$$'E_2^{2,0} = \frac{\{a \in {}'F^2C^2 \,;\, (d+\delta)(a) \in {}'F^4C^3\}}{(d+\delta)('F^1\ C^1) + {}'F^3C^2}$$

$$= \frac{\{a \in C^2(\underline{U}, \Omega^0(*)) \,;\, (d+\delta)(a) = 0\}}{d_{+\delta}(C^1(\underline{U}, \Omega^0(*))) \cap \{a \in C^{2,0} \mid (d+\delta)(a) = 0\}}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
'E_2^{0,1} & \longrightarrow & H^0(\underline{U}, \mathcal{H}^1(\Omega(*))) \\
\Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\
a = a^{0,1} + a^{1,0} \ \text{s.t} & \longmapsto & a^{0,1} \\
da^{0,1} = 0,\ da^{1,0} + \delta a^{0,1} = 0 & & \\
\circledast \big\downarrow & & \\
H^1(\underline{U}, \mathcal{O}^*). & &
\end{array}$$

As we can see, $a^{0,1}_\alpha \in \Omega^1(*)(U_\alpha)$. i.e $a^{0,1}_\alpha$ is a closed meromorphic form.
$\Rightarrow$ In the proof of Lemma on P 457,

$$a^{0,1}_\alpha = \sum \lambda_{\alpha,i} \frac{df_{\alpha,i}}{f_{\alpha,i}} + dg_\alpha,$$ where g_α is meromorphic in U_α (if necessary, we may take a refinement of $\underline{U}$).

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
'E_2^{0,1} & \xrightarrow{\circledast} & H^1(\underline{U}, \mathcal{O}^*) \\
\Downarrow & & \\
a & \longmapsto & \left(\dfrac{\prod f_{\alpha,i}}{\prod f_{\beta,i}} \right) \\
 & & \parallel \\
 & & (g_{\alpha\beta})
\end{array}$$

is well-defined as we saw on P.1346 (first paragraph).