being invariant under the involution $\mu \mapsto -\mu$ they are mapped 2-1 onto hyperplane sections of S, consisting of double conic curves.

⌈ $2\Theta_i = (\Theta + \mu_i) + (\Theta + \mu_i) = 2\Theta + \mu_i = 2\Theta$

$j : j^{-1}(H) \longrightarrow S \cap H$ is 2-1, since j is invariant under $\mu \longmapsto -\mu$.

$\Rightarrow j(2\Theta) \subset S \cap H$, since if $(\sigma_0 = 0) = 2\Theta$, then $j(p) = [\sigma_0(p), \cdots \sigma_3(p)] \in \mathbb{P}^3$.

Each divisor Θ_i, Θ_{ij} contains exactly six of the half-lattice points of A; consequently each of the corresponding hyperplane sections of S will pass through exactly six of the double points of S, and every double point of S is contained in exactly six of these hyperplanes, giving us the (16_6) configuration.

⌈ See P785, and see P775.

$j : 2\Theta_i \longrightarrow S \cap H$, for some hyperplane $H \subset \mathbb{P}^3$.

Suppose $2\Theta_i \ni a_1, a_2 \cdots a_6$, a_i half-lattice point in A. $\Rightarrow j(a_i) = j(-a_i)$ $a_i = -a_i$ $\Rightarrow j(a_i)$ is a double point. $\Rightarrow$ H contains six of the double points of S.

One more 'make-up'.

$j : 2\Theta \longrightarrow S \cap h$ is 2-1, and $j^*h = B_L \cup B_{\iota(L)}$ by P783. $\Rightarrow 2\Theta = B_L \cup B_{\iota(L)} \Rightarrow j : B_L \longrightarrow S \cap h$, and $j : B_{\iota(L)} \longrightarrow S \cap h$. $\Rightarrow$ Since $S \cap h$ is a curve of deg 4,