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Genus One Belyi Maps by Quadratic Correspondences

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Abstract

We present a method of obtaining a Belyi map on an elliptic curve from that on the Riemann sphere. This is done by writing the former as a radical of the latter, which we call a quadratic correspondence, with the radical determining the elliptic curve. With a host of examples of various degrees we demonstrate that the correspondence is an efficient way of obtaining genus one Belyi maps. As applications, we find the Belyi maps for the dessins d'enfant which have arisen as brane-tilings in the physics community, including ones, such as the so-called suspended pinched point, which have been a standing challenge for a number of years.

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1 Introduction and Summary

There is a growing interest in, and therewith, an increasing demand for, explicit Belyi [Be] maps, which are rational surjections onto \mathbb{P}^1 from a Riemann surface Σ ramified at exactly 3 points. Such a demand arises from both mathematics, in the context of further understanding dessins d'enfant [AADLKKNS, Sch, Jo, LZ, GG, JW], Painlevé equations [Ki, VK1, LT] and explicit computations [HV, KMSV, SV, VH, VK], and from physics, in the context of dessin realizations [JRR, HHJPRR, VH] of brane-tilings in string theory [FHKVW, FHMSVW, HK, FHKV, FHH] (cf. the catalogues of [DHP, FHSY]), Bogomol'nyi-Prasad-Sommerfield (BPS) quivers [HR2, GLPY] and Seiberg-Witten curves [ACD].

A chief motivation comes from the fact that the bipartite graphs arising from the mathematics and the physics seem to reside in different worlds: the fundamental transformations such as Galois conjugation for the dessins, or Seiberg duality/cluster mutation for the quiver gauge theories associated to the tiling, etc., at first glance appear unnatural and mysterious to the other world. Yet, any translation between

them would be of profound interest and in order to do, we need to collect data by having as many explicit Belyi maps as possible.

Computing Belyi maps of positive genus is a difficult problem [SV], for which reduction to a computation of genus 0 Belyi maps helps enormously. This is possible when the dessins have particular symmetries. This was the theme of [VH], where the list of genus 1 Belyi maps for known tilings was significantly expanded by composing simple covering from elliptic curves to the Riemann sphere with simpler (univariate) genus zero Belyi maps, or with isogenies between elliptic curves.

In this paper, we continue with this theme of obtaining genus 1 Belyi maps from genus 0, but introduce a different approach. We shall use a quadratic transformation inspired by a common symmetric representation of algebraic Painlevé VI functions, which we will call *quadratic correspondence*. This simple transformation efficiently gives many more explicit Belyi maps. In particular, we continue to address the catalogue of [DHP, FHSY], especially the former, which contains many of the brane-tilings that have become standard to the literature.

We obtain the explicit Belyi maps for tilings [DHP, (2.2), (3.4)–(3.6), (3.13)], corresponding to the affine toric Calabi-Yau threefold geometries SPP , L^{131} , $L^{222}(II)$, dP_1 , L^{232} (see the table on p9 of [He] for an explanation of the notation and context within the landscape of Calabi-Yau geometries). These are recalled as Appendix tilings $(B1)$, $(E1)$, (C) , $(E2)$, $(G1)$ respectively in this paper. This is assuring, especially given that SPP has been a standing challenge. We thus cover all the applicable cases of [DHP] constructible by the quadratic correspondence.

We should also emphasize that there are many cases therein which are marked as “inc.”, signifying that they are inconsistent as physical brane-tilings (in that the corresponding quiver and superpotential indeed can be geometrically engineered as a supersymmetric gauge theory whose moduli space is a Calabi-Yau 3-fold embeddable into string theory). Nevertheless, these tilings, as purely abstract bipartite graphs on a torus, are well-defined and it is of undoubted mathematical interest to find the explicit Belyi maps/dessins d’enfants for completeness; this we also do for a number of examples.

The paper is organized as follows. We begin with the definition of the quadratic correspondence in §2, explaining its passport structure and in how to proceed from the Belyi map from genus 0 to genus 1. Then, in §3, we provide a multitude of explicit examples, ranging from degree 7 to 12. Finally, in §4, we discuss the commonality with the mentioned representation of algebraic Painlevé VI solutions, which originally inspired our quadratic correspondence.

Nomenclature

Throughout we will continue with the notation of [VH].

- We use the multiplicative notation $[a_1^{p_1} \cdots a_{k_0}^{p_{k_0}} / b_1^{q_1} \cdots b_{k_1}^{q_{k_1}} / c_\infty^{r_1} \cdots c_{k_0}^{r_{k_0}}]$ for the branching passport of Belyi maps. This gives the branching indices, with repetition written as exponents, of the pre-images of $0, 1, \infty$ respectively.
- By genus g map we mean a Belyi map from a genus g Riemann surface onto \mathbb{P}^1 .
- A genus 1 curve is given as elliptic curve \mathcal{E} in a Weierstraß form $Y^2 = X^3 + \dots$ as *elliptic curves* (∞, ∞) as the origin of the group law. The Klein J-invariant is denoted as j and we adhere to the normalization that for $y^2 = x^3 - x$, $j = 1728$ (not $j = 1$).
- The elliptic curve \mathcal{E} is drawn as a parallelogram (the fundamental region) with opposite sides identified, forming a doubly-periodic tiling of the (complex) plane. The dessins d'enfant of genus 1 Belyi maps from \mathcal{E} are thus given as doubly periodic bipartite tilings, with black and white nodes representing the points above $\infty, 0$ (respectively), and the cells represent the points above 1.
- If the j -invariant of \mathcal{E} is real, we draw its fundamental region in a doubly periodic tiling as a rectangle (if the curve can have two real components) or as a rhombus (if it can have one real component). If additionally the Belyi map is defined over \mathbb{R} , the drawn tiling will have reflexion symmetries representing the complex conjugation: two reflexions parallel to a side of a rectangular fundamental region, or a reflexion parallel to a diagonal of a rhombus. In this way, our pictures reflect basic symmetries of the elliptic curves and the dessins. In particular, a square fundamental domain signifies an elliptic curve with $j = 1728$.

2 Correspondence Reduction to Genus Zero

The basic construction of this paper is based on the following operation on a rational or algebraic function φ_0 :

$$\varphi_1 = \mathcal{Q}\{\varphi_0\} := \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{1 - \varphi_0}}{2}. \quad (2.1)$$

Geometrically, we have a 2-to-2 algebraic correspondence between the coverings φ_0 and $\mathcal{Q}\{\varphi_0\}$. The genus of $\mathcal{Q}\{\varphi_0\}$ may be higher than that of φ_0 . This type of radical expression has been used in representing algebraic Painlevé VI solutions, as we discuss in §4.

We are particularly interested in the cases when φ_0 and φ_1 are Belyi functions of genus 0 (as a Riemann sphere \mathbb{P}^1) and 1 (as an elliptic curve \mathcal{E}). The branching passport of φ_1 will have the same branching pattern in the fibers $\varphi_1 = 0$ and $\varphi_1 = 1$, where $\sqrt{1 - \varphi_0} = \mp 1$. Correspondingly, the dessins d'enfant of these φ_1 will have an involution symmetry between black and white points. This is the characteristic property of genus 1 Belyi maps that can be reduced to genus 0 Belyi maps by the \mathcal{Q} -correspondence. The involution symmetry gives a degree 2 covering $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. The presumed elliptic curve \mathcal{E} is defined by the square root $\sqrt{1 - \varphi_0}$.

Passport Structure: Given $\varphi_1 = \mathcal{Q}\{\varphi_0\}$, possible passports for $\varphi_0 = 4\varphi_1(1 - \varphi_1)$ can be easily determined. The applicable passport of φ_1 has the schematic form $[A/A/B^2C]$, where A, B, C are some partitions of integers. The anticipated passport of φ_0 is $[A/2^\ell 1^k/\tilde{B}C]$ with $k \leq 4$. This enforces the following restrictions

- (i) The partition C contains $4 - k$ numbers, and the partition \tilde{B} has every number of B doubled.
- (ii) The covering $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ branches over the points represented by 1^k and C .
- (iii) The branching orders in A represent the black points above $\varphi_0 = 0$, and the pairs of anti-symmetric points in $\varphi_1 = 0$, $\varphi_1 = 1$.
- (iv) With the exception of k non-branching points, the white points in $\varphi_0 = 1$ have the branching order 2.
- (v) \tilde{B} represents the φ_0 -cells where $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ does not branch, while B represents the corresponding pairs of the φ_1 -cells. The valencies in B and \tilde{B} differ by the factor 2.
- (vi) In addition, we require that all valencies in C be odd numbers.

The last condition excludes the case when the valencies in 1^k and C are of mixed parity. The desired relation between φ_0 , φ_1 is not there then, as will be exemplified in Remark 3.2. In particular, the square root $\sqrt{1 - \varphi_0}$ defines an algebraic curve of genus 0, and it is not a regular function on any genus 1 curve.

Definition 2.1. Given a genus 1 passport of the shape $[A/A/B^2C]$, the genus 0 passports $[A/2^\ell 1^k/\tilde{B}C]$ described above are called *correspondent passports*.

Remark 2.2. If $k = 0$ and all valencies in C are even, then $\mathcal{Q}\{\varphi_0\}$ is minimally defined as a genus 0 function. Genus 1 functions are then defined by the straightforward composition construction of [VH]. For example, the genus 0 map

$$\varphi_0 = -\frac{(x^2 - 1)^4}{16x^2(x^2 + 1)^2} \quad (2.2)$$

with the passport $[4^2/2^4/2^4]$ gives the Belyi map

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{(x + 1)^4}{8(x^3 + x)} \quad \text{as} \quad \varphi_1 = \mathcal{Q}\{\varphi_0\} \quad (2.3)$$

on \mathcal{E} being $y^2 = x^3 + x$, with the passport $[4^2/2^4/4^2]$. Since $\mathcal{Q}\{\varphi_0\}$ has two values, we can interpret $\mathcal{Q}\{\varphi_0\} = 1 - \varphi_1$ as well. As a rational function, $\varphi_1 \in \mathbb{C}(x)$ has degree 4. The genus 1 map is related to a 2-isogeny on $y^2 = x^3 + x$ and the Belyi map $\psi_1 = (x^2 + 1)^2/(4x^2)$ in [VH, (4.9)], namely

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{\psi_1}{\psi_1 - 1} = \frac{(x^2 + 1)^2}{(x^2 - 1)^2} \quad (2.4)$$

after the substitution

$$x \mapsto \frac{(x + 1)^2 + 2\sqrt{2}y}{(x - 1)^2}. \quad (2.5)$$

In a general situation when $\mathcal{Q}\{\varphi\}$ is minimally a genus 0 function, the genus 1 passport of $\mathcal{Q}\{\varphi\}$ is not necessarily the targeted $[A/A/B^2C]$, as will be demonstrated in Remark 3.4.

2.1 Computational Methods

The genus 0 maps are obtained by using the **Maple** program developed by the first author in collaboration with Mark van Hoeij in [HV1]. The program can effectively compute Belyi maps of genus 0 if the passport is nearly regular. Given positive integers k, ℓ, m, n , a Belyi map in [HV1] is defined to be (k, ℓ, m) -*minus- n regular* if, with exactly n exceptions in total, all points above $z = 1$ have branching order k , all points above $z = 0$ have branching order ℓ , and all points above $z = \infty$ have branching order m . Typically, these Belyi maps can pull-back the differential equation for the hypergeometric function ${}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{1}{k}-\frac{1}{\ell}-\frac{1}{m}), \frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{1}{k}-\frac{1}{\ell}+\frac{1}{m}) \middle| z\right)$ to Fuchsian equations with n singularities (cf. [VF, HV1]). When n is small, this gives additional algebraic equations for the undetermined coefficients of the desired Belyi maps. See [HV1, §5.2], [HV] for the full system of utilized relations of undertermined coefficients.

In [HV1], 366 Galois orbits of Belyi (k, ℓ, m) -minus-4 Belyi maps of degree ≤ 60 were computed. Not all computed Belyi maps of genus 0 in the present article are highly regular, as we have $n \leq 6$. But their degree is at most 12, so they can be computed within minutes.

Having defined the type of Belyi maps on which we focus, it is expedient to point

out some of details in our computation, especially with regard to the covering of the elliptic curve \mathcal{E} over \mathbb{P}^1 . Now, simplification of computed Belyi maps (by Möbius transformations or isomorphisms of their genus 1 curve) is a cumbersome problem, which is still not satisfactorily automate in general. In particular, bringing an equation for a genus 1 curve to the most canonical Weierstraß form $y^2 = 4x^3 - g_2x - g_3$ is not always practical. A transformation from the genus 1 form $y^2 = x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ is presented in [VH, §2.1].

Remark 2.3. Non-existence of genus 0 Belyi maps with a given passport can be easily proven by contradiction to implied pull-back transformations to non-existent Fuchsian equations [VF, §5], [HV1, Remark 4.1]. In particular, this excludes many (k, ℓ, m) -minus- n regular maps with $n \leq 2$. Among our examples, there are no Belyi maps with the genus 0 passports $[5\ 3/2^4/2^4]$, $[5\ 4\ 3/2^6/2^4\ 4]$. However, a $(3, 2, 2)$ -minus-2-regular Belyi map with the passport $[3^2\ 6/2^4\ 4/2^6]$ does exist, as presented in Remark 3.4. It gives a pull-back transformation of the differential equation for ${}_2F_1\left(\begin{smallmatrix} -1/6, 1/3 \\ 2/3 \end{smallmatrix} \middle| z\right)$ to a Fuchsian equation with two apparent singularities.

3 Explicit Examples

Using the general methods outline above, we now demonstrate with a multitude of examples, of various degree. We construct genus 1 Belyi maps with the passports

$$\begin{aligned} [4\ 3/4\ 3/2^2\ 3], \quad [5\ 3/5\ 3/2^4], \quad [3^3/3^3/2^2\ 5], \quad [3^2\ 4/3^2\ 4/3^2\ 2^2], \\ [4^2\ 3/4^2\ 3/2^4\ 3], \quad [3^2\ 5/3^2\ 5/2^4\ 3], \quad [3^2\ 6/3^2\ 6/2^6], \quad [5\ 4\ 3/5\ 4\ 3/2^6]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

Their dessins d'enfant give the tilings [DHP, (2.2), (2.3), (2.6), (3.3)–(3.7), (3.9), (3.10), (3.13), (3.16), (3.18)–(3.21), (3.24), (3.29)–(3.33), (3.35)]. The theories [DHP, (2.1), (2.4), (2.5), (3.1), (3.2), (3.26), (3.27)] are so-called “orbifold” which we leave to an upcoming paper to address systematically in relation to isogenies. There are a few other tilings in [DHP] that have the considered or similarly symmetric passports. Inapplicability of the correspondence construction to them is explained in Remark 3.3.

3.1 A Belyi map of degree 9

We start with this genus 0 map of degree 9, with the passport $[3^3/2^3\ 1^3/4\ 5]$:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_9 &= -\frac{(x^3 + 45x - 450)^3}{2916(3x - 5)^4} \\ &= 1 - \frac{(x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 315)^2(x^3 + 6x^2 + 180x - 900)}{2916(3x - 5)^4}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

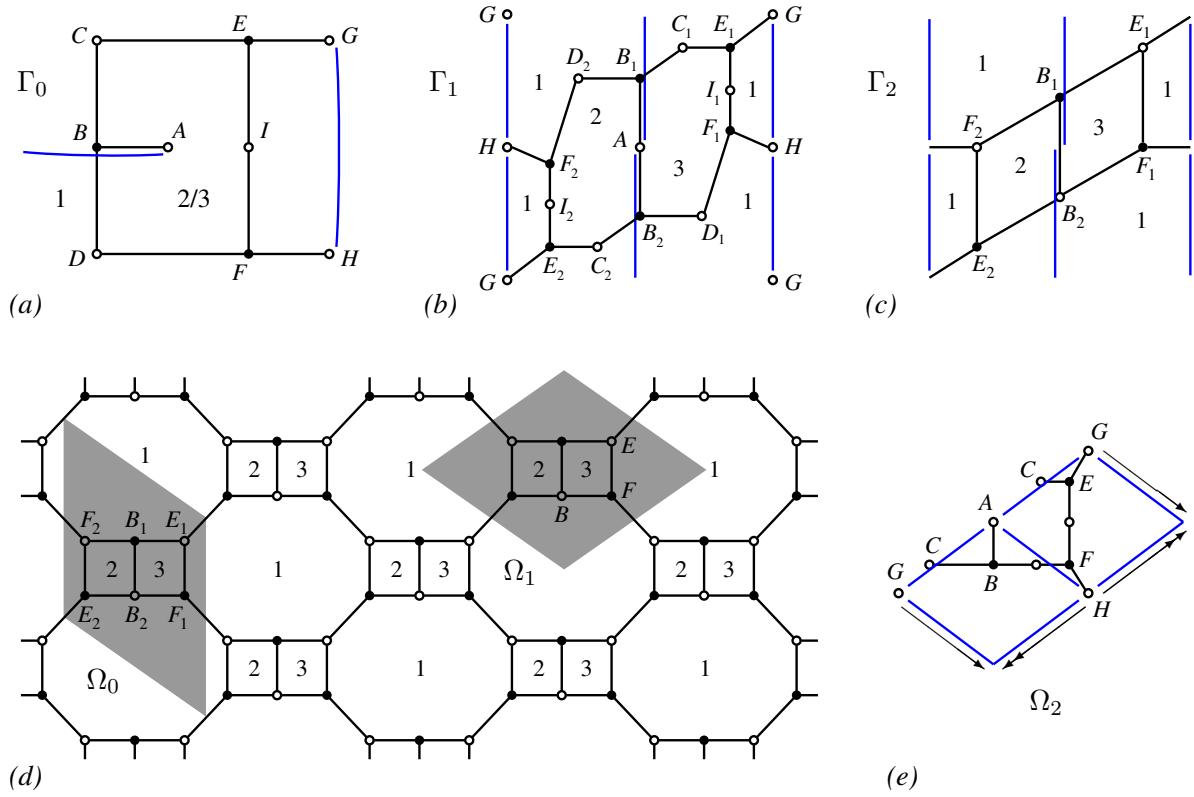


Figure 1: From a genus 0 map to a corresponding tiling [DHP, (3.3)]

We have

$$\mathcal{Q}\{\psi_9\} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x^3 - 3x^2 - 9x + 315}{108(3x - 5)^2} \sqrt{x^3 + 6x^2 + 180x - 900}. \quad (3.3)$$

Let \mathcal{E}_9 denote the elliptic curve $y^2 = x^3 + 6x^2 + 180x - 900$. The function $\mathcal{Q}\{\psi_9\}$ is a genus 1 map on \mathcal{E}_9 , of degree 9 as well, with the passport $[3^3/3^3/2^2 5]$. The j -invariant of \mathcal{E}_9 equals $6(112/25)^3$.

This *dessin d'enfant* of $\mathcal{Q}\{\psi_9\}$ is equivalent to the tiling [DHP, (3.3)]. It can be obtained in the following steps:

- (i) Draw the genus 0 dessin Γ_0 of ψ_9 as in Figure 1(a). The branching points of the projection $x : \mathcal{E}_9 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ are going to be A, G, H and ∞ . We mark the cuts GH and $A\infty$. The inner cell will have two pre-images “2” and “3” on \mathcal{E}_1 , thus we mark it by “2/3”. The outer cell will have one pre-image “1”, because it contains the branching point ∞ .
- (ii) Draw the dessin Γ_1 of ψ_9 as a Belyi function on \mathcal{E}_9 . The elliptic curve \mathcal{E}_9 , as always, is represented by a fundamental domain of a doubly periodic lattice in \mathbb{C} . Since the dessin is defined up to homotopy, we draw the fundamental domain

as a rectangle initially. In Figure 1(b), the point G is represented by the corners of the rectangle. The other 3 branching points are placed regularly so that the cuts GH , $A\infty$ and the complementary cuts AH , $G\infty$ give a subdivision into 4 smaller rectangles — call them *quads*. Each of the quads represents (alternatively) either the inside or the outside of a curvilinear rectangle $GHA\infty$ around Γ_0 in Figure 1(a). The dessin Γ_1 is drawn as a double cover of Γ_0 , so that a sketch in each quad traces the corresponding half $GHA\infty$ of Γ_0 . Figure 1(b) gives the corresponding labels of vertices and cells, and keeps the central symmetry of Γ_1 . This is the same routine as outlined in [VH, §2.2]. The central symmetry is a characteristic feature of dessins d'enfant (within a proper fundamental domain) of the composite Belyi maps in [VH].

- (iii) All white vertices of Γ_1 have the valency 2. To modify Γ_1 to the dessin Γ_2 of $\mathcal{Q}\{\psi_9\}$, the white vertices are discarded, then the black vertices are newly bi-coloured black and white so that a bipartite graph is obtained. Figure 1(c) depicts a straightened-up version of $\mathcal{Q}\{\psi_9\}$. The dessin has a central *anti-symmetry* between the white and black points.
- (iv) Copies of Γ_2 in a fundamental domain can be stacked to a doubly periodic tiling of the complex plane. Since \mathcal{E}_9 has one \mathbb{R} -component, an appropriate shape of the fundamental domain is a rhombus. (It would remain a rectangle for elliptic curves with two \mathbb{R} -components.) Figure 1(d) depicts Γ_2 as a doubly-periodic tiling. The straightforward picture is obtained by stretching the fundamental domain to the rhombus Ω_0 . The other fundamental domain Ω_1 exhibits the \mathbb{R} -involution symmetry (by the vertical reflection), and the horizontal and central anti-symmetries between the black and white vertices.

Remark 3.1. A passport symmetry between branching orders of the black and white points of a genus 1 dessin is not sufficient for the correspondence reduction to a genus 0 map. Appendix figure (M) gives two counter-examples that we mention again in Remark 3.3 and §4.2. A defining criterium for the correspondence reduction is existence (up to homotopy) of a central anti-symmetry between the black and white points.

Given a genus 1 dessin with a central anti-symmetry, a correspondent genus 0 dessin is obtained as follows:

- Choose a fundamental domain with a central anti-symmetry, such as Ω_1 in Figure 1(d).
- Take a proper half Ω_2 of the fundamental domain (formed by two adjacent quads), and glue its boundary $\partial\Omega_2$ to a Riemann sphere following the arrows and vertex labels in Figure 1(e).
- Re-colour all vertices to black, and add white vertices to:

- the loose edge points on the glued boundary $\partial\Omega_2$;
- the middle points of the edges between black points within Ω_2 .

3.2 Maps of degree 8

Next, we look for genus 1 degree 8 Belyi maps with the passport $[5\ 3/5\ 3/2^4]$. There are two correspondent genus 0 passports: $[5\ 3/2^2 1^4/4^2]$ and $[5\ 3/2^4/2^4]$. There are no genus 0 Belyi maps with the latter passport. That would have given an alternative example to Remark 2.2.

There is one Belyi map with the correspondent passport $[5\ 3/2^2 1^4/4^2]$:

$$\psi_8 = \frac{64(4x-5)^3}{(x^2-10)^4} = 1 - \frac{(x^2-2x+6)^2(x^4+4x^3-40x^2-200x+500)}{(x^2-10)^4}. \quad (3.4)$$

It leads to the genus 1 map

$$\mathcal{Q}\{\psi_8\} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x^2-2x+6}{2(x^2-10)^2} \sqrt{x^4+4x^3-40x^2-200x+500}. \quad (3.5)$$

The genus 1 curve is defined by the square root. The j -invariant equals -5000 , as in [VH, (3.6)]. An isomorphic elliptic curve the Weierstrass form is $Y^2 = X^3 + X^2 - 8X + 8$. Appendix figure (A) depicts the genus 0 dessin of ψ_2 (with branch cuts marked) and the genus 1 dessin of $\mathcal{Q}\{\psi_2\}$. These dessins are related by the routine (i)–(iv) of the previous section. The dessin d'enfant for (3.3) can be identified as [DHP, (2.6)].

Remark 3.2. It may seem that Belyi maps with the passport $[5\ 3/5\ 3/2^4]$ can be obtained from genus 0 maps with the passport $[5\ 3/2^3 1^2/2^2 4]$, by allowing $e : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ to branch above the 2^2 and 1^2 points in the correspondence construction. There is one Galois orbit of these genus 0 Belyi maps, defined over $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{10})$:

$$\psi_3 = \frac{(-25 - \sqrt{10})(8x+3-3\sqrt{10})^3}{125x^4(x^2+4x-2-2\sqrt{10})^2}. \quad (3.6)$$

The anticipated elliptic curve is defined by $y^2 = P_1 P_2$ with

$$P_1 = x^2 + 4x - 2 - 2\sqrt{10}, \quad P_2 = x^2 + \left(2 + \frac{6\sqrt{10}}{5}\right)x - 1 - \frac{4\sqrt{10}}{5}. \quad (3.7)$$

However, $\mathcal{Q}\{\psi_3\}$ would involve $\sqrt{P_2}$ but not $\sqrt{P_1}$ or $\sqrt{P_1 P_2}$. Therefore $\mathcal{Q}\{\psi_3\}$ would not be a regular function on \mathcal{E} . Appendix figure (N) demonstrates that we can draw the dessin of ψ_3 on \mathcal{E} (with the white vertices *cleanly* discarded), but the bi-colouring step (iii) for the anticipated dessin of $\mathcal{Q}\{\psi_3\}$ is impossible. For example, equivalent points in adjacent fundamental domains are connected by a sequence of adjoining edges of odd length 3.

3.3 Maps of degree 7

Genus 1 maps with the passport $[4\,3/4\,3/2^2\,3]$ can be obtained from genus 0 map with the passport $[4\,3/2^2\,1^3/4\,3]$. There is one Galois orbit of these maps, defined over $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{7})$, with the genus 0 being

$$\psi_4 = -\frac{(9x - 4\sqrt{7} - 29)^3 (x - 2\sqrt{7} - 4)^4}{(4\sqrt{7} + 29) (7x - 10\sqrt{7} - 32)^4}, \quad (3.8)$$

and the genus 1 map,

$$\mathcal{Q}\{\psi_4\} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{27x^2 - (72\sqrt{7} + 252)x + 344\sqrt{7} + 1036}{(4\sqrt{7} + 2) (7x - 10\sqrt{7} - 32)^2} y \quad (3.9)$$

on the curve

$$y^2 = x(x^2 - (4\sqrt{7} + 7)x + 16\sqrt{7} + 35). \quad (3.10)$$

The associated dessin is identified with [DHP, (2.2)]. The genus 0 and 1 dessins are depicted in Appendix figures (B1)–(B2).

3.4 Maps of degree 10

Here we look for genus 1 Belyi maps with the passport $[3^2\,4/3^2\,4/3^2\,2^2]$. There are two correspondent passports, namely $[3^2\,4/2^4\,1^2/3^2\,4]$ and $[3^2\,4/2^3\,1^4/6\,4]$. Let us present these in turn.

The genus 0 passport $[3^2\,4/2^4\,1^2/3^2\,4]$ has two Galois orbits of Belyi maps, defined over \mathbb{Q} or $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-5})$. The \mathbb{Q} -rational map is

$$\psi_{10} = \frac{(9x - 1)^3 (x - 9)^3 (x + 1)^4}{800000 x^3 (x - 1)^4}. \quad (3.11)$$

The genus 1 map

$$\mathcal{Q}\{\psi_{10}\} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{27x^4 - 72x^3 + 602x^2 - 72x + 27}{4000 x^2 (x - 1)^2} \sqrt{-5x(x^2 - 18x + 1)} \quad (3.12)$$

is equivalent to the map φ_5 in [VH, (2.13)] on the curve on $y^2 = x(x^2 + 18x + 1)$. One can transform this new expression to $\varphi_5/(\varphi_5 - 1)$ by $x \mapsto (-x^2 + 4\sqrt{5}y - 38x - 1)/(x - 1)^2$. The genus 1 dessin is identified with the brane tiling [DHP, (3.5)]. As illustrated by Appendix Figure (C) and [VH, Appendix (B)], it is obtainable from genus 0 dessins by both correspondence and composition methods. The geometric reason is that the tiling has both central anti-symmetries (say, centered at the cells 1, 4) and central symmetries (say, centered at the cells 2, 4). The degree of the genus 0 dessin in [VH] equals 5 rather than 10, and the re-colouring step (iii) of §3.1 does not apply there.

The $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-5})$ -orbit gives the genus 1 Belyi map

$$\mathcal{Q} \left\{ \frac{(4x^2 - (2 + 10\sqrt{-5})x - 31 + 5\sqrt{-5})^3 (x + 6)^4}{50(5 - \sqrt{-5})(x^2 + 5 + 2\sqrt{-5})^3 (x - 2\sqrt{-5})^4} \right\} \quad (3.13)$$

on the curve

$$w^2 = (15 + 12\sqrt{-5})(x^2 + 5 + 2\sqrt{-5})(x^2 + 2x + 16 - 2\sqrt{-5}). \quad (3.14)$$

This curve is isomorphic to $y^2 = x(x - 1)(x + 4\sqrt{-5})$ over \mathbb{C} . Representative genus 0 and 1 dessins are given in Appendix (D). The complex conjugate tiling is [DHP, (3.10)].

The genus 0 Belyi maps with the other correspondent passport $[3^2 4/2^3 1^4/6 4]$ are defined over the degree 5 number field

$$\mathbb{Q}(\xi)/(\xi^5 + 10\xi^4 + 10\xi^3 - 20\xi^2 - 20\xi + 16). \quad (3.15)$$

Here is an expression:

$$\psi_{10}^* = \frac{4((\xi^3 - 2\xi + 1)x^2 - 5)^3 (\frac{1}{2}\xi^2 x - 5)^4}{C(5x + \frac{25}{4}\xi^4 + 66\xi^3 + 99\xi^2 - 75\xi - 180)^4} \quad (3.16)$$

with $C = -\frac{18469}{4}\xi^4 - \frac{12647}{2}\xi^3 + \frac{18703}{2}\xi^2 + 11459\xi - 8443$. The genus 1 curve for $\mathcal{Q}\{\psi_{10}^*\}$ has a lengthy expression $y^2 = x^4 + \dots$. It is isomorphic to

$$y^2 = x^3 + 5(-231\xi^4 - 308\xi^3 + 474\xi^2 + 540\xi - 407)x + 5(601119\xi^4 + 840844\xi^3 - 1220178\xi^2 - 1527900\xi + 1118282). \quad (3.17)$$

The dessins are given in Appendix figures (E1)–(E4). They are identified with [DHP, (3.4), (3.6), (3.7), (3.9)], respectively.

3.5 Maps of degree 11

Here we consider genus 1 Belyi maps with these two passports: $[4^2 3/4^2 3/2^4 3]$ and $[3^2 5/3^2 5/2^4 3]$. The correspondent passports are, respectively, $[4^2 3/2^4 1^3/4^2 3]$ and $[3^2 5/2^4 1^3/4^2 3]$. We again address these in turn.

There are two Galois orbits with the genus 0 passport $[4^2 3/2^4 1^3/4^2 3]$. One is defined over $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{11})$:

$$\psi_{11} = \frac{67 - 44\sqrt{11}}{67 + 44\sqrt{11}} \frac{(7x^2 + \frac{11}{49}(81 + 2\sqrt{11})x + 11)^4 x^3}{(11x^2 + \frac{11}{49}(81 - 2\sqrt{11})x + 7)^4}. \quad (3.18)$$

The genus 1 function $\mathcal{Q}\{\psi_{11}\}$ is defined on an elliptic curve $y^2 = x^3 + \dots$ isomorphic to

$$y^2 = x^3 + (24\sqrt{11} - 88)x - 172\sqrt{11} + 561. \quad (3.19)$$

The other Galois orbit is defined over the cubic field $\mathbb{Q}(\mu)/(\mu^3 - \mu^2 + 4\mu + 2)$. The genus 0 map is

$$\psi_{11}^0 = \frac{(27x^2 + 11(\mu^2 + 5)x + 11(1 - 4\mu))^4 x^3}{(11(1 - 4\mu)x^2 + 11(\mu^2 + 5)x + 27)^4}. \quad (3.20)$$

The genus 1 curve for $\mathcal{Q}\{\psi_{11}^0\}$ is isomorphic to

$$y^2 = x(x^2 + (8\mu^2 - 16\mu + 35)x + 88\mu^2 - 120\mu + 403). \quad (3.21)$$

There are several tilings in [DHP] with the passport $[4^2 3/4^2 3/2^4 3]$. To assign them to $\mathcal{Q}\{\psi_{11}\}$ or $\mathcal{Q}\{\psi_{11}^0\}$, we observe that the variable change $x \mapsto 1/x$ transforms ψ_{11}^0 to $1/\psi_{11}^0$, but it transforms ψ_{11} to the $\sqrt{11}$ -conjugated $1/\psi_{11}$. Hence the genus 0 dessins of ψ_{11}^0 have the duality symmetry between the cells and the black vertices, while this duality interchanges the two dessins of ψ_{11} . The genus 0 and 1 dessins defined over $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{11})$ are depicted in Appendix figures (F1)–(F2). The tilings are identified as [DHP, (3.18), (3.19)]. The dessins defined over the cubic field are depicted in Appendix figures (G1)–(G2), up to complex conjugation. The tilings are identified as [DHP, (3.13), (3.20)].

The second genus 0 passport $[3^2 5/2^4 1^3/4^2 3]$ gives a Galois orbit defined over the degree 5 number field

$$\mathbb{Q}(\lambda)/(\lambda^5 + 3\lambda^4 + 4\lambda^3 - 10\lambda^2 + 26\lambda - 54). \quad (3.22)$$

Here is an expression:

$$\psi_{11}^* = \frac{32(914\lambda^4 + 572\lambda^3 - 7010\lambda^2 - 25817\lambda + 51759)H^3}{115625x^3(x^2 - 11x + \frac{11}{370}(14\lambda^4 + 49\lambda^3 + 25\lambda^2 - 331\lambda + 1031))^4}, \quad (3.23)$$

where

$$H = 11x^2 - \frac{11}{296}(14\lambda^4 + 86\lambda^3 + 136\lambda^2 - 257\lambda + 1771)x + \frac{1}{2}(\lambda^4 + 11\lambda^3 + 12\lambda^2 - 66\lambda + 112).$$

The map $\mathcal{Q}\{\psi_{11}^*\}$ has the passport $[3^2 5/3^2 5/2^4 3]$. Its genus 1 curve is isomorphic to

$$y^2 = 37x^3 - 3(15758\lambda^4 + 70508\lambda^3 + 169511\lambda^2 + 99392\lambda + 553828)x + 2(1769584\lambda^4 + 7967657\lambda^3 + 19126222\lambda^2 + 11359204\lambda + 62899120). \quad (3.24)$$

There is one real dessin and two pairs of complex conjugate dessins. They are depicted in Appendix figures (H1)–(H3). They are identified with [DHP, (3.16), (3.21), (3.24)], respectively.

Remark 3.3. The tiling [DHP, (3.25)] has the considered passport $[3^2 5/3^2 5/2^4 3]$, but it cannot be obtained by the correspondence construction. In agreement with Remark 3.1, the tiling has no central anti-symmetry between the black and white points; see the left tiling in Appendix figure (M).

Similarly, the degree 12 tiling [DHP, (3.37)] has the passport $[3^2 6/3^2 6/2^6]$ consid-

ered in §3.6. The dessin has no central anti-symmetry, but there are central symmetries. Hence it can be obtained by the composition construction in [VH, Fig. 3(b)].

The degree 10 symmetric passport $[3^2 4/3^2 4/2^3 4]$ of the tilings [DHP, (3.8), (3.11), (3.12)] seems to be appropriate for the correspondence construction, but there are no correspondent passports. In particular, the genus 0 passport $[3^2 4/2^4 1^2/4^2 2]$ and a presumed quadratic covering branching above the four points $[.../...1^2/...4 2]$ are not suitable by the reasons discussed in Remark 3.2. Accordingly, the tilings [DHP, (3.8), (3.11), (3.12)] have no central anti-symmetries.

3.6 Maps of degree 12

At last, here we consider genus 1 Belyi maps with the passports $[3^2 6/3^2 6/2^6]$ and $[5 4 3/5 4 3/2^6]$. The correspondent passports are $[3^2 6/2^4 1^4/4^3]$, $[3^2 6/2^6/2^4 4]$ and respectively $[5 4 3/2^4 1^4/4^3]$, $[5 4 3/2^6/2^4 4]$. There are no genus 0 maps with the last passport.

The genus 0 passport $[3^2 6/2^4 1^4/4^3]$ gives two Galois orbits, defined over \mathbb{Q} and $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-2})$. Both corresponding genus 1 maps are obtained in [VH] as compositions involving genus 0 Belyi maps. The \mathbb{Q} -rational map

$$\mathcal{Q} \left\{ \frac{(x-1)^6 (3x+1)^3 (x+3)^3}{27 (x+1)^4 (x^2+6x+1)^4} \right\} \quad (3.25)$$

is equivalent to the map φ_3 in [VH, (2.6)] on $y^2 = x(x^2 - 4x + 1)$. One can transform (3.25) to $\varphi_3/(\varphi_3 - 1)$ by $x \mapsto (x^2 + 2\sqrt{-6}y - 10x + 1)/(x+1)^2$. The dessin is depicted in [DHP, (3.32)] and [VH, Fig. 3(a)]

The $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-2})$ -map

$$\mathcal{Q} \left\{ \frac{256 x^3 (x+1)^3 (x-3)^6}{(4x^3 + (21 + 9\sqrt{-2})x^2 + (-6\sqrt{-2} + 6)x + \sqrt{-2} + 5)^4} \right\} \quad (3.26)$$

is on the elliptic curve

$$y^2 = 16x^3 + (63\sqrt{-2} - 24)x^2 + (-42\sqrt{-2} + 96)x + 7\sqrt{-2} + 8. \quad (3.27)$$

The relation to [VH, (5.5)] is via $x \mapsto -3\sqrt{-2}x - \sqrt{-2} + 1$. The dessin is depicted in [DHP, (3.35)] and [VH, Appendix (L)].

Remark 3.4. The other correspondent passport $[3^2 6/2^6/2^4 4]$ gives one Belyi map of genus 0:

$$\varphi_{12}^* = -\frac{4(x^2 + 1)^3}{x^4(x^4 + 3x^2 + 3)^2}. \quad (3.28)$$

However, the map

$$\mathcal{Q}\{\varphi_{12}^*\} = -\frac{(x^2 + 1)^3}{x^2(x^4 + 3x^2 + 3)} \quad (3.29)$$

is minimally of genus 0 and degree 6, of the passport $[3^2/6/1^4 2]$. As a genus 1 map on

$y^2 = x^4 + 3x^2 + 3$, it has the passport $[3^4/6^2/2^6]$ rather than $[3^2 6/3^2 6/2^6]$. The dessins are in Appendix figure (O). The genus 1 dessin is 2-isogenous to [VH, Fig. 8(a)]

Genus 1 Belyi maps with the passport $[5 4 3/5 4 3/2^6]$ are obtained by the correspondence construction from genus 0 maps with the passport $[5 4 3/2^4 1^4/4^3]$. This gives a Galois orbit defined over the degree 6 number field

$$\mathbb{Q}(\eta)/(\eta^6 - 2\eta^5 - 4\eta^4 + 12\eta^3 - 14\eta^2 + 8\eta - 4). \quad (3.30)$$

The genus 0 Belyi function is

$$\psi_{12} = \frac{9x^4 (2x + \eta^5 - 2\eta^4 - 5\eta^3 + 16\eta^2 - 14\eta + 4)^5 F^3}{200 (2\eta^5 - 4\eta^4 - 5\eta^3 + 9\eta^2 - 6\eta + 4) G^4}, \quad (3.31)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} F &= (\eta^4 - 4\eta^2 - 2)x + \eta^5 + 2\eta^4 - 12\eta^3 + 2\eta^2 - 4\eta, \\ G &= 2x^3 + 6\eta^2 x^2 + (-3\eta^5 + 3\eta^4 + 18\eta^3 - 24\eta^2 + 12\eta)x \\ &\quad + 6\eta^5 - 24\eta^4 + 36\eta^3 - 36\eta^2 + 24\eta - 16. \end{aligned}$$

The function $\mathcal{Q}\{\psi_{12}\}$ is defined on a genus 1 curve isomorphic to

$$\begin{aligned} y^2 &= x^3 + 3(17\eta^5 - 58\eta^4 - 36\eta^3 + 334\eta^2 - 462\eta + 229)x \\ &\quad + 407\eta^5 + 43\eta^4 - 3292\eta^3 + 890\eta^2 + 5122\eta - 6098. \end{aligned} \quad (3.32)$$

The dessins are identified as [DHP, (3.29)–(3.31), (3.33)]. They are depicted in appendix figures (I1)–(I4).

4 Algebraic Painlevé VI solutions

The correspondence construction of genus 1 Belyi maps was inspired by a customary representation of algebraic Painlevé VI solutions, originally due to Kitaev [Ki] and Boalch [Bo1]. The Painlevé VI equation is a classical non-linear differential equation with the Painlevé property: the only movable singularities of its solutions are poles [Cla]. The recent interest in Painlevé equations is mostly inspired by the relation to integrable, isomonodromic differential systems [JM], [Ok]. The general form of the Painlevé VI equation is

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{q-1} + \frac{1}{q-t} \right) \left(\frac{dq}{dt} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t-1} + \frac{1}{q-t} \right) \frac{dq}{dt} \\ &\quad + \frac{q(q-1)(q-t)}{t^2(t-1)^2} \left(\alpha + \beta \frac{t}{q^2} + \gamma \frac{t-1}{(q-1)^2} + \delta \frac{t(t-1)}{(q-t)^2} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

When the parameters $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ have particular values, let $P_{VI}(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta)$ denote the specialized Painlevé VI equation.

4.1 An algebraic solution of degree 9

The algebraic Painlevé VI solutions had been recently classified by Lisovyy and Tykhyy [LT]. Apart from infinite families of rational and Picard's $P_{\text{VI}}(0, 0, 0, 1/2)$ solutions, there are 45 algebraic solutions up to so-called Okamoto transformations [Ok]. Most of the interesting cases were originally found by Boalch [Bo1], [Bo2].

In general, it is not practical to present an algebraic Painlevé VI function $q(t)$ by its polynomial equation $P(q, t) = 0$. Let E denote the algebraic curve defined by $P(q, t) = 0$. If it is of genus 0, a parametrization $(q(s), t(s))$ of E is usually a much more compact presentation of the algebraic function $q(t)$. When the curve E has a positive genus, one parametrizes by a simple model of E , thereby considering $q : E \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and $t : E \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ as functions on the underlying curve. In a minimal parametrization, the function $t : E \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ must be a Belyi map by the Painlevé property of $q(t)$.

The solution #13 in [LT] of $P_{\text{VI}}(1/18, -2/25, 2/25, 21/50)$ is parametrized as

$$q_{13} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{s(2s^3 + 6s^2 - 63s - 350)}{30w(s+2)}, \quad (4.2)$$

$$t_{13} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(s+8)(2s^4 - 8s^3 - 42s^2 - 170s - 25)}{54w(4s+5)}, \quad (4.3)$$

with $w = \sqrt{s(s+8)(4s+5)}$, thereby defining an elliptic curve whose j -invariant equals $889^3/270^2$. The map $t_{13}(s, w)$ is indeed a genus 1 Belyi map, with the passport $[5\ 3\ 1/5\ 3\ 1/5\ 3\ 1]$. The particular formula (4.3) matches the generic \mathcal{Q} -expression (2.1). Indeed $t_{13} = \mathcal{Q}\{r_{13}\}$, where

$$r_{13} = -\frac{4(s-1)^5(s+5)^3(s-10)}{729s(4s+5)^3} \quad (4.4)$$

is a genus 0 map with the passport $[5\ 3\ 1/2^4\ 1/5\ 3\ 1]$. The genus 0 and 1 dessins defining the Belyi map $t_{13}(s)$ are depicted in Appendix figure (J). The cells are labeled by their valency 1, 3 or 5.

Even though $q_{13}(s)$ is not a Belyi map, we can write

$$q_{13} = \mathcal{Q}\left\{-\frac{4(s-1)^2(s+5)^2(s-10)(s^2+8s+36)}{225(s+8)(4s+5)(s+2)^2}\right\}. \quad (4.5)$$

In recovering the Painlevé VI solution $q_{13}(t_{13})$ from these \mathcal{Q} -expressions, we must be careful with choosing matching branches of w . The \mathcal{Q} -forms of q_{13} , t_{13} reflect the symmetry $\beta + \gamma = 0$, $(q, t) \mapsto (1-q, 1-t)$ between the singularities $t = 0$ and $t = 1$.

The similar solution #14 in [LT] of $P_{\text{VI}}(2/9, -1/50, 1/50, 12/25)$ is parametrized

with the same $t_{14} = t_{13}$ and

$$q_{14} = \mathcal{Q} \left\{ -\frac{4(s-1)^4(s+5)^2(s-10)(s+2)}{(4s+5)(s^3+60s+20)^2} \right\}. \quad (4.6)$$

This solution $q_{14}(t_{14})$ was first find by Kitaev [Ki]. In total, 17 out of the 45 exceptional solutions in [LT] have genus 1, while 22 have genus 0.

4.2 More Belyi maps with the same passport

There are more Belyi maps with the same genus 1 passport $[5\ 3\ 1/5\ 3\ 1/5\ 3\ 1]$. Several of them can be obtained by genus 0 maps with the correspondent passport $[5\ 3\ 1/2^4\ 1/5\ 3\ 1]$. First of all, the dual rational map $1/r_{13}$ leads to a non-equivalent genus 1 map:

$$\begin{aligned} t_{13}^* &= \mathcal{Q} \left\{ \frac{1}{r_{13}} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(s+8)(2s^4 - 8s^3 - 42s^2 - 170s - 25)}{8(s-1)^2(s+5)\sqrt{(s-1)(s+5)(s+8)(s-10)}}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.7)$$

The j -invariant of the elliptic curve defined by the radical, viz., $w^2 = (s-1)(s+5)(s+8)(s-10)$, equals $2 \cdot 42^3/5^2$. The genus 0 and 1 dessins are depicted in Appendix figure (K).

Further, there is a Galois orbit of degree 5. The field of definition is

$$\mathbb{Q}(\zeta)/(\zeta^5 - 2\zeta^3 - 4\zeta^2 - 6\zeta - 4). \quad (4.8)$$

The genus 1 Belyi map is

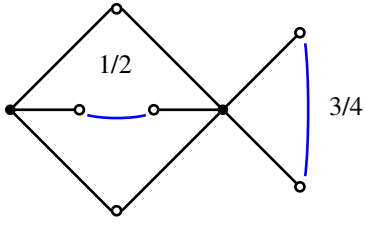
$$\mathcal{Q} \left\{ \frac{(x+1)^5(5x-c_1)^3(10x-c_2)}{(x-1)^5(5x+c_1)^3(10x+c_2)} \right\} \quad (4.9)$$

with $c_1 = 13\zeta^4 - 6\zeta^3 - 46\zeta^2 - 24\zeta + 13$, $c_2 = 3\zeta^4 - \zeta^3 - 6\zeta^2 - 9\zeta - 12$. The dessin orbit is given in (L1)–(L3). There are no other Belyi maps with the passport $[5\ 3\ 1/2^4\ 1/5\ 3\ 1]$, but there might be genus 1 maps with the passport $[5\ 3\ 1/5\ 3\ 1/5\ 3\ 1]$ with no symmetries between the three fibers.

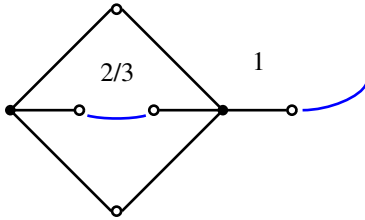
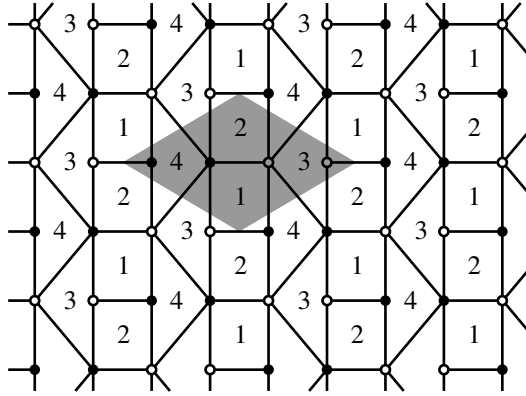
Dessins exists that are not obtained by the correspondence construction. For example, we can modify the Appendix tiling (L2) topologically by flipping a loose edge to another cell without affecting the cell valencies, so that a tiling on the right-hand side of Appendix figure (M) is obtained. that tiling has the same passport, but no central anti-symmetry.

A Appendix: Explicit Dessins

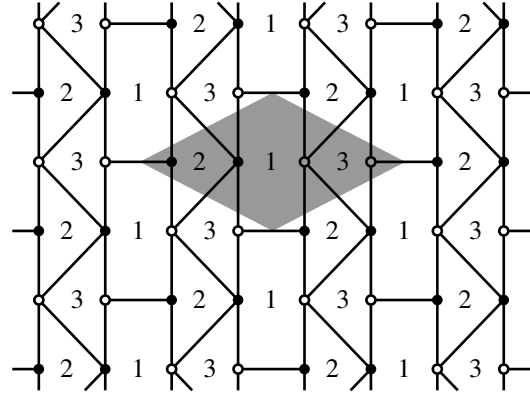
In this appendix, we collect the various dessins which have been discussed in the text. We present (1) the genus zero dessin on the left; (2) the genus 1 dessin obtained by quadratic correspondence on the right as a tiling of the doubly-periodic plane; (3) the j -invariant of the elliptic curve for the genus 1 dessin; (4) the associated Belyi map, cross-referencing the main text, and, where applicable, (5) the associated brane-tiling in the catalogue of [DHP]. The explicit cuts on the genus 0 dessin are marked in blue. This also demonstrates a method of getting genus 1 tilings without necessarily computing the Belyi maps.

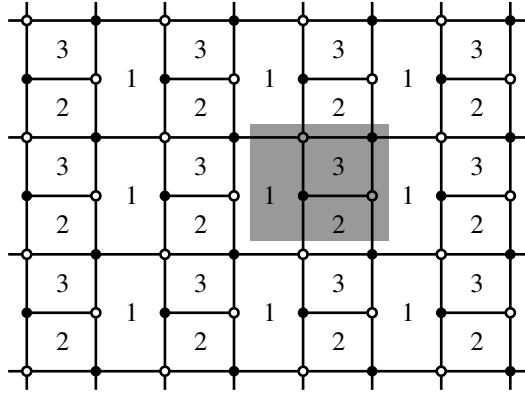
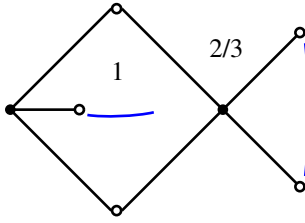


(A) Map (3.3), $j = -5000$; [DHP, (2.6)].

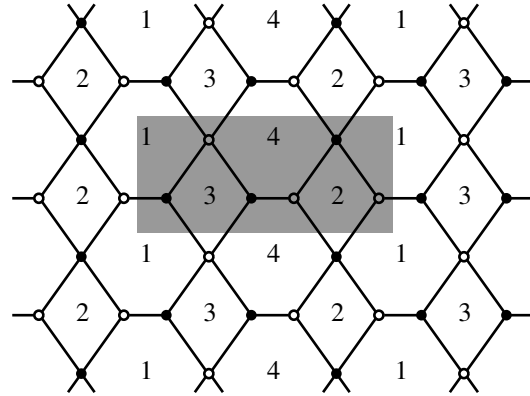
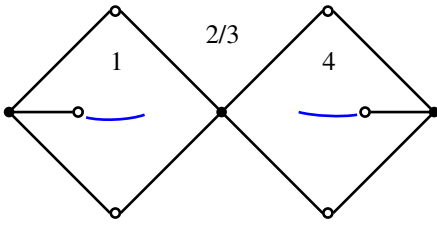


(B1) Map (3.9), with $\sqrt{7}$; [DHP, (2.2)], *SPP*.

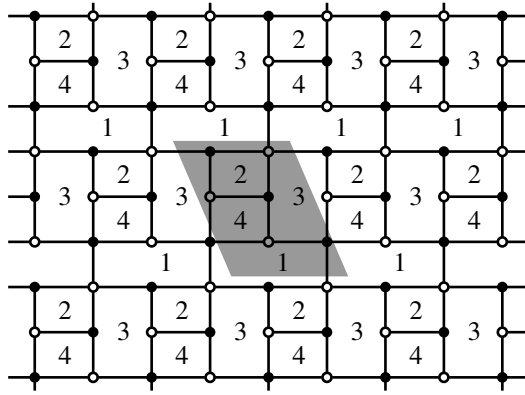
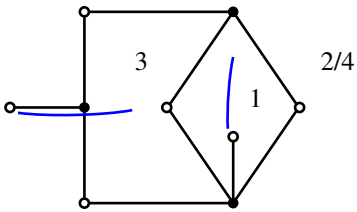




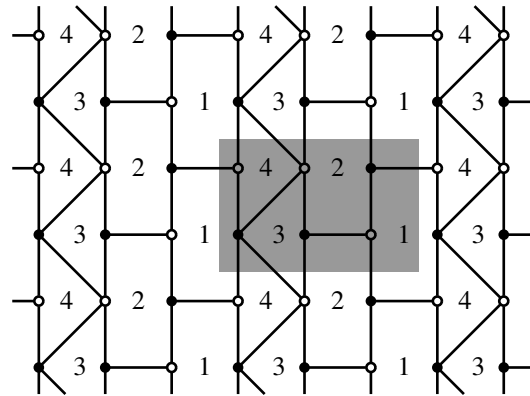
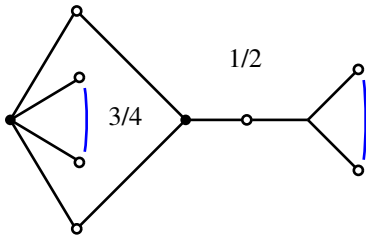
(B2) $\sqrt{7}$ -conjugated (3.9); [DHP, (2.3)].



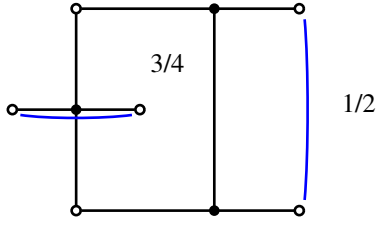
(C) Map (3.12); [DHP, (3.5)], $L^{222}(\text{II})$.



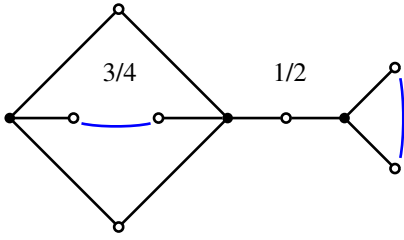
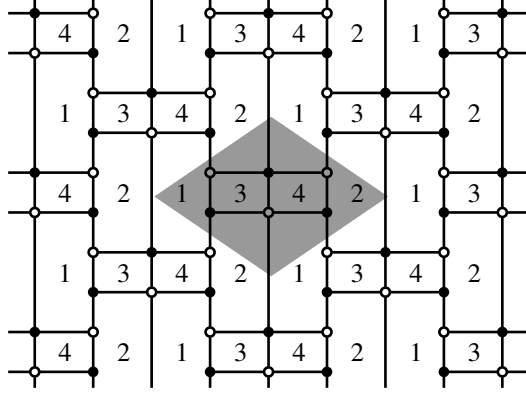
(D) Map (3.13), with $\sqrt{-5}$; [DHP, (3.10)].



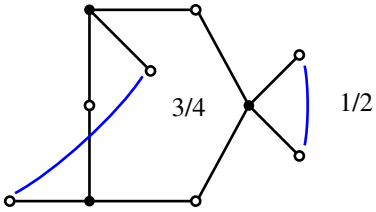
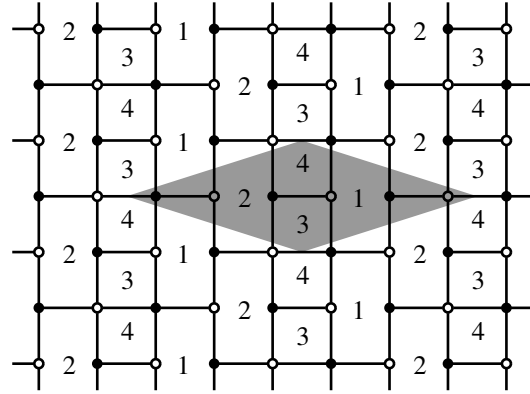
(E1) Map (3.16), $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$; [DHP, (3.4)], L^{131} .



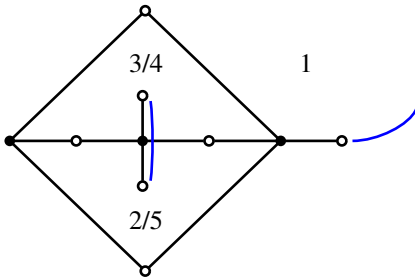
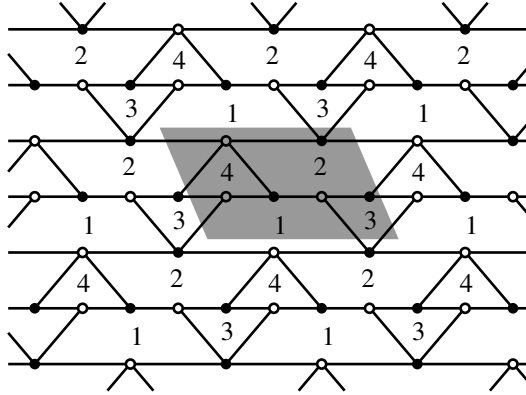
(E2) Map (3.16), $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$; [DHP, (3.6)], dP_1 .



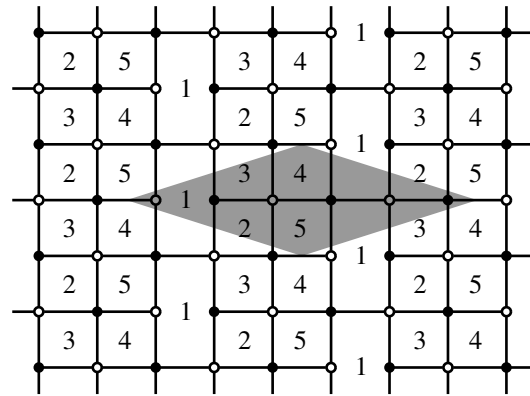
(E3) Map (3.16), $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$; [DHP, (3.7)].

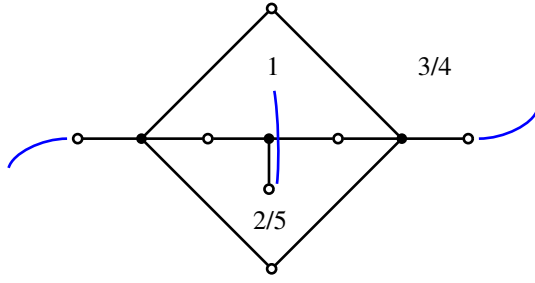


(E4) Map (3.16), $\xi \notin \mathbb{R}$; [DHP, (3.9)].

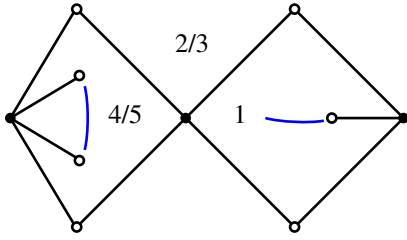
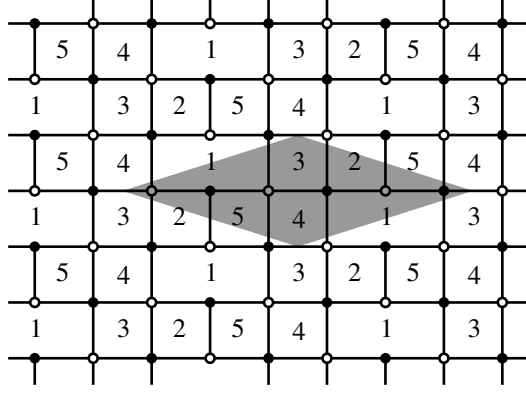


(F1) Map (3.18); [DHP, (3.19)].

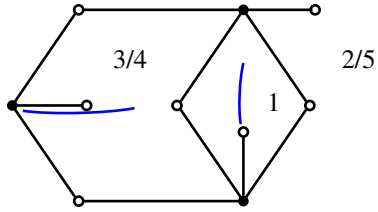
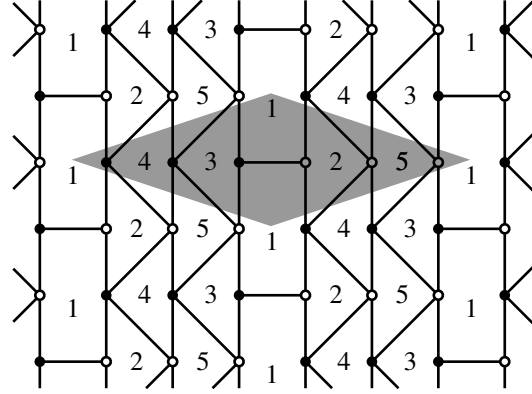




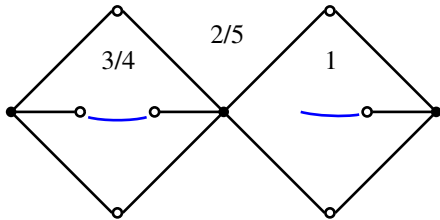
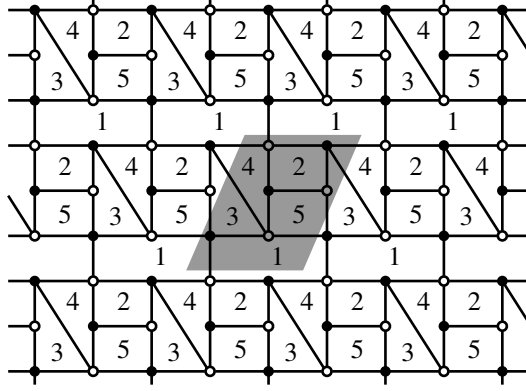
(F2) $\sqrt{11}$ -conjugated (3.18); [DHP, (3.18)].



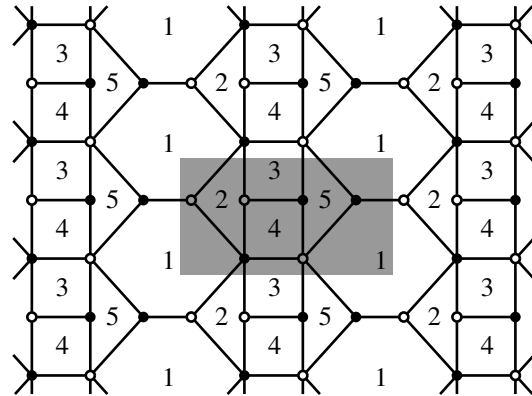
(G1) Map (3.20), $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$; [DHP, (3.13)], L^{232} .

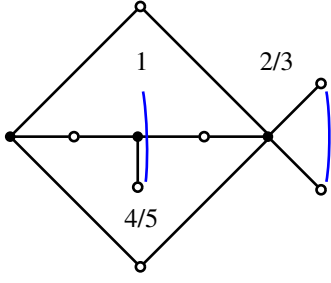


(G2) Map (3.20), $\mu \notin \mathbb{R}$; [DHP, (3.20)].

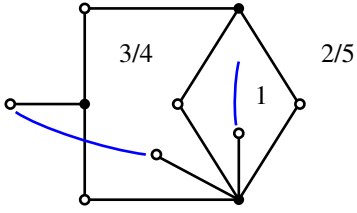
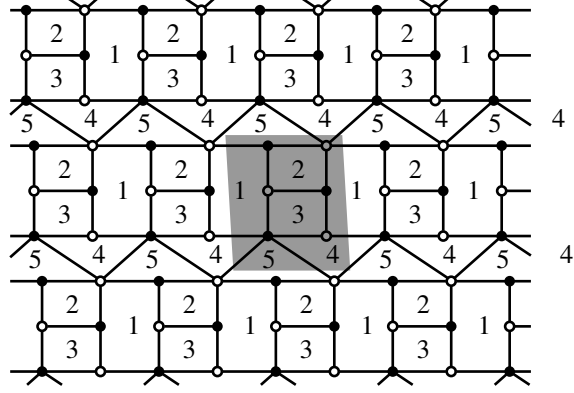


(H1) Map (3.16), $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$; [DHP, (3.16)].

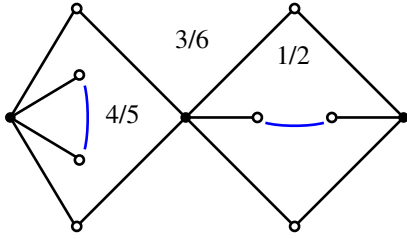
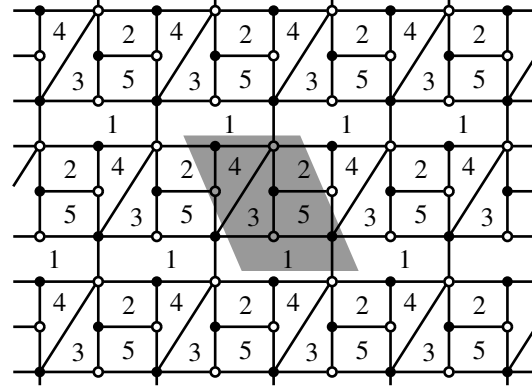




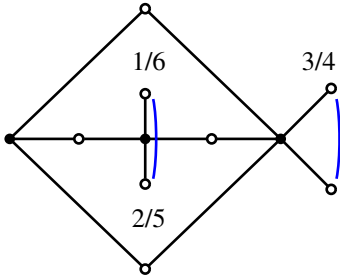
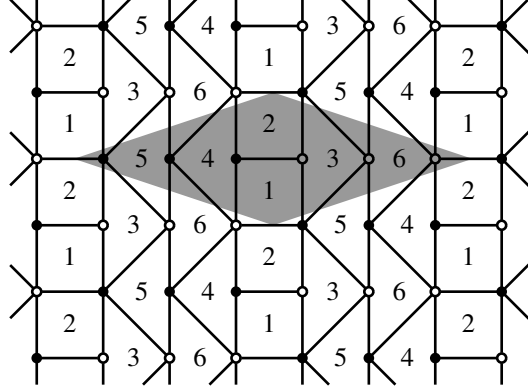
(H2) Map (3.16), $\lambda \notin \mathbb{R}$; [DHP, (3.21)].



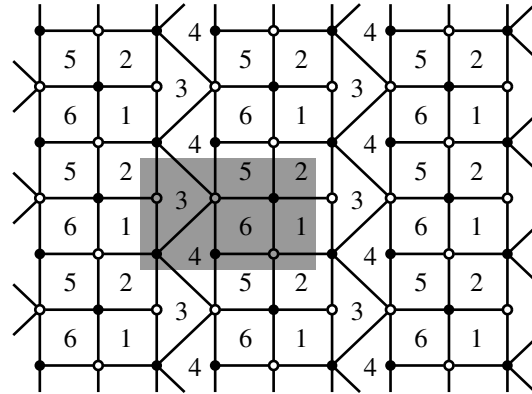
(H3) Map (3.16), $\lambda \notin \mathbb{R}$; [DHP, (3.24)].

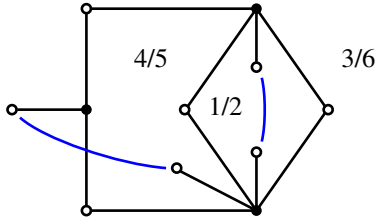


(I1) Map (3.31), $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$; [DHP, (3.30)].

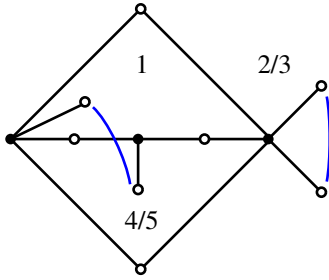
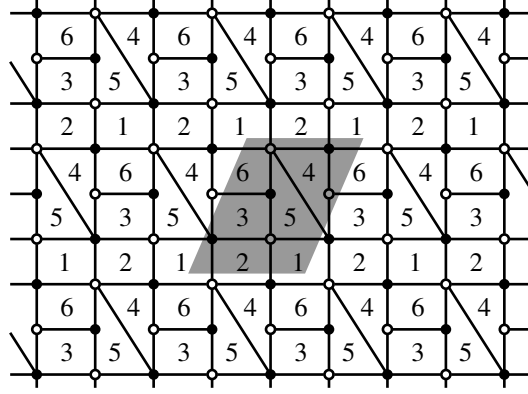


(I2) Map (3.31), $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$; [DHP, (3.31)].

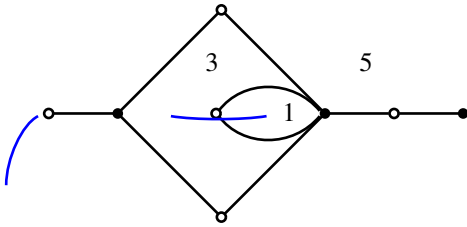
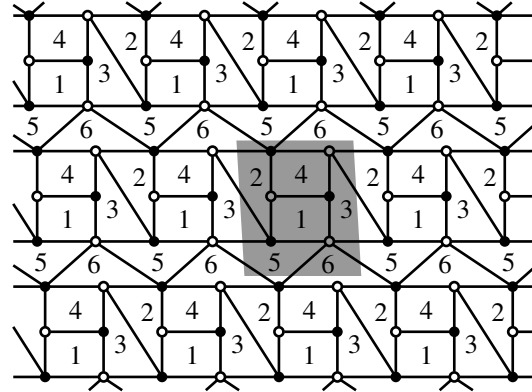




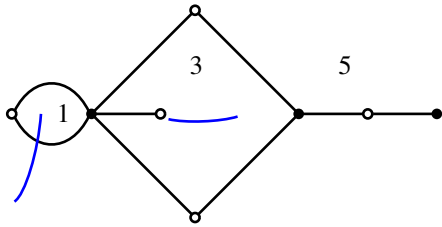
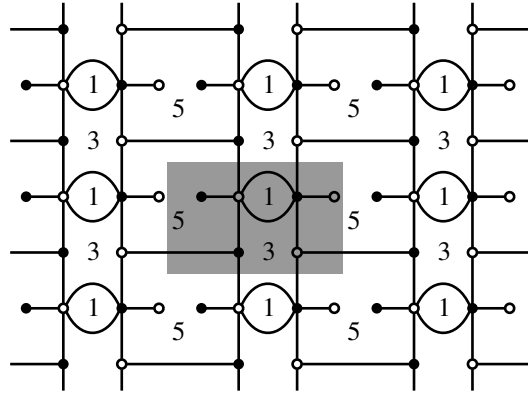
(I3) Map (3.31), $\eta \notin \mathbb{R}$; [DHP, (3.29)].



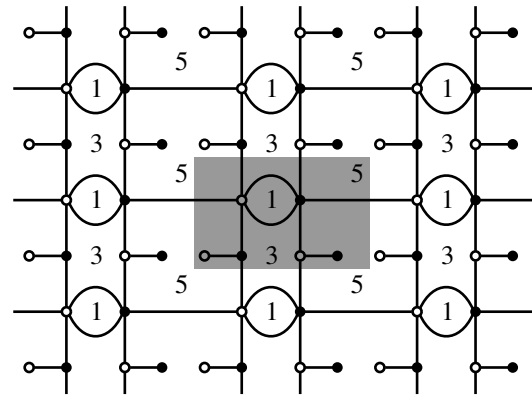
(I4) Map (3.31), $\eta \notin \mathbb{R}$; [DHP, (3.33)].

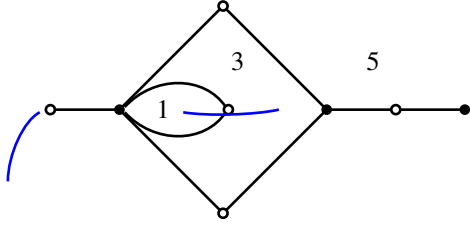


(J) Dessin for Painlevé VI solution (4.3).

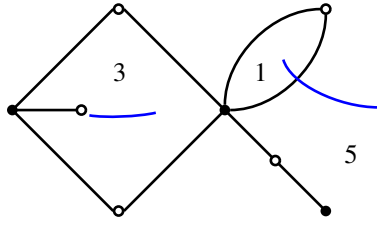
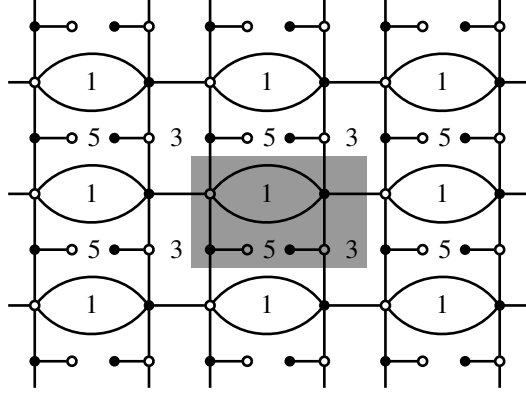


(K) Dessin for function (4.7).

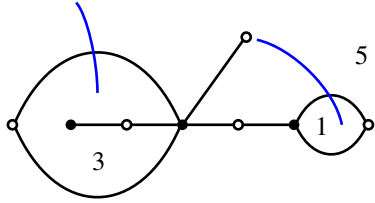
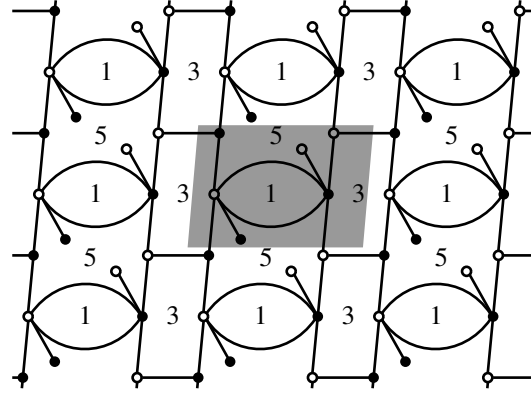




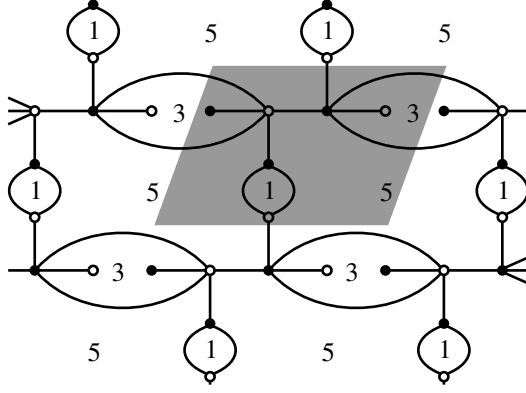
(L1) Dessin for (4.9), with $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}$.

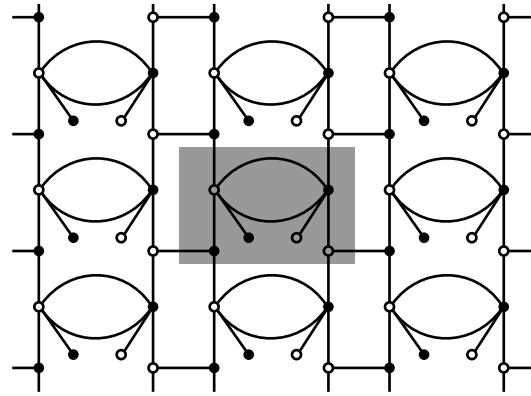
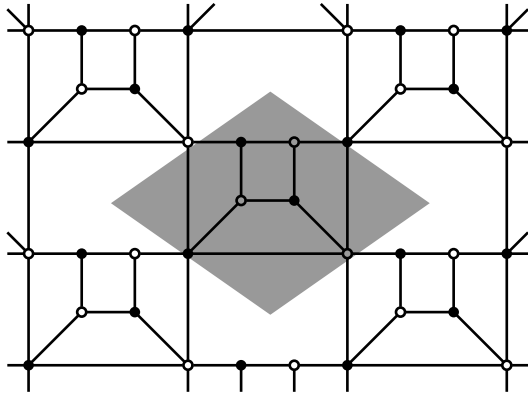


(L2) Dessin for (4.9), with $\zeta \notin \mathbb{R}$.

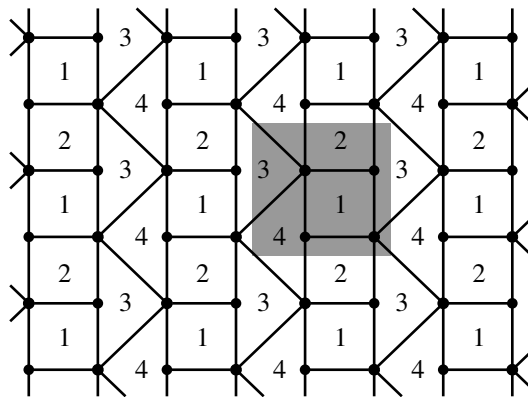
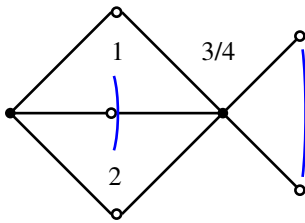


(L3) Dessin for (4.9), with $\zeta \notin \mathbb{R}$.

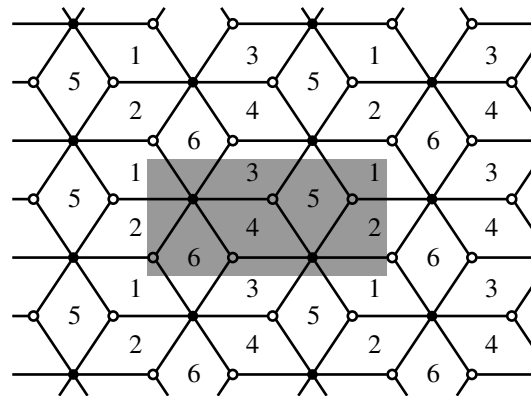
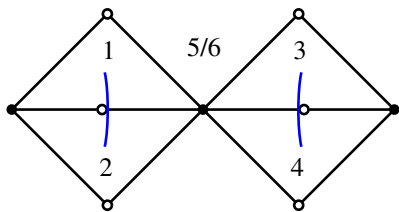




(M) Dessins not obtainable by the quadratic correspondence; [DHP, (3.25)] on the left.



(N) Non-bipartite tiling in Remark 3.2.



(O) Example for Remark 3.4.

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