$\dim \cup L_\lambda = 2 \Rightarrow$ Since $\dim Q = 2$, $Q = \cup L_\lambda$.

$\lrcorner$

We have seen then that among all divisors D of degree 5 on B, the divisors for which $E_D = \iota_D(B)$ lies on a singular quadric are exactly those of the form $2D_0 + p$.

$\ulcorner$ $E_D \subset Q$, Q singular $\Rightarrow D \sim 2D_0 + p$

$D \sim 2D_0 + p \Rightarrow Q$ singular.

$\lrcorner$

Now the set of such divisors forms a translate of the theta-divisor Θ on $\mathcal{J}(B)$.

$\ulcorner$

$$\begin{array}{rccl} \mu : & B & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{J}(B) = \mathrm{Pic}^0(B) = A \\ & q & \longmapsto & [q - p_0], \quad p_0 \text{ a Weierstrass point of } B \end{array}$$

See P784.

$\Rightarrow$ Given such a divisor D, i.e., $D \sim 2K_B + p$, $p \in B$, then $\overline{\mu(D)} \equiv \sum_i \mu(p_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{5} [p_i - p_0]$, where $D = \Sigma p_i$.

$\Rightarrow \overline{\mu(D)} = [2K_B + p - 5p_0] = [2K_B - 4p_0] + [p - p_0]$

$\Rightarrow \overline{\mu(D)}$ represents a point $[p - p_0] + [2K_B - 4p_0]$ $\in \Theta + [2K_B - 4p_0]$. $\Rightarrow$ Since we can choose any point $p \in B$, $\{\overline{\mu(D)}\}_{D \sim 2D_0 + p} \equiv \Theta + [2K_B - 4p_0]$.

$\lrcorner$