, so that the sum of any four lines on S lying in a 3-plane is zero on A.

Choose $L_0 = \dfrac{\sum L_i}{4}$. $\Rightarrow 4B_{L_0} \sim D_V$.

The second point is to identify the isomorphism

$$t_{L_0 - L} : B_{L_0} \longrightarrow B_L$$

of B_{L_0} and B_L given by translation on A. To do this, consider the set of all isomorphisms

$$\varphi_L : B_{L_0} \longrightarrow B_L;$$

since B_L can have only finitely many automorphisms, the set $\{\varphi_L\}_L$ forms an unbranched covering of A, of which the isomorphisms $\{t_{L_0 - L}\}$ form one sheet.

genus of $B_L = 2$ $\Rightarrow$ By Theorem on P275, $\# \mathrm{Aut}(B_L) < \infty$.

$$B_L \xleftarrow{\varphi_L'} B_{L_0} \xrightarrow{\varphi_L} B_L$$

$\Rightarrow \varphi_L' \circ \varphi_L^{-1} : B_L \longrightarrow B_L$ is an isomorphism $\Rightarrow \varphi_L' = \phi \circ \varphi_L$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \{\varphi_L\}_{L \in A} & \xrightarrow{\pi} & A \\ \rotatebox{90}{$\in$}\ \varphi_L & \longmapsto & \rotatebox{90}{$\in$}\ L. \end{array}$$

and for each $L \in A$, $\pi^{-1}(L) = \# \mathrm{Aut}(B_L)$.