~~Either~~

$\Rightarrow$ ~~Either~~ $\sigma(p) \supset \sigma(q, h)$ or $h \cap h_1 = h \cap h_2$ must be true.
$\Rightarrow$ $\sigma(h)$ must pass through x. $\Rightarrow$ $h_1 \cap h_2 \in \sigma(h)$
$\Rightarrow$ $h_1 \cap h_2 \in \sigma(q, h)$ $\Rightarrow$ $q \in h_1 \cap h_2 = x \in \sigma(h) \cap X$
$\Rightarrow$ $x \in X_h$. $\Rightarrow$ $\pi^{-1}(S \cap h) - \sum_{p \in R} X_p = X_h$.

Implicitly, the authors suggested that more on Chapter 2.
① $B_{L_0} = \{(p - p_0)\}$ } I don't know yet.
② $\Theta = B_{L_0}$. I think we need understand

$\Rightarrow$ For $h \in R^*$, $j^{-1}(h \cap S) = B_L$, where L is invariant under the involution $\mu \mapsto -\mu$, which implies that L is a half-lattice point of A. $\Rightarrow$ L is one of μ_i, μ_{ij}'s. (See P782 ~ P783). This proves that X_h is the image of the proper transform of one of Θ_i, Θ_{ij}'s.

By Rieman's theorem on P338, $B_{L_0} = \Theta + \lambda$.
Let $\Theta = (\theta = 0)$. $\Rightarrow$ $B_{L_0} = \tau_\lambda^* \theta$ $\Rightarrow$ Since B_{L_0} is invariant under $\mu \mapsto -\mu$, $\tau_\lambda^* \theta(z) = \tau_\lambda^* \theta(-z)$
$\Rightarrow$ $\theta(z+\lambda) = \theta(-z+\lambda)$ $\Rightarrow$ $\theta(z) = \theta(2\lambda - z)$ $\Rightarrow$
By $\theta(z) = \theta(-z)$, $\theta(z) = \theta(z - 2\lambda)$ $\Rightarrow$ By the result on P317, $2\lambda = 0$. $\Rightarrow$ $\lambda = 0$ ($\lambda \equiv 0 \pmod{\Lambda}$).

See P235. $\Rightarrow$ $\tilde{\mu} : \mathrm{Div}^0(B_{L_0}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{J}(B_{L_0})$ is isomorphic by Jacobi Inversion Theorem.
$\Rightarrow$ ① above is just the identification B_{L_0} with $\{(p - p_0)\}$ under the map $p \mapsto (p - p_0)$.

'More on $\tau_\lambda^* \theta$'

Suppose D is an irreducible divisor on $M = A$.