$\{(x,y)\in\mathbb{C}^2 \mid y^2=\prod(x-\lambda_i)\}$

$f(x,y) = \frac{y}{(x-\lambda_0)^3}$ is defined on $(B - \{\text{two points}\})$ and since $f$ is bounded around those two points, by Riemann's extension theorem, $f$ is extended to $B$. Note that $f \neq 0$ on $\{\text{two points}\}$.

$\Rightarrow (f=0) = p_0 + p_1 + \cdots + p_5 - 6p_0$, since $f(\lambda_i, 0) = 0$ for $i = 0, \cdots 5$.

$$\frac{y}{(x-\lambda_0)^3} = k \quad \text{and} \quad y^2 = \prod_{i=0}^{5}(x-\lambda_i)$$

$$(k(x-\lambda_0)^3)^2 = \prod_{i=0}^{5}(x-\lambda_i)$$

$$\Rightarrow k^2 = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{5}(x-\lambda_i)}{(x-\lambda_0)^5} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{At } (\lambda_0, 0) = p_0, \ f \text{ has}$$

a pole of order 5.

$\Rightarrow \mu_i + \mu_{jk} \sim (p_i + p_j + p_k - 3p_0) - (f) = -p_l - p_m + 2p_0 \sim -\mu_{lm}$

By the note on P962 back of note, $2p_i - 2p_0 \sim 0$

$\Rightarrow p_i - p_0 \sim -(p_i - p_0) \Leftrightarrow \mu_i \sim -\mu_i$.

$\Rightarrow 2p_i - 2p_0 + 2p_j - 2p_0 \sim 0 \Leftrightarrow p_i + p_j - 2p_0 \sim -(p_i + p_j - 2p_0) \Leftrightarrow \mu_{ij} \sim -\mu_{ij}$

Note that the standard theta-divisor

$$\Theta = \{(p - p_0) : p \in B\} \subset A$$

of course contains the six half-lattice points $\{\mu_i\}$; likewise its translate

$$\Theta_i = \Theta + \mu_i = \{(p + p_i - 2p_0)\}$$