NO.

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contains the six points $\mu_0 = 0$, μ_i and $\{\mu_{ij}\}_{j \neq 0, i}$ and

$$\Theta_{ij} = \Theta + \mu_{ij} = \{(p + p_i + p_j - 3p_0)\}$$

contains the six points μ_i, μ_j, μ_{ij}, and $\{\mu_{lm}\}_{l,m \neq i,j}$.

$\ulcorner$ $p_j + p_i + p_j - 3p_0 = p_i - p_0 + 2p_j - 2p_0 \sim p_i - p_0$

$\{\mu_{lm}\}_{l,m \neq i,j}$. and $1 \leq l, m \leq 5$.

Refer to p338. Riemann's theorem

$$\Theta = W + K$$

Actually, $W = \{(p - p_0) : p \in B\} \subset A$.

Now, the question is $K = 0$? or the authors refer to W instead of Θ ?

$\lrcorner$

Conversely, each of the half-lattice points μ_i, μ_{ij} lies on exactly six of the divisors Θ_i, Θ_{ij}:

$$\mu_i \in \Theta, \ \Theta_i, \text{ and } \Theta_{ij} \text{ for } j \neq 0, i$$

and

$$\mu_{ij} \in \Theta_i, \ \Theta_j, \ \Theta_{ij} \text{ and } \Theta_{kl}. \text{ for } k, l \neq i, j.$$

$\ulcorner$ $\mu_i \in \Theta_{k,l} = \{(p + p_k + p_l - 3p_0)\}$, $k, l \neq i$

$\Rightarrow p_i - p_0 \sim p + p_k + p_l - 3p_0 \Rightarrow 0 \sim p + p_i + p_k + p_l - 4p_0$

$\Rightarrow +p_0 \sim p - p_0 + p_i + p_k + p_l - 2p_0 = p + \mu_i + \mu_{kl}$

$= p + \mu_{jm} \Rightarrow \mu_{jm} = p - p_0 \Rightarrow$

$p_j + p_m - 2p_0 \sim p - p_0 \Leftrightarrow p_j + p_m \sim p + p_0$

$\Rightarrow$ Since $h^0(p_j + p_m) = 1$, $p = p_j$ or p_m and $p_0 = p_j$