On Riemann surfaces of genus $g$ with $4g$ automorphisms

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Abstract

We determine, for all genus $g \geq 2$ the Riemann surfaces of genus $g$ with $4g$ automorphisms. For $g \neq 3, 6, 12, 15$ or $30$, this surfaces form a real Riemann surface $F_g$ in the moduli space $M_g$: the Riemann sphere with three punctures. The set of real Riemann surfaces in $F_g$ consists of three intervals its closure in the Deligne-Mumford compactification of $M_g$ is a closed Jordan curve.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: Primary 30F10; Secondary 14H15, 30F60.

1 Introduction

Given a linear expression like $ag + b$, where $a, b$ are fixed integers, it is very difficult to claim precise information on the (compact) Riemann surfaces of genus $g \geq 2$ with automorphism groups of order $ag + b$: i.e. are there Riemann surfaces in these conditions?, how many?, which are their automorphism groups? For instance, there are many works about Hurwitz surfaces, i. e. surfaces of genus $g$ with group of automorphisms of order $84g - 84$ (maximal order), but there is no a complete answer to the above
questions. Surprisingly we shall give an almost complete answer (up to a finite number of genera $g$) to all questions on Riemann surfaces of genus $g$ with $4g$ automorphisms.

For each integer $g \geq 2$ we find an equisymmetric (complex)-uniparametric family $F_g$ of Riemann surfaces of genus $g$ having (full) automorphism group of order $4g$. The families $F_g$ are the equisymmetric and uniparametric families of Riemann surfaces whose automorphism groups have largest order. If $g \neq 3, 6, 15$ all surfaces with $4g$ automorphisms are in the family $F_g$ with one or two more exceptional surfaces in a few genera: $g = 3, 6, 12, 30$. For genera $g = 3, 6$ and $15$ it appears another exceptional uniparametric family. Finally for genera $3, 6, 12$ and $30$ there are one or two exceptional surfaces with $4g$ automorphisms.

The automorphism group of the surfaces in $F_g$ is $D_{2g}$ and the quotient $X/\text{Aut}(X)$ is the Riemann sphere $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$, the meromorphic function $X \to X/\text{Aut}(X) = \hat{\mathbb{C}}$ have four singular values of orders $2, 2, 2, 2g$.

Ravi S. Kulkarni [15] showed that, for any genus $g \equiv 0, 1, 2 \mod 4$, there is a unique surface of genus $g$ with full automorphism group of order $8(g+1)$ (the family of Accola-Maclachan [1] and [18]), and for $g \equiv -1 \mod 4$, there is just another surface of genus $g$ (the Kulkarni surface [15]). In [16] Kulkarni shows that, if $g \neq 3$ there is a unique Riemann surface of genus $g$ admitting an automorphism of order $4g$, while for $g = 3$ there are two such surfaces. The surfaces in this last family have exactly $8g$ automorphisms, except for $g = 2$, where the surface has $48$ automorphisms. For cyclic groups there are some cases where the order of the group determines the Riemann surface (see [16], [19], [14]). Analogous results are known for Klein surfaces: [4], [7], [8] and [3].

The family $F_g$ contains surfaces admitting anticonformal automorphisms, forming the subset $\mathbb{R}F_g$. These points in the moduli space correspond to Riemann surfaces given by the complexification of real algebraic curves. The extended groups of automorphisms of the surfaces in $\mathbb{R}F_g$ (including the anticonformal automorphisms) are isomorphic either to $D_{2g} \times C_2$ or $D_{4g}$, and such groups contain anticonformal involutions, so the surfaces in $\mathbb{R}F_g$ are real Riemann surfaces. The topological types of conjugacy classes of anticonformal involutions (real forms) of the real Riemann surfaces in $F_g$ are either $\{+2, 0, -2, -2\}$, $\{-1, -1, -g, -g\}$, $\{0, 0, -2, -2\}$ if $g$ is odd or $\{+1, 0, -1, -3\}$, $\{-1, -1, -g, -g\}$, $\{-2\}$ if $g$ is even.

The family $F_g$ is the Riemann sphere with three punctures, having an anticonformal involution whose fixed point set consists of three arcs $a_1, a_2, b$. Each one of these arcs is formed by the real Riemann surfaces in $\mathbb{R}F_g$ with
a different set of topological types of real forms. Adding three points to the surface \( F_g \) we obtain a compact Riemann surface \( \overline{F_g} \subset \overline{M}_g \), where \( a_1 \cup a_2 \cup b \) (the closure of \( a_1 \cup a_2 \cup b \) in \( \overline{M}_g \)) is a closed Jordan curve. The space \( \overline{M}_g \) is the Mumford-Deligne compactification of \( M_g \). As a consequence we have that \( \overline{F_g} \cap M_g \) has two connected components.

Acknowledgement. All authors partially supported by the project MTM2014-55812-P.

2 Preliminaries

2.1 Non-Euclidean crystallographic groups

A non-Euclidean crystallographic group (or NEC group) \( \Gamma \) is a discrete group of isometries of the hyperbolic plane \( \mathbb{D} \). We shall assume that an NEC group has a compact orbit space. If \( \Gamma \) is such a group then its algebraic structure is determined by its signature

\[
(h; \pm; [m_1, \ldots, m_r]; \{(n_{11}, \ldots, n_{1s_1}), \ldots, (n_{k1}, \ldots, n_{ks_k})\}).
\]

(1)

The orbit space \( \mathbb{D}/\Gamma \) is a surface, possibly with boundary. The number \( h \) is called the genus of \( \Gamma \) and equals the topological genus of \( \mathbb{D}/\Gamma \), while \( k \) is the number of the boundary components of \( \mathbb{D}/\Gamma \), and the sign is + or − according to whether the surface is orientable or not. The integers \( m_i \geq 2 \), called the proper periods, are the branch indices over interior points of \( \mathbb{D}/\Gamma \) in the natural projection \( \pi : \mathbb{D} \to \mathbb{D}/\Gamma \). The bracketed expressions \( (n_{i1}, \ldots, n_{i s_i}) \), some or all of which may be empty (with \( s_i = 0 \)), are called the period cycles and represent the branchings over the \( i \)th boundary component of the surface. Finally the numbers \( n_{ij} \geq 2 \) are the link periods.

Associated with each signature there exists a canonical presentation for the group \( \Gamma \). If the signature (2.1) has sign + then \( \Gamma \) has the following generators:

\[
x_1, \ldots, x_r \text{ (elliptic elements),} \\
c_{10}, \ldots, c_{1s_1}, \ldots, c_{k0}, \ldots, c_{ks_k} \text{ (reflections),} \\
e_1, \ldots, e_k \text{ (boundary transformations),} \\
a_1, b_1, \ldots, a_g, b_g \text{ (hyperbolic elements);} \\
\]

these generators satisfy the defining relations

\[
x_i^{m_i} = 1 \text{ (for } 1 \leq i \leq r), \\
c_{ij}^{n_{ij}} = (c_{ij}^{-1}c_{ij})^{-1} = 1, \\
c_{is_i} = e_i^{-1}c_{ij}e_i \text{ (for } 1 \leq i \leq k, 0 \leq j \leq s_i),
\]

(2)
\[ x_1 \ldots x_r e_1 \ldots e_k a_i b_i a_i^{-1} b_i^{-1} \ldots a_h b_h a_h^{-1} b_h^{-1} = 1. \]

If the sign is \(-\) then we just replace the hyperbolic generators \(a_i, b_i\) by glide reflections \(d_1, \ldots, d_h\), and the last relation by \(x_1 \ldots x_r e_1 \ldots e_k d_1^2 \ldots d_h^2 = 1\).

The hyperbolic area of an arbitrary fundamental region of an NEC group \(\Gamma\) with signature (2,1) is given by

\[
\mu(\Gamma) = 2\pi \left( \varepsilon h - 2 + k + \sum_{i=1}^{r} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{m_i} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \sum_{j=1}^{s_i} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{n_{ij}} \right) \right) \tag{2}
\]

where \(\varepsilon = 2\) if the sign is \(+\), and \(\varepsilon = 1\) if the sign is \(\mp\). Furthermore, any discrete group \(\Lambda\) of isometries of \(\mathbb{D}\) containing \(\Gamma\) as a subgroup of finite index is also an NEC group, and the hyperbolic area of a fundamental region for \(\Lambda\) is given by the Riemann-Hurwitz formula:

\[
[\Lambda : \Gamma] = \mu(\Gamma)/\mu(\Lambda). \tag{3}
\]

The NEC groups with signature of the form \((h; +; [m_1, \ldots, m_r]; \{-\})\) are Fuchsian groups. For any NEC group \(\Lambda\), let \(\Lambda^+\) denote the subgroup of orientation-preserving elements of \(\Lambda\), called the canonical Fuchsian subgroup of \(\Lambda\). If \(\Lambda^+ \neq \Lambda\) then \(\Lambda^+\) has index 2 in \(\Lambda\) and we say that \(\Lambda\) is a proper NEC group (see [6]).

### 2.2 Riemann surfaces, automorphisms and uniformization groups

A Riemann surface is a surface endowed with a complex analytical structure. Let \(X\) be a compact Riemann surface of genus \(g > 1\). Then there is a surface Fuchsian group \(\Gamma\) (that is, an NEC group with signature \((g; +; [\{-\}; \{-\}])\)) such that \(X = \mathbb{D}/\Gamma\), and if \(G\) is a group of automorphisms of \(X\) there is a Fuchsian group \(\Delta\), containing \(\Gamma\), and an epimorphism \(\theta : \Delta \to G\) such that \(\ker \theta = \Gamma\). If \(G^*\) is a group of conformal and anticonformal automorphism then there is an NEC group \(\Lambda\), and an epimorphism \(\theta^* : \Lambda \to G\) such that \(\ker \theta^* = \Lambda\). In particular the full automorphism group \(\text{Aut}(X)\) of \(X\) is isomorphic to \(\Delta/\Gamma\), where \(\Delta\) is a Fuchsian group containing \(\Gamma\). The extended (full) automorphism group \(\text{Aut}^\pm(X)\) of \(X\) (including anticonformal automorphisms) is isomorphic to \(\Lambda/\Gamma\), where \(\Lambda\) is an NEC group such that \(\Lambda^+ = \Delta\).
2.3 Topological types of anticonformal involutions

Given a Riemann surface $X$ of genus $g$, the topological type of the action of an anticonformal involution $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(X)$ is determined by the number of connected components, called ovals, of its fixed point set $\text{Fix}(\sigma)$ and the orientability of the Klein surface $X/\langle \sigma \rangle$. We say that $\sigma$ has species $+k$ if $\text{Fix}(\sigma)$ consists of $k$ ovals and $X/\langle \sigma \rangle$ is orientable, and $-k$ if $\text{Fix}(\sigma)$ consists of $k$ ovals and $X/\langle \sigma \rangle$ is nonorientable (i.e. two surfaces with symmetries of the same species have topologically conjugate quotient orbifolds and vice versa). The set $\text{Fix}(\sigma)$ corresponds to the real part of a complex algebraic curve representing $X$, which admits an equation with real coefficients. The ”+” sign in the species of $\sigma$ means that the real part disconnects its complement in the complex curve and then we say that $\sigma$ separates. By a classical theorem of Harnack the possible values of species run between $-g$ and $+(g + 1)$, where $+k \equiv g + 1 \mod 2$ (see [10] for a geometrical proof).

A Riemann surface with an anticonformal involution is said to be a real Riemann surface. The type of symmetry of a Riemann surface $X$ is the set of topological types of anticonformal involutions of $X$.

There is a categorical equivalence between compact Riemann surfaces and complex projective smooth algebraic curves. The conjugacy classes of anticonformal involutions of Riemann surfaces correspond to the real forms of the corresponding algebraic curve: i.e. real algebraic curves (see [20]). The topological type of an anticonformal involutions gives us important information about the real points of a real algebraic curve, the number of connected components of the real points of the algebraic curve and the separability character of the real points inside the complex algebraic curve.

2.4 Teichmüller and moduli spaces

Here we follow reference [17] on moduli spaces of Riemann and Klein surfaces.

Let $s$ be a signature of NEC groups and let $\mathcal{G}$ be an abstract group isomorphic to the NEC groups with signature $s$. We denote by $\mathbf{R}(s)$ the set of monomorphisms $r : \mathcal{G} \to \text{Aut}^\pm(\mathbb{D})$ such that $r(\mathcal{G})$ is an NEC group with signature $s$. The set $\mathbf{R}(s)$ has a natural topology given by the topology of $\text{Aut}^\pm(\mathbb{D})$. Two elements $r_1$ and $r_2 \in \mathbf{R}(s)$ are said to be equivalent, $r_1 \sim r_2$, if there exists $g \in \text{Aut}^\pm(\mathbb{D})$ such that for each $\gamma \in \mathcal{G}$, $r_1(\gamma) = gr_2(\gamma)g^{-1}$. The space of classes $\mathbf{T}(s) = \mathbf{R}(s)/\sim$ is called the Teichmüller space of NEC groups with signature $s$. If the signature $s$ is given in section 2.1, the
Teichmüller space $T(s)$ is homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^{d(s)}$, where

$$d(s) = 3(\varepsilon h - 1 + k) - 3 + (2r + \sum_{i=1}^{k} r_i).$$

The modular group $\text{Mod}(\mathcal{G})$ of $\mathcal{G}$ is the quotient $\text{Mod}(\mathcal{G}) = \text{Aut}(\mathcal{G})/\text{Inn}(\mathcal{G})$, where $\text{Inn}(\mathcal{G})$ denotes the inner automorphisms of $\mathcal{G}$. The moduli space of NEC groups with signature $s$ is the quotient $\mathcal{M}_s = T(s)/\text{Mod}(\mathcal{G})$ endowed with the quotient topology. Hence $\mathcal{M}_s$ is an orbifold with fundamental orbifold group $\text{Mod}(\mathcal{G})$.

If $s$ is the signature of a surface group uniformizing surfaces of topological type $t = (g, \pm, k)$, then we denote by $T(s) = T_t$ and $\mathcal{M}_s = \mathcal{M}_t$ the Teichmüller and the moduli space of Klein surfaces of topological type $t$.

Let $\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{G}'$ be abstract groups isomorphic to NEC groups with signatures $s$ and $s'$ respectively. Given an inclusion mapping $\alpha : \mathcal{G} \to \mathcal{G}'$ there is an induced embedding $T(\alpha) : T(s') \to T(s)$ defined by $[r] \mapsto [r \circ \alpha]$.

If a finite group $G$ is isomorphic to a group of automorphisms of Klein surfaces with topological type $t = (g, \pm, k)$, then the action of $G$ is determined by an epimorphism $\theta : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{G}$, where $\mathcal{D}$ is an abstract group isomorphic to NEC groups with a given signature $s$ and $\ker(\theta) = \mathcal{G}$ is a group isomorphic to NEC surface groups uniformizing Klein surfaces of topological type $t$. Then there is an inclusion $\alpha : \mathcal{G} \to \mathcal{D}$ and an embedding $T(\alpha) : T(s) \to T_t$. The continuous map $T(\alpha)$ induces a continuous map $\mathcal{M}_s \to \mathcal{M}_t$ and as a consequence:

**Proposition 1** $\text{[17]}$ The set $\mathcal{B}^G_\theta$ of points in $\mathcal{M}_t$ corresponding to surfaces having a group of automorphisms isomorphic to $G$, with action determined by $\theta$, is a connected set.

### 2.5 Compactification of moduli spaces

A *Riemann surface with nodes* is a connected complex analytic space $S$ if and only if (see [2]):

1. there are $k = k(S) \geq 0$ points $p_1, \ldots, p_k \in S$ called nodes such that every node $p_j$ has a neighborhood isomorphic to the analytic set $\{z_1 z_2 = 0 : \|z_1\| < 1, \|z_2\| < 1\}$ with $p_j$ corresponding to $(0, 0)$.

2. the set $S \setminus \{p_1, \ldots, p_k\}$ has $r \geq 1$ connected components $\Sigma_1, \ldots, \Sigma_r$ called components of $S$, each of them is a Riemann surface of genus $g_i$, with $n_i$ punctures with $3g_i - 3 + n_i \geq 0$ and $n_1 + \ldots + n_r = 2k$. 
3. we denote $g = (g_1 - 1) + ... + (g_r - 1) + k + 1$

If $k = k(S) = 0$, $S$ is called non singular and if $k = k(S) = 3g - 3$, $S$ is called terminal.

To a Riemann surface with nodes $S$ we can associate a weighted graph, the graph of $S$, $G(S) = (V_S, E_S, w)$, where $V_S$ is the set of vertices, $E_S$ is the set of edges, and $w$ is a function on the set $V_S$ with non-negative integer values. This triple is defined in the following way:

1. To each component $\Sigma_i$ corresponds a vertex in $V_S$.
2. To each node joining the components $\Sigma_i$ and $\Sigma_j$ corresponds an edge in $E_S$ connecting the corresponding vertices. Multiple edges between the same pair of vertices and loops are allowed in $G(S)$.
3. The function $w : V(G(S)) \to \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ associates to any vertex of $G(S)$ the genus $g_i$ of $\Sigma_i$.

Let $\mathcal{M}_g$ be the moduli space of Riemann surfaces of genus $g$. A well known result of Deligne and Mumford states that the set $\hat{\mathcal{M}}_g$ of Riemann surfaces with nodes of genus $g$ can be endowed with a structure of projective complex variety and contains $\mathcal{M}_g$ as a dense open subvariety [11]. If $g \geq 2$ then $\hat{\mathcal{M}}_g$ is an irreducible complex projective variety of dimension $3g - 3$.

3 Riemann surfaces of genus $g$ with $4g$ automorphisms

Lemma 2 Let $X$ be a Riemann surface of genus $g$ and let $\Gamma$ be a surface Fuchsian group of genus $g$ uniformizing $X$. If $G$ is an automorphism group of $X$, then $G \cong \Gamma' / \Gamma$ where $\Gamma'$ is a Fuchsian group. If $|G| = 4g$, $g \neq 3, 6, 15$ and $X$ is not in a finite set of exceptional Riemann surfaces whose genera are $3, 6, 12$ or $30$, then the signature of $\Gamma'$ must be:

1. $(0; +; [2, 4g, 4g])$
2. $(0; +; [3, 6, 2g])$
3. $(0; +; [4, 4, 2g])$
4. $(0; +; [2, 2, 2, 2g])$
Proof. Let $\Gamma'$ have signature:

$$(g'; +; [m_1, \ldots, m_r])$$

By Riemann-Hurwitz formula we have:

$$\frac{2g - 2}{2g' - 2 + \sum_{i=1}^{r}(1 - \frac{1}{m_i})} = 4g$$

then

$$2g' - 2 + \sum_{i=1}^{r}(1 - \frac{1}{m_i}) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2g}$$

(4)

where we may assume that $m_{i-1} \leq m_i$, $i = 2, \ldots, r$. It is important to note that $m_i$ divides $4g$ ($m_i$ is the order of a cyclic subgroup of $G$). Hence $g' = 0$ and $r \leq 4$, and formula (4) becomes:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{r}(1 - \frac{1}{m_i}) = \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{2g}, r \leq 4$$

For $r = 4$ we have $\sum_{i=1}^{4}\frac{1}{m_i} = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2g}$, then if $g \neq 3, 6, 15$ we have only a solution $m_1 = m_2 = m_3 = 2, m_4 = 2g$, that is case 4 (note that for $g = 3, 6, 15$ we have the solutions $(2, 2, 3, 3), (2, 2, 3, 4)$ and $(2, 2, 3, 5)$ respectively).

If $r = 3$ we have

$$\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} + \frac{1}{m_3} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2g}$$

(5)

From the formula (5) we have that $m_1 \leq 5$. If $m_1 = 2$, using the formula and that $m_i$ divides $4g$ we have a unique solution $m_2 = m_3 = 4g$ (case 1).

For $m_1 = 3, 4, 5$ it is possible to make a case by case analysis giving for each value a bound for $m_2$ and for each possible value of $m_2$ a finite set of solutions if $m_3 \neq 2g$. The solutions with $m_3 \neq 2g$ correspond to following set of values of $g$:

$${3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 24, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 42, 45, 60, 66, 72, 84, 90, 105, 126, 132, 153, 190, 273, 276, 420, 429, 861}$$

Using finite group theory and the algebra symbolic package MAGMA one shows that there exist one or two exceptional surfaces exactly for genera $g = 3, 6, 12$ or 30. We thank Professor Marston Conder for helping us with these calculations with MAGMA.

For $m_3 = 2g$ there are only two infinite set of solutions:

$$m_1 = 3, m_2 = 6, m_3 = 2g$$

and

$$m_1 = 4, m_2 = 4, m_3 = 2g$$

that are cases 2 and 3. ■
Remark 3 See \cite{10}, section 2.3, for related results.

In the next proposition we shall eliminate the cases 1, 2 and 3 of the preceding Lemma using group theory and the fact that the order of $\text{Aut}(X)$ is exactly $4g$.

Proposition 4 Let $X$ be a Riemann surface of genus $g$, uniformized by a surface Fuchsian group $\Gamma$ and with full automorphism group $\text{Aut}(X) = G$ of order $4g$. If $\Gamma'$ is a Fuchsian group such that $\Gamma \leq \Gamma'$ and $X/\text{Aut}(X) = \mathbb{D}/\Gamma'$ then the signature of $\Gamma'$ is different from

1. $(0; +; [2, 4g, 4g])$
2. $(0; +; [3, 6, 2g])$
3. $(0; +; [4, 4, 2g])$

Proof. Case 1. Assume that the signature of $\Gamma'$ is $(0; +; [2, 4g, 4g])$. Then there is a natural epimorphism $\theta : \Gamma' \to G \cong \Gamma'/\Gamma$. If $\Gamma'$ has a canonical presentation $\langle x_1, x_2, x_3 : x_1^2 = x_2^4 = x_3^{4g} = x_1x_2x_3 = 1 \rangle$ then $\theta(x_2)$ and $\theta(x_3)$ have order $4g$, since $\Gamma$ is a surface Fuchsian group. Then $G$ is a cyclic group generated by $\theta(x_3) = C$. We have $\theta(x_1) = C^{2g}, \theta(x_2) = C^{2g-1}, \theta(x_3) = C$.

The group $\Gamma'$ is included in a Fuchsian group $\Delta$ of signature $(0; +; [2, 4, 4g])$ (see \cite{21}). Let

$$\langle x_1', x_2', x_3' : x_1'^2 = x_2'^4 = x_3'^{4g} = x_1'x_2'x_3' = 1 \rangle$$

be a canonical presentation of $\Delta$. We have $x_1 = x_2'^2, x_2 = x_2'^{-1}x_3'x_2', x_3 = x_3'$ and an epimorphism $\theta' : \Delta \to G'$, where

$$G' = \langle B, C : B^2 = C^{2g}, C^{4g} = 1, B^{-1}CB = C^{2g-1} \rangle,$$

$\theta'$ is defined by $\theta'(x_1') = C^{-1}B^{-1}, \theta'(x_2') = B, \theta'(x_3') = C$. Now $\theta' |_{\Delta} = \theta$ and then the automorphism group of $X$ has order $> 4g$.

Case 2. Assume that the signature of $\Gamma'$ is $(0; +; [3, 6, 2g])$. Then there is a natural epimorphism: $\theta : \Gamma' \to G \cong \Gamma'/\Gamma$. If

$$\langle x_1, x_2, x_3 : x_1^6 = x_2^6 = x_3^{2g} = x_1x_2x_3 = 1 \rangle$$


is a canonical presentation of $\Gamma'$ then $G$ has a presentation with generators $\theta(x_1) = A, \theta(x_2) = B, \theta(x_3) = C$ and some of the relations are:

$$A^3 = B^6 = C^{2g} = ABC = 1$$

Hence $G$ is generated by $A$ and $C$.

Since $\Gamma'$ is a surface group the order of $C$ is $2g$, then $\langle C \rangle$ is an index two subgroup of $G$ and $A \notin \langle C \rangle$. Hence $A^2 \in \langle C \rangle$, so $A^2 = C^t$, and then $A = (A^2)^{-1} = C^{2g-t}$, in contradiction with $A \notin \langle C \rangle$. \hfill \blacksquare

For the Case 3 we need a Lemma:

**Lemma 5** Let $\Delta$ be a Fuchsian group with signature $(0; +; [4, 4, 2g])$ and let

$$\langle x_1, x_2, x_3 : x_1^4 = x_2^4 = x_3^2 = x_1x_2x_3 = 1 \rangle$$

be a canonical presentation of $\Delta$. Let $\theta : \Delta \to G = \langle A, B \rangle$ be an epimorphism with kernel a surface Fuchsian group and $\theta(x_1) = A, \theta(x_2) = B$.

There is a Fuchsian group $\Delta'$ of signature $(0; +; [2, 4, 4g])$ with $\Delta \leq \Delta'$, $[\Delta : \Delta'] = 2$, a group $G'$ with $G \leq G'$, $[G : G'] = 2$, and an epimorphism $\theta' : \Delta' \to G'$, such that $\theta' \mid_{\Delta} = \theta$ if and only if the group $G$ admits an automorphism $\alpha$ such that $\alpha(A) = B, \alpha(B) = A$.

**Proof.** If $G$ admits such an automorphism $\alpha$, then we can construct the semidirect product $G' = G \rtimes_{\alpha} C_2$, which is generated by $G = \langle A, B \rangle$ and an order two element $D$, conjugation by which induces the automorphism $\alpha$ on $G$. The group $\Delta$ is contained in an NEC group $\Delta'$ with signature $(0; +; [2, 4, 4g])$ and having canonical generators $x'_1, x'_2, x'_3$. Define an epimorphism $\theta' : \Delta' \to G' = G \rtimes_{\alpha} C_2$ by setting

$$\theta'(x'_1) = D, \quad \theta'(x'_2) = B, \quad \theta'(x'_3) = DA^{-1}.$$  

Note that $G'$ is isomorphic to $C_{4g} \rtimes C_2 = \langle DA^{-1} \rangle \rtimes \langle D \rangle$ and to $C_{4g} \rtimes C_4 = \langle DA^{-1} \rangle \rtimes \langle B \rangle$. Conversely, if such an extension $\theta' : \Delta' \to G'$ of $\theta$ exists and $\Delta'$ has canonical generators $x'_1, x'_2, x'_3$, then the embedding of $\Delta$ in $\Delta'$ is given by

$$x_1 \mapsto x'_1 x'_2 x'_1, \quad x_2 \mapsto x'_2, \quad x_3 \mapsto x'_3;$$

hence if $D$ is the order two element $\theta'(x'_1)$, then

$$DAD = \theta'(x'_1 x'_1) = \theta'(x'_2) = \theta(x_2) = B.$$
and

$$DBD = \theta'(x'_{1}x'_{2}x'_{1}) = \theta'(x'_{1}x'_{2}x'_{1}) = \theta(x_{1}) = A,$$

so conjugation by $D$ gives the required automorphism. ■

Now we continue the proof of the Proposition:

**Proof. Case 3.** Assume that the signature of $\Gamma'$ is $(0; +; [4, 4, 2g])$. Then there is a natural epimorphism $\theta : \Gamma' \to G \cong \Gamma'/\Gamma$. If

$$\langle x_{1}, x_{2}, x_{3} : x'_{1} = x_{2}^{4} = x_{3}^{2g} = x_{1}x_{2}x_{3} = 1 \rangle$$

is a canonical presentation of $\Gamma'$ then $G$ has a presentation with generators $\theta(x_{1}) = A, \theta(x_{2}) = B, \theta(x_{3}) = C$ and some of the relations are $A^{4} = B^{4} = C^{2g} = ABC = 1$. Hence $G$ is generated by $A$ and $C$.

Since the order of $\langle C \rangle$ is $2g$ then $A^{2} \in \langle C \rangle$ and since $\langle C \rangle \lhd G$ then $AC^{2g} = 1$. As $\Gamma$ is a surface Fuchsian group, $A^{2}$ has order two and $A^{2} = C^{g}$. We have that $A^{-1}C^{-1}$ has order four, then:

$$(A^{-1}C^{-1})^{4} = 1, ACA^{-1} = C^{t}, A^{2} = C^{g}$$

From the above relations we have that $2(t + 1) \equiv 0 \mod 2g$, then either $t = g - 1$ or $t = 2g - 1$.

If $t = g - 1$, then $A^{-1}C^{-1}$ has order two but as $\Gamma$ is a surface Fuchsian group, then $A^{-1}C^{-1}$ must have order four, so this case is not possible.

If $t = 2g - 1$ we have the relation $ACA^{-1} = C^{-1}$. The group $G$ has presentation:

$$\langle A, C : A^{4} = C^{2g} = 1; ACA^{-1} = C^{-1}; A^{2} = C^{g} \rangle$$

The assignation $A \to A^{-1}C^{-1}$ and $C \to C^{-1}$ defines an automorphism such that $A \to A^{-1}C^{-1} = B$ and $B = A^{-1}C^{-1} \to A$. By the preceding Lemma the automorphism group contains properly $G$ and then $|Aut(X)| > 4$. ■

**Remark 6** For all $g \geq 2$, there is a Riemann surface $X_{8g} = \mathbb{D}/\Gamma$, the Wiman curve of type II: $w^{2} = z(2^{g} - 1)$ (see [22]), with $8g$ automorphisms (except for $g = 2$) and such that $X_{8g}/Aut(X_{8g})$ is uniformized by a group of signature $(0; +; [2, 4, 4g])$ containing $\Gamma$. The groups $G'$ in cases 1 and 3 are isomorphic to $Aut(X_{8g})$. The full automorphism group of Wiman’s curve of genus 2 is $GL(2,3)$, of order 48.
Theorem 7 Let \( X \) be a Riemann surface of genus \( g \) uniformized by a surface Fuchsian group \( \Gamma \) and with (full) automorphism group \( G \) of order \( 4g \). Assume that \( g \neq 3, 6, 15 \) and \( X \) is not in the finite set of exceptional Riemann surfaces in Lemma[8]. If \( \Gamma' \) is a Fuchsian group such that \( \Gamma \leq \Gamma' \) and \( X/\text{Aut}(X) = \mathbb{D}/\Gamma' \) then the signature of \( \Gamma' \) is \((0; +; [2, 2, 2, 2g]) \) and \( G \cong D_{2g} \) (the dihedral group of \( 4g \) elements).

Proof. Let \( X \) be a Riemann surface of genus \( g \), uniformized by a surface Fuchsian group \( \Gamma \) and with automorphism group \( G \) of order \( 4g \). If \( \Gamma' \) is a Fuchsian group with \( \Gamma \leq \Gamma' \) and \( X/\text{Aut}(X) = \mathbb{D}/\Gamma' \) then, by Lemma[2] and Proposition[4] the signature of \( \Gamma' \) is \((0; +; [2, 2, 2, 2g]) \).

There is a canonical presentation of \( \Gamma' \):

\[
\left\langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 : x_4^{2g} = x_1x_2x_3x_4 = 1, i = 1, 2, 3 \right\rangle
\]

and an epimorphism:

\[ \theta : \Gamma' \to G \cong \Gamma'/\Gamma \]

If \( \theta(x_4) = D \), we have that the order of \( D \) is \( 2g \). Some of the \( \theta(x_i) \), \( i = 1, 2, 3 \), does not belong to \( \langle D \rangle \), using, if necessary, an automorphism of \( \Gamma' \) we may suppose that is \( \theta(x_1) = A \not\in \langle D \rangle \). Then \( A^2 = 1 \) and since \( \langle D \rangle \triangleleft G \), \( ADA^{-1} = D^t \), with \( t^2 \equiv 1 \mod 2g \).

The elements \( \theta(x_2) \) and \( \theta(x_3) \) have order 2 and all order two elements in \( G = \langle A, D \rangle \) are \( A, D^g \) and \( D^r A \) with \( r(t + 1) \equiv 0 \mod 2g \). Since \( x_1x_2x_3x_4 = 1 \), \( \theta(x_2x_3) = A^{-1}D^{-1} \), therefore either \( \theta(x_2) = D^g \) and \( \theta(x_3) = D^r A \) or \( \theta(x_2) = D^r A \) and \( \theta(x_3) = D^g \). Using if necessary an automorphism of \( \Gamma' \) we may assume \( \theta(x_2) = D^r A \) and \( \theta(x_3) = D^g \). Finally using \( \theta(x_2x_3) = A^{-1}D^{-1} \) we obtain \( D^r A D^g = A^{-1}D^{-1} \) from where we have \( rt + g + 1 \equiv 0 \mod(2g) \).

As \( r(t + 1) \equiv 0 \mod 2g \), we have \( g + 1 - r \equiv 0 \mod 2g \) and \( r \equiv g + 1 \mod 2g \), then \( r = g + 1 \) and \( t = -1 \). Hence \( ADA = D^{-1} \), \( A^2 = D^{2g} = 1 \), the group \( G \) is \( D_{2g} \) and the epimorphism is unique (up to automorphisms of \( \Gamma' \) and \( G \)):

\[
\theta(x_1) = A, \theta(x_2) = D^{g+1} A, \theta(x_3) = D^g, \theta(x_4) = D
\]

Remark 8 Note that the epimorphism \( \theta : \Gamma' \to G \cong \Gamma'/\Gamma \) of the Theorem[7] is unique up to automorphisms of \( \Gamma' \) and \( G \). So the surfaces of genus \( g \) having automorphism group of order \( 4g \) with \( g \geq 31 \) or in the conditions of the Theorem, form a connected equisymmetric uniparametric family.

Remark 9 The surfaces in the above theorem are hyperelliptic. The hyperelliptic involution corresponds to the element \( D^g \) of \( D_{2g} \), since \( \theta^{-1}(D) \) has signature \((0; +; [2, 2; \cdots 2]) \) (see[9]).
4 Conformal and anticonformal automorphism groups

In this section we shall obtain the groups of conformal and anticonformal automorphisms of Riemann surfaces with automorphism group of order $4g$.

**Theorem 10** Let $X$ be a Riemann surface of genus $g$, uniformized by a surface Fuchsian group $\Gamma$ and with automorphism group $G$ of order $4g$. If $\Gamma'$ is a Fuchsian group with $\Gamma \leq \Gamma'$ and $X/\text{Aut}(X) = \mathbb{D}/\Gamma'$, we assume that the signature of $\Gamma'$ is $(0; +; [2, 2, 2g])$. Let $\text{Aut}^\pm(X) = G^*$ be the group of conformal and anticonformal automorphisms of $X$ and $\Gamma^*$ be an NEC group such that $G^* \cong \Gamma^*/\Gamma$. If $G^* \vartriangleright G$ then the signature of $\Gamma^*$ is

a. $(0; +; [-]; (2, 2, 2g))$ then $G^* \cong D_{2g} \times C_2$ and there are two epimorphisms $\Gamma^* \to D_{2g} \times C_2$ (up to automorphisms of $\Gamma^*$).

b. $(0; +; [2]; (2, 2g))$ then $G^*$ has presentation:

$$\langle x, z, w : x^2 = z^2 = w^2 = (zw)^{2g} = 1, xzx = (zw)^{g-1}z, xwx = (zw)^g z \rangle$$

$$D_{2g} \rtimes \varphi C_2$$

where $\varphi(z) = (zw)^{g-1}z$, $\varphi(w) = (zw)^g z$. Then $G^* \cong D_{4g}$ if $g$ is even and $G^* \cong D_{2g} \times C_2$ if $g$ is odd.

**Proof.** Since the signature of $\Gamma'$ is $(0; +; [2, 2, 2g])$ and $\Gamma'$ is an index two subgroup of the NEC group $\Gamma^*$, the signature of $\Gamma^*$ must be either:

a. $(0; +; [-]; (2, 2, 2g))$ or

b. $(0; +; [2]; (2, 2g))$.

Case a. $\Gamma^*$ has signature $(0; +; [-]; (2, 2, 2g))$. Let

$$\langle c_0, c_1, c_2, c_3 : c_i^2 = (c_0c_1)^2 = (c_1c_2)^2 = (c_2c_3)^2 = (c_3c_0)^{2g} = 1 \rangle$$

be a canonical presentation of $\Gamma^*$. Assume that the epimorphism $\theta^* : \Gamma^* \to G^* \cong \Gamma^*/\Gamma$, is given by

$$\theta^*(c_0) = x, \theta^*(c_1) = y, \theta^*(c_2) = z, \theta^*(c_3) = w,$$

then we have that $\langle x, y, z, w \rangle$ is a set of generators of $G^*$ and, since $\Gamma$ is a surface Fuchsian group, $x, y, z, w, xy, yz, zw$ have order 2 and $wx$ has order $2g$. Since $|G^*| = 8g$ and $\langle x, w \rangle$ has order 4g then $\langle x, w \rangle \vartriangleleft G^*$. Note that either $y$ or $z$ is not in $\langle x, w \rangle$, assume that $y \notin \langle x, w \rangle$ (the argument assuming $z \notin \langle x, w \rangle$ is analogous). Hence $y(wx)y = (wx)^t$, with $(t, 2g) = 1$.

The elements $y$ and $z$ are not the same, because $yz$ has order 2. Since $G^* = G^y \cup yG^*$ we have two possibilities either $z \in G^y$ or $z \in yG^y$. 

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Case 1. $z \in G^*$, then either $z = (wx)^g$ or $z = (wx)^g w$.

Case 1a. The equality $z = (wx)^g$ is not possible, since $(wx)^g$ is an orientation preserving element.

Case 1b. If $z = (wx)^g w$, since $(yz)^2 = 1$ we have $y(wx)^g wy(wx)^g w = (wx)^{g(t+1)} ywyw = (yw)^2 = 1$. Then $(xy)^2 = (yz)^2 = (yw)^2$, and $G^* = D_{2g} \times C_2 = \langle x, w \rangle \times \langle y \rangle$. The epimorphism $\theta^* : \Gamma^* \to G^*/\Gamma$, completely determined up to automorphisms of $\Gamma^*$ or $G^*$, is:

$$\theta^*(c_0) = x, \theta^*(c_1) = y, \theta^*(c_2) = (wx)^g w, \theta^*(c_3) = w$$

Note that $\Gamma'$ is the canonical Fuchsian subgroup of $\Gamma^*$. We shall see that the epimorphism $\theta^*$ restricted to $\Gamma'$ is equivalent by automorphisms of $\Gamma'$ and $D_{2g}$ to the epimorphism constructed in the proof of Theorem 7. A set of generators of a canonical presentation of $\Gamma'$ expressed in terms of the canonical presentation of $\Gamma^*$ is:

$$\{x'_1 = c_0 c_1, x'_2 = c_1 c_2, x'_3 = c_2 c_3, x'_4 = c_3 c_0\}$$

The restriction of $\theta^*$ is:

$$x'_1 \to xy, x'_2 \to y(wx)^g w$$
$$x'_3 \to (wx)^g, x'_4 \to wx$$

and $\langle xy, wx \rangle \cong D_{2g}$ since $xy(wx)(xy)^{-1} = xw = (wx)^{-1}$. Hence $\theta^*$ restricted to $\Gamma'$ is exactly the epimorphism in the proof of Theorem 7, where $xy = A$ and $D = wx$. Note that $\theta^*(\Gamma') = \langle xy, wx \rangle \cong D_{2g}$, is not the subgroup $\langle z, w \rangle \cong D_{2g}$ used in the construction of $G^*$.

Case 2. If $z \in yG^*$ then either $z = y(wx)^s$ or $z = y(wx)^s w$. Since $y(wx)^s w$ is orientation preserving, the second case is not possible. Assume $z = y(wx)^s$. From $z^2 = 1$ we have:

$$y(wx)^s y(wx)^s = (wx)^{st+s} = 1$$

so $s(t + 1) \equiv 0 \mod 2g$.

We have $(yz)^2 = 1$ then

$$yy(wx)^s yy(wx)^s = (wx)^{2s} = 1$$

so $s = g$ and $g(t + 1) \equiv 0 \mod 2g$.

Finally we have $(zw)^2 = 1$ then

$$y(wx)^g wy(wx)^g w = 1$$
\[(wx)^{t_g} ywy (wx)^{g} w = 1 \]
\[ywy = (wx)^{g(t-1)} w \]

and by \( g(t+1) \equiv 0 \mod 2g \) we have \( ywy = w \), then \( G^* = D_{2g} \times C_2 = \langle x, w \rangle \times \langle y \rangle \) and

\[ \theta^*(c_0) = x, \theta^*(c_1) = y, \theta^*(c_2) = y(wx)^g, \theta^*(c_3) = w \]

The epimorphism \( \theta^* \) is unique up to automorphism of \( \Gamma^* \) or \( G^* \).

As in the preceding case, we shall see that the epimorphism \( \theta^* \), restricted to \( \Gamma' \), is equivalent by automorphisms of \( \Gamma' \) and \( G^* \) to the epimorphism constructed in the proof of Theorem 7. As before, a set of generators of a canonical presentation of \( \Gamma^* \) expressed in terms of the canonical presentation of \( \Gamma^* \) is:

\[ \{ x_1' = c_0 c_1, x_2' = c_1 c_2, x_3' = c_2 c_3, x_4' = c_3 c_0 \} \]

The restriction of \( \theta^* \) is:

\[ x_1' \to xy, x_2' \to (wx)^g \]
\[ x_3' \to (wx)^g w, x_4' \to wx \]

and \( \langle xy, wx \rangle \cong D_{2g} \). Hence \( \theta^* \) restricted to \( \Gamma' \) is exactly the epimorphism in the proof of Theorem 7.

Case b. \( \Gamma^* \) has signature \((0; +; 2; (2, 2g))\). Let

\[ \langle a, c_0, c_1, c_2 : a^2 = c_1^2 = (c_0 c_1)^2 = (c_1 c_2)^{2g} = xc_0 x c_2 = 1 \rangle \]

be a canonical presentation of \( \Gamma^* \). Assume that the epimorphism \( \theta^* : \Gamma^* \to G^* \cong \Gamma^*/\Gamma \), is given by

\[ \theta^*(a) = x, \theta^*(c_0) = y, \theta^*(c_1) = z, \theta^*(c_2) = w. \]

Then we have that \( \{ x, y, z, w \} \) is a set of generators of \( G^* \) and \( x, y, z, w, yz \) have order 2, \( zw \) has order \( 2g \) and \( xy x w = 1 \).

As \( xy x w = 1 \) and \( G^* \supseteq G \) we have that \( x \notin \langle z, w \rangle \cong D_{2g} \). The group \( \langle z, w \rangle \) has index two in \( G^* \), then is a normal subgroup of \( G^* \). Hence:

\[ x z x \in \langle z, w \rangle \text{ and } x w x \in \langle z, w \rangle \]

Also we have that \( x z x \) and \( x w x \) are the images by \( \theta^* \) of orientation reversing transformations, then:

\[ x z x = (zw)^{t_1} z \text{ and } x w x = (zw)^{t_2} z \]
Using that \((yz)^2 = 1\), we have
\[
(xwx)z(xwx)z = (zw)^{t_2}zz(zw)^{t_2}zz = (zw)^{2t_2} = 1
\]
from where \(t_2 = g\). Again by \((yz)^2 = 1\), we have
\[
(xwx)z(xwx)z = 1, \text{ then } w(xzx)w(xzx) = 1
\]
so
\[
w(zw)^{t_1}zw(zw)^{t_1}z = (zw)^{2t_1}z = 1
\]
than \(t_1 = g - 1\).

We have that the group \(G^*\) has presentation:
\[
\langle x, z, w : x^2 = z^2 = w^2 = (zw)^g = 1, xzx = (zw)^{g-1}z, xwx = (zw)^g z \rangle 
\]
\[
\cong D_{2g} \rtimes \varphi C_2 = \langle z, w \rangle \rtimes \varphi \langle x \rangle
\]
where \(\varphi : D_{2g} \rightarrow D_{2g}\) is \(z \rightarrow (zw)^{g-1}z\) and \(w \rightarrow (zw)^g z\).

The epimorphism \(\theta^*\), unique up to automorphisms of \(\Gamma^*\) or \(G^*\), is:
\[
a \rightarrow x; c_0 \rightarrow xwx; c_1 \rightarrow z; c_2 \rightarrow w
\]

Note that \(\Gamma^*\) is the canonical Fuchsian subgroup of \(\Gamma^*\). We shall see that the epimorphism \(\theta^*\) restricted to \(\Gamma^*\) is equivalent, by automorphisms of \(\Gamma^*\) and \(D_{2g}\), to the epimorphism constructed in the proof of Theorem 7. A set of generators of a canonical presentation of \(\Gamma^*\) expressed in terms of the canonical presentation of \(\Gamma^*\) is:
\[
\{x_1' = a, x_2' = c_0ac_0, x_3' = c_0c_1, x_4' = c_1ac_0a = c_1c_2\}
\]

The restriction is:
\[
x_1' \rightarrow x, x_2' \rightarrow xwxwx = (zw)^g zwx = (zw)^g x
\]
\[
x_3' \rightarrow xwxz = (zw)^g, x_4' \rightarrow zw
\]
and \(\langle x, zw \rangle \cong D_{2g}\) since
\[
zwx = xzxxwx = (zw)^{g-1}z(zw)^g z = (zw)^{-1}
\]
Hence \(\theta^*\) restricted to \(\Gamma^*\) is exactly the epimorphism in the proof of Theorem 7, setting \(x = A\) and \(D = zw\). Note that \(\theta^*(\Gamma^*\) is \(\langle x, zw \rangle \cong D_{2g}\) but it is not the subgroup \(\langle z, w \rangle \cong D_{2g}\) used in the construction of \(G^*\).

Since \(xzx = (zw)^{g-1}z\), then \((xz)^2 = (zw)^{g-1}\). If \(g\) is even then \(zx\) has order \(4g\) and \(D_{2g} \rtimes \varphi C_2\) is isomorphic to \(D_{4g}\). Finally if \(g\) is odd then \((xz)^g\) has of order 2 and it is in the center of \(D_{2g} \rtimes \varphi C_2\), then \(D_{2g} \rtimes \varphi C_2 \cong \langle x, w \rangle \times \langle (xz)^g \rangle \cong D_{2g} \times C_2\). ■
5 Symmetry type of Riemann surfaces with automorphism group of order 4g

Theorem 11 Let $X$ be a Riemann surface of genus $g$, uniformized by a surface Fuchsian group $\Gamma$ and with automorphism group $G$ of order $4g$. If $\Gamma'$ is a Fuchsian group with $\Gamma \leq \Gamma'$ and $X/\text{Aut}(X) = \mathbb{D}/\Gamma'$, we assume that the signature of $\Gamma'$ is $(0;+;[2,2,2,2])$. Let $\text{Aut}^\pm(X) = G^*$ be the extended automorphism group of $X$ and let $\Gamma^*$ be an NEC group such that $G^* \cong \Gamma^*/\Gamma$. Assume that the signature of $\Gamma^*$ is $(0;+;[-];\{(2,2,2,2)\})$. Then there are four conjugacy classes of anticonformal involutions and the sets of topological types are either $\{+2,0,-2,-2\}$ if $g$ is odd and $\{+1,0,-1,-3\}$ if $g$ is even, or $\{-1,-1,-g,-g\}$.

Proof. By Theorem 10 the automorphism group in this case is isomorphic to

$$D_{2g} \times C_2 = \langle w, x : w^2 = x^2 = (wx)^{2g} = 1 \rangle \times \langle y : y^2 = 1 \rangle.$$ 

There are two possible epimorphisms $\theta_i^*: \Gamma^* \to G^*$, $i = 1, 2$:

$$\theta_1^*(c_0) = x, \theta_1^*(c_1) = y, \theta_1^*(c_2) = (wx)^g w, \theta_1^*(c_3) = w$$

and

$$\theta_2^*(c_0) = x, \theta_2^*(c_1) = y, \theta_2^*(c_2) = y(wx)^g, \theta_2^*(c_3) = w.$$ 

There are four conjugacy classes of involutions in $D_{2g} \times C_2$ not in $\theta_1^*(\Gamma')$, a set of representatives of each class is $\{x, y, y(wx)^g, w\}$.

For each involution $\iota$ in $\text{Aut}^\pm(X) = G^*$ the number of fixed ovals of $\iota$ is given by the following formula of G. Gromadzki (cf. [12]):

$$\sum_{c_i \text{ s.t. } \theta_i^*(c_i)^h = \iota} [C(G^*, \theta_i^*(c_i)) : \theta_i^*(C(\Gamma^*, c_i))].$$

For the epimorphism $\theta_i^*$ we have the following centralizers:

$$C(G^*, \theta_i^*(c_0)) = C(G^*, x) = \langle x, (wx)^g \rangle \times \langle y \rangle$$

and $\theta_i^*(C(\Gamma^*, c_0)) = \langle x, (wx)^g \rangle \times \langle y \rangle$.

$$\theta_1^*(C(c_1)) = C(G^*, y) = G^*$$

and $\theta_1^*(C(\Gamma^*, c_1)) = \langle x, (wx)^g w \rangle \times \langle y \rangle$.

$$\theta_1^*(C(c_2)) = C(G^*, (wx)^g w) = \langle w, (wx)^g \rangle \times \langle y \rangle$$

and $\theta_1^*(C(\Gamma^*, c_3)) = \langle w, (wx)^g \rangle \times \langle y \rangle$.

For the class of involutions $[x]$ we have either:

$$[C(G^*, \theta_1^*(c_0)) : \theta_1^*(C(\Gamma^*, c_0))] = 1 \text{ oval, if } g \text{ is even or}$$

$$[C(G^*, \theta_1^*(c_0)) : \theta_1^*(C(\Gamma^*, c_0))] + [C(G^*, \theta_1^*(c_2)) : \theta_1^*(C(\Gamma^*, c_2))] = 2 \text{ ovals, if } g \text{ is odd.}$$
Note that $\langle x, (wx)^9 w \rangle$ is isomorphic to $D_{2g}$ if $g$ is even and it is isomorphic to $D_2$ if $g$ is odd. Hence the class of involutions $[y]$ has 2 ovals if $g$ is odd and 1 oval if $g$ is even.

There is no reflection $c_i$ such that $\theta_1^*(c_i)$ is in the conjugacy class represented by $y(wx)^9$, then the anticonformal involutions in the class $[y(wx)^9]$ have no ovals.

Finally for the class of involutions $[w]$ we have either:
$[C(G^*, \theta_1^*(c_2)) : \theta_1^*(C(\Gamma^*, c_2))] + [C(G^*, \theta_1^*(c_3)) : \theta_1^*(C(\Gamma^*, c_3))] = 3$ ovals, if $g$ is even or
$[C(G^*, \theta_1^*(c_3)) : \theta_1^*(C(\Gamma^*, c_3))] = 2$ ovals, if $g$ is odd.

The set of topological types is $\{\pm 2, \pm 2, \pm 2, 0\}$ if $g$ is odd and $\{\pm 3, \pm 1, \pm 1, 0\}$ if $g$ is even. Now applying Theorem 3.4.4 of [5], the topological types of the anticonformal involutions are $\{+2, 0, -2, -2\}$ if $g$ is odd and $\{+1, 0, -1, -3\}$ if $g$ is even.

For the epimorphism $\theta_2^*$ we have:
$C(G^*, \theta_2^*(c_0)) = C(G^*, x) = \langle x, (wx)^9 \rangle \times \langle y \rangle$ and $\theta_1^*(C(\Gamma^*, c_0)) = \langle x, (wx)^9 \rangle \times \langle y \rangle$, then $[x]$ has one oval.
$C(G^*, \theta_2^*(c_1)) = C(G^*, y) = G^*$ and $\theta_1^*(C(\Gamma^*, c_1)) = \langle x, (wx)^9 \rangle \times \langle y \rangle$, thus $[y]$ has $g$ ovals.
$C(G^*, \theta_2^*(c_2)) = C(G^*, y(wx)^9) = G^*$ and $\theta_1^*(C(\Gamma^*, c_2)) = \langle w, (wx)^9 \rangle \times \langle y \rangle$, then $[y(wx)^9]$ has $g$ ovals.
$C(G^*, \theta_2^*(c_3)) = C(G^*, w) = \langle w, (wx)^9 \rangle \times \langle y \rangle$ and $\theta_1^*(C(\Gamma^*, c_3)) = \langle w, (wx)^9 \rangle \times \langle y \rangle$, thus $[w]$ has one oval.

The set of topological types is $\{\pm 1, \pm 1, -g, -g\}$.

By Theorem 3.4.4 of [5] the topological types of the anticonformal involutions are $\{-1, -1, -g, -g\}$. ■

**Theorem 12** Let $X$ be a Riemann surface of genus $g$, uniformized by a surface Fuchsian group $\Gamma$ and with automorphism group $G$ of order $4g$. If $\Gamma'$ is a Fuchsian group with $\Gamma \leq \Gamma'$ and $X/\text{Aut}(X) = D/\Gamma'$, we assume that the signature of $\Gamma'$ is $(0; +; [2, 2, 2, 2g])$. Let $\text{Aut}^\pm(X) = G^*$ be the extended automorphism group of $X$ and $\Gamma^*$ be an NEC group such that $G^* \cong \Gamma^*/\Gamma$. Assume that the signature of $\Gamma^*$ is $(0; +; [2]; \{2, 2g\})$. The set of topological types of the anticonformal involutions of $X$ is $\{0, 0, -2, -2\}$ if the genus $g$ is odd and $\{-2\}$ if the genus $g$ is even.

**Proof.** By Theorem [10] the automorphism group in this case is isomorphic to
$\langle x, z, w : x^2 = z^2 = w^2 = (zw)^2g = 1, xzx = (zw)^g - 1 z, xwx = (zw)^9 z \rangle = D_{2g} \rtimes C_2$
If \( g \) is odd, there are four conjugacy classes of orientation reversing order two elements in \( Aut^\pm(X) \cong D_{2g} \times C_2 = \langle x, w \rangle \times \langle (xz)^g \rangle \), a set of representatives of each class is \( \{ z, w, (xz)^g, (xw)^g \} \). If \( g \) is even the group \( D_{2g} \rtimes C_2 \) is isomorphic to \( D_{4g} \) and there is only a conjugacy class of orientation reversing involutions represented by \( z \).

The epimorphism \( \theta^* : \Gamma^* \to G^* \) is:

\[
a \to x; c_0 \to xwx; c_1 \to z; c_2 \to w
\]

Assume that \( g \) is odd. To use the formula of Gromadzky ([12]) we need to compute the centralizers:

\[
C(G^*, \theta^*(c_1)) = C(G^*, z) = \langle z, (zw)^g, (xz)^g \rangle \cong C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2
\]

\[
C(G^*, \theta^*(c_2)) = C(G^*, w) = \langle w, (zw)^g, (xw)^g \rangle \cong C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2.
\]

Now we have:

\[
[C(G^*, \theta^*(c_2)) : \theta^*(C(\Gamma^*, c_2))] = [C(G^*, \theta^*(c_1)) : \theta^*(C(\Gamma^*, c_1))] = 2
\]

The number of ovals of the involutions in the conjugacy classes \([z]\) and \([w]\) is 2.

The conjugacy classes \([ (xz)^g ]\) and \([ (xw)^g ]\) correspond to involutions without ovals.

If \( g \) is even we have:

\[
C(G^*, \theta^*(c_1)) = C(G^*, z) = \langle z, (xz)^{2g} \rangle \cong C_2 \times C_2
\]

\[
C(G^*, \theta^*(c_2)) = C(G^*, w) = \langle w, (xz)^{2g} \rangle \cong C_2 \times C_2.
\]

Therefore the number of ovals of the involutions in \([z]\) is:

\[
[C(G^*, \theta^*(c_0)) : \theta^*(C(\Gamma^*, c_0))] + [C(G^*, \theta^*(c_1)) : \theta^*(C(\Gamma^*, c_1))] = 2.
\]

Applying Theorem 3.3.2 of [5], the topological types are: \( \{0, 0, -2, -2\} \) if \( g \) is odd and \( \{-2\} \) if \( g \) is even.

6 On the set of points with automorphism group of order \( 4g \) in the moduli space of Riemann surfaces

In this section we study family \( F_g \) of surfaces with \( 4g \) automorphisms as subspace of the moduli space \( M_g \).
Theorem 13 The set of points $F_g \subset M_g$ corresponding to Riemann surfaces of genus $g \geq 2$ given in Theorem 7 is the Riemann sphere with three punctures.

Proof. Let $T_g$ be the Teichmüller space of classes of surface Fuchsian groups of genus $g$ and let $\pi : T_g \to M_g$ be the canonical projection. The points in $\pi^{-1}(F_g)$ are classes of surface Fuchsian groups contained in Fuchsian groups with signature $(0; +; [2, 2, 2, 2g])$. By Theorem 7, up to automorphisms of Fuchsian groups and dihedral groups, there is only one possible normal inclusion of surface groups of genus $g$ in groups with signature $(0; +; [2, 2, 2, 2g])$, this inclusion produces $i_* : T_{(0; +; [2, 2, 2, 2g])} \to T_g$ and $\pi \circ i_* (T_{(0; +; [2, 2, 2, 2g])}) \subset F_g$. The set $i_* (T_{(0; +; [2, 2, 2, 2g])})$ is an open disc and the map $\pi \circ i_* |_{(\pi \circ i_* )^{-1}(F_g)}$ is the projection given by the action of a properly discontinuous group, then $F_g$ is a real non-compact Riemann surface (a Riemann surface with punctures). The family $F_g$ can be identified with the space of orbifolds with three conic points of order 2, and one of order $2g$. One conic point of order 2 corresponds to the conjugacy class of the central involution $D^g$ in $D_{2g} = \langle A, D/A^2 = D^{2g} = (DA)^2 = 1 \rangle$, the conic point of order $2g$ corresponds to the conjugacy class of $D$. As the morphism $\theta$ in [7] is an epimorphism a second conic point of order 2 corresponds to the conjugacy class of $A$. Using a Möbius transformation we can assume that the two order 2 conic points are 0 (corresponding to $[D^g]$), 1 (corresponding to $[A]$), and the conic point of order $2g$ is $\infty$ (corresponding to $[D]$). Then $F_g$ is parametrized by the position of the third conic point of order 2. Hence $F_g$ is the Riemann sphere with three punctures.

The Riemann surface $F_g$ admits an anticonformal involution whose fixed point set is formed by the real Riemann surfaces in $F_g$. $\blacksquare$

Theorem 14 The real Riemann surface $F_g$ has an anticonformal involution whose fixed point set consists of three arcs $a_1, a_2, b$, corresponding to the real Riemann surfaces in the family. The topological closure of $F_g$ in $\hat{M}_g$ has an anticonformal involution whose fixed point set $\overline{a_1 \cup a_2 \cup b}$ (closure of $a_1 \cup a_2 \cup b$ in $\hat{M}_g$) is a closed Jordan curve. The set $\overline{a_1 \cup a_2 \cup b \setminus (a_1 \cup a_2 \cup b)}$ consists of three points: two nodal surfaces and the Wiman surface of type II.

Proof. In $F_g$, the surfaces have exactly $4g$ automorphisms, therefore to complete $F_g$ to $\overline{F_g}$ (the topological closure of $F_g$ in $\hat{M}_g$), it is necessary to add surfaces with more than $4g$ automorphisms and nodal surfaces in $\hat{M}_g \setminus M_g$. 20
The surfaces in $F_g$ having anticonformal automorphisms correspond to the two inclusions $i_1$ and $i_2$ of Fuchsian groups with signature $(0;+;[2,2,2,2g])$ in NEC groups with signature $(0;+;[2,2,2,2g])$ and the inclusion $j$ in NEC groups with signature $(0;+;[2,2g])$, see Theorem 10. The set of points in $F_g$ having anticonformal involutions are the following subsets of $\mathcal{M}_g$:

$$\pi \circ i_1 \circ i_1^* (T_{(0;+;[-];\{(2,2,2g)\}}) = a_1$$
$$\pi \circ i_2 \circ i_2^* (T_{(0;+;[-];\{(2,2,2g)\}}) = a_2$$
$$\pi \circ i_3 \circ j^* (T_{(0;+;[2];\{(2,2g)\}}) = b.$$ 

Since $T_{(0;+;[-];\{(2,2,2g)\}}$ and $T_{(0;+;[2];\{(2,2g)\}}$ are of real dimension 1, by Proposition 1 the sets $a_1, a_2$ and $b$ are connected 1-manifolds. Let $\overline{a_1}, \overline{a_2}$ and $\overline{b}$ be the closures of $a_1, a_2$ and $b$ in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$. Now we shall describe the surfaces in $\overline{a_1} \cup \overline{a_2} \cup \overline{b}$. (a_1 \cup a_2 \cup b).

The arc $a_1$ contains the surfaces with anticonformal involutions of topological types $\{+2,0,-2,-2\}$ or $\{+1,0,-1,-3\}$, $a_2$ the surfaces with anticonformal involutions of topological types $\{-1,-1,-g,-g\}$, and $b$ the surfaces with anticonformal involutions of topological types $\{0,0,-2,-2\}$ or $\{-2\}$.

Let $G$ be the graph of a nodal surface in the closure of $F_g$ in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g$. By the main theorem of [9] the graph $G$ has $[D_{2g} : H(\theta \circ \delta)]$ vertices, where $\theta : \Gamma' \rightarrow D_{2g}$ is the epimorphism given in Theorem 7 $\delta$ is an automorphism of the group $\Gamma'$ with signature $(0;+;[2,2,2,2g])$ and $H(\theta \circ \delta) = \langle \theta \circ \delta(x_1x_2), \theta \circ \delta(x_3), \theta \circ \delta(x_4) \rangle$.

First of all, we shall consider the nodal surfaces in the closure of the arc $a_1$. Let $X = \mathbb{D}/\Gamma$ be a Riemann surface in the arc $a_1$. Then there is an NEC group $\Gamma^*$ of signature $(0;+;[-];\{(2,2,2,2g)\})$ such that $Aut^\pm(X) \cong \Gamma^*/\Gamma$. The group $Aut^\pm(X)$ is isomorphic to:

$$D_{2g} \times C_2 = \langle w,x : w^2 = x^2 = (wx)^{2g} = 1 \rangle \times \langle y : y^2 = 1 \rangle$$

and the epimorphism $\theta^*_1 : \Gamma^* \rightarrow \Gamma^*/\Gamma \cong D_{2g} \times C_2$ is defined in a canonical presentation of $\Gamma^*$ by:

$$\theta^*_1(c_0) = x, \theta^*_1(c_1) = y, \theta^*_1(c_2) = (wx)^g w, \theta^*_1(c_3) = w.$$ 

The restriction $\theta^*_1 +$ of $\theta^*_1$ to $(\Gamma^*)^+$ is

$$\theta^*_1(c_0c_1) = \theta^*_1 + (x_1) = xy, \theta^*_1(c_1c_2) = \theta^*_1 + (x_2) = y(wx)^g w,$$
$$\theta^*_1(c_2c_3) = \theta^*_1 + (x_3) = (wx)^g, \theta^*_1(c_3c_0) = \theta^*_1 + (x_3) = wx.$$
The nodal surfaces that are limits of the real surfaces in the arc \(a_1\) are given by automorphisms \(\delta\) of the group \((\Gamma^\ast)^+\) such that \(\theta \circ \delta = \theta_1^+ \circ \gamma\), where \(\gamma\) is an automorphism of the group \(\Gamma^\ast\). This fact reduces the possible graphs of the nodal surfaces in \(\overline{\Gamma \cap (\hat{M}_g \setminus \hat{M}_g)}\) to two: \(\mathcal{G}^1(\theta)\) and \(\mathcal{G}^2(\theta)\). If \(H^1(\theta_1^+)\) is the subgroup of \(D_{2g}\) generated by \(\theta_1^+(x_1x_2), \theta_1^+(x_3), \theta_1^+(x_4)\), the number of vertices of \(\mathcal{G}^1(\theta)\) is given by \([D_{2g} : H^1(\theta_1^+)\]) and for \(\mathcal{G}^2(\theta)\) the number of vertices is given by the index of the subgroup \(H^2(\theta_1^+)\) of \(D_{2g}\) generated by \(\theta_1^+(x_1), \theta_1^+(x_2x_3), \theta_1^+(x_4)\). Hence the number of components (vertices of the corresponding graphs) of such nodal surfaces are, respectively:

\[
[D_{2g} : \langle \theta_1^+(c_0c_2), \theta_1^+(c_2c_3), \theta_1^+(c_3c_0) \rangle] = 2
\]

and

\[
[D_{2g} : \langle (wx)^g, (wx)^g, wx \rangle] = [D_{2g} : \langle wx \rangle] = 2
\]

By the main theorem of [\ref{9}] the degree of the vertices of the graph \(\mathcal{G}^1(\theta_1^+)\) is \([H^1(\theta_1^+) : \langle \theta_1^+(x_1x_2) \rangle]\). Since \([H^1(\theta_1^+) : \langle \theta_1^+(x_1x_2) \rangle] = 1\) if \(g\) is even and \(2\) if \(g\) is odd, the vertices of the graph \(\mathcal{G}^1(\theta_1^+)\) have degree 1 or 2, and the graph has two vertices and one or two edges joining them, the graph \(\mathcal{G}^1(\theta_1^+)\) is a 1- or 2-dipole.

By [\ref{9}] and since \([H^2(\theta_1^+) : \langle \theta_1^+(x_2x_3) \rangle] = g\), the graph \(\mathcal{G}^2(\theta_1^+)\) has one vertex and \(g\) loops. We call \(X_D\) the nodal surface corresponding to \(\mathcal{G}^1(\theta_1^+)\) and \(X_R\) the nodal surface corresponding to \(\mathcal{G}^2(\theta_1^+)\).

Each vertex of \(\mathcal{G}^i(\theta_1^+)\) corresponds to one component of the nodal surface. The uniformization groups of the components of \(X_D\) and \(X_R\) are \(\ker \omega_1\) and \(\ker \omega_2\) respectively, where the homomorphisms \(\omega_i : \tilde{\Gamma} \to D_{2g}, \ i = 1, 2\) are defined by:

\[
\omega_1 : \gamma_1 \to \theta_1^+(c_0c_2) = \theta_1^+(x_1x_2) = x(wx)^gw,
\]

\[
\gamma_2 \to \theta_1^+(c_2c_3) = \theta_1^+(x_3) = (wx)^g,
\]

\[
\gamma_3 \to \theta_1^+(c_3c_0) = \theta_1^+(x_4) = wx.
\]

from a Fuchsian group \(\tilde{\Gamma}\) with signature \((0; +; [\infty, 2, 2g])\) (one parabolic class of transformations) and presentation \(\langle \gamma_i : \gamma_1\gamma_2\gamma_3 = \gamma_1^2 = \gamma_2^2 = \gamma_3^{2g} \rangle\). As a consequence each component of \(X_D\) has genus \(\frac{g}{2}\) if \(g\) is even and \(\frac{g-1}{2}\) if \(g\) is odd.
Now
\[
\begin{align*}
\omega_2 : \gamma_1 &\rightarrow \theta_1^*(c_0c_1) = \theta_1^*(x_1) = xy, \\
\gamma_2 &\rightarrow \theta_1^*(c_1c_3) = \theta_1^*(x_2x_3) = yw, \\
\gamma_3 &\rightarrow \theta_1^*(c_3c_0) = \theta_1^*(x_4) = wx
\end{align*}
\]
where \(\tilde{\Gamma}\) has presentation \(\langle \gamma_i : \gamma_1\gamma_2\gamma_3 = \gamma_1^2 = \gamma_2^g \rangle\) and signature \((0; +; [\infty, 2, 2g])\).
The component of \(X_R\) has genus 0.

The set \(\mathcal{M}_g \setminus \mathcal{M}_g\) in two points to: \(X_D\) and \(X_R\), thus \(a_1\) is an arc.

Let \(X_{Sg}\) be the Wiman surface of type II with automorphism group of order \(8g\) (for \(g = 2\), \(\text{Aut}(X_{16}) = GL(2, 3)\)) and such that the signature of the Fuchsian group \(\Delta\) uniformizing \(X_{Sg}/\text{Aut}^+(X_{Sg})\) is \((0; +; [-]); \{(2, 4, 4g)\}\) (signature \((0; +; [-]); \{(2, 3, 8)\}\) for \(g = 2\)). The surface \(X_{Sg}\) belongs to the closure of the arc \(a_2\) since a group of signature \((0; +; [-]); \{(2, 2, 2g)\}\) is contained in \(\Delta\) and the epimorphism \(\theta_2^*\) may be extended to \(\Delta\).

There is also one point in \(\overline{\mathcal{M}_g \setminus \mathcal{M}_g}\). The graph of \(\overline{\mathcal{M}_g \setminus \mathcal{M}_g}\) has only one vertex since:
\[
\begin{align*}
\theta_2^*(c_0) &= x, \theta_2^*(c_1) = y, \theta_2^*(c_2) = y(wx)^9, \theta_2^*(c_3) = w \\
\theta_2^*(c_0c_1) &= xy, \theta_2^*(c_1c_2) = (wx)^9, \theta_2^*(c_2c_3) = y(wx)^9w, \theta_2^*(c_3c_0) = wx \\
\theta_2^*(c_0c_2) &= xy(wx)^9, \theta_2^*(c_2c_3) = y(wx)^9w, \theta_2^*(c_3c_0) = wx \\
\theta_2^*(c_0c_1) &= xy, \theta_2^*(c_1c_2) = yw, \theta_2^*(c_2c_3) = wx
\end{align*}
\]
and \(\langle yx(wx)^9, y(wx)^9w, wx \rangle \approx D_{2g}\). Hence \(X_R \in \overline{\mathcal{M}_g \setminus \mathcal{M}_g}\). Therefore \(\overline{\mathcal{M}_g \setminus \mathcal{M}_g}\) has two points: \(X_R\) and \(X_{Sg}\), thus \(a_2\) is an arc.

Finally, in a similar way one sees that \(b\) joins \(X_D\) and \(X_{Sg}\), so \(b\) is an arc and \(a_1 \cup a_2 \cup b\) is a closed Jordan curve, the fixed point set of an anticonformal involution of \(\mathcal{F}_g\). ■

Remark 15 The surfaces in the arc \(a_2\) are the surfaces having maximal number of ovals among the Riemann surfaces of genus \(g\) with four non-conjugate anticonformal involutions, two of which do not commute (see Theorem 1 in [13]).

Remark 16 As a consequence of the above theorem we have that \(\overline{\mathcal{F}_g \setminus \mathcal{M}_g}\) has two connected components, then we cannot always continuously deform a real algebraic curve with \(4g\) automorphisms to another real algebraic curve with the same characteristics mantaining the real character and the number of automorphisms along the path.
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