SELF-DUAL CUSPIDAL REPRESENTATIONS

JEFFREY D. ADLER AND MANISH MISHRA

Abstract. Let $G$ be a connected reductive group over a finite field $\mathfrak{f}$ of order $q$. When $q$ is small, we make further assumptions on $G$. Then we determine precisely when $G(\mathfrak{f})$ admits irreducible, cuspidal representations that are self-dual, of Deligne-Lusztig type, or both. Finally, we outline some consequences for the existence of self-dual supercuspidal representations of reductive $p$-adic groups.

1. Introduction

Self-dual (or self-contragredient) complex representations are fundamental objects in local and global representation theory of reductive algebraic groups. In this article, we give a necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of self-dual cuspidal representations of groups over finite fields. We go farther, determining when one can find such representations that are also of Deligne-Lusztig type.

Generalizing [1], we apply the above to questions on the existence of self-dual supercuspidal representations of groups over non-archimedean local fields. We go farther, determining when one can find self-dual supercuspidal representations that have depth zero and are “regular” in the sense of Kaletha [12]. Also generalizing [1], we obtain special results over fields of residual characteristic two.

Some of our results require us to impose certain hypothesis on $G$. These hypothesis disallow $G$ to have certain small-rank factors of type $2A_k$ (see Terminology) when the field (in case $G$ is finite) or the residue field (in case $G$ is $p$-adic) is small.

Our main results are as follows.

(A) (Theorem 7.3) Let $\mathfrak{f}$ denote a finite field of order $q$. Let $G$ denote a connected reductive $\mathfrak{f}$-group. Then $G(\mathfrak{f})$ admits irreducible, cuspidal representations. If $G$ satisfies Hypothesis [1,1] (a), then $G(\mathfrak{f})$ admits irreducible, cuspidal, Deligne-Lusztig representations. If $G$ also satisfies Hypothesis [1,1] (b), then the following are equivalent.

- (i) $G(\mathfrak{f})$ admits irreducible, self-dual, cuspidal representations.
- (ii) $G(\mathfrak{f})$ admits irreducible, self-dual, cuspidal, Deligne-Lusztig representations.
- (iii) $G$ has no simple factor of type $A_n$ for any even $n$ (see “Terminology” below).

(B) Let $F$ denote a non-archimedean local field with residue field $\mathfrak{f}$ of order $q$. Let $G$ denote a connected reductive $F$-group. If $G$ satisfies Hypothesis [8,10] (a),
then (Theorem 8.11) $G(F)$ admits regular, depth-zero, supercuspidal representations. Moreover, if $G$ also satisfies Hypotheses 8.10(b) and 8.5, then $G(F)$ admits irreducible, self-dual, regular, depth-zero supercuspidal representations. Moreover (combining this result with Proposition 8.3), if the residue characteristic $p$ of $\mathfrak{f}$ is odd, then the following are equivalent:

(i) $G(F)$ admits irreducible, self-dual, regular supercuspidal representations;
(ii) $G(F)$ admits irreducible, self-dual, regular, depth-zero supercuspidal representations;
(iii) $G$ has no $F$-almost-simple factor of type $A_n$ for any even $n$.

Finally, (Theorem 8.12) if $p = 2$, and either $q \neq 2$ or $G$ has no factor of type $^2A_3$ or $^2A_4$, then $G(F)$ admits irreducible, self-dual supercuspidal representations.

In the course of the proofs of our theorems, we show the existence of cuspidal representations of all connected reductive $\mathfrak{f}$-groups (Theorem 7.2), and thus depth-zero supercuspidal representations of all connected reductive $F$-groups (Proposition 8.1), without any restriction on $\mathfrak{f}$ or $F$. This result was proved by Kret [14] via a case by case argument, and one can also infer it from [8, Prop. 7.1.4] using some facts about dual groups. (The proof loc. cit. omitted the case of the group $G_2(2)$, but the result is nonetheless true, as can be seen below.) We show something finer, since we address the existence of irreducible cuspidal and supercuspidal representations having additional properties, i.e., Deligne-Lusztig type, or regularity. Our proof is mostly uniform, except for the fact that certain unitary and orthogonal groups require special handling, as do several other groups when $q = 2$. (When $F$ has characteristic zero, the existence of supercuspidals was also proved by Beuzart-Plessis [3] using methods of harmonic analysis, bypassing questions about finite groups.)

We thank Tasho Kaletha and Loren Spice for helpful conversations, and Dipendra Prasad for pointing out a serious error in an earlier draft of this work. Our proof of Proposition 2.2 benefits from an idea in the proof of [8, Prop. 7.1.4], which shows the existence of semisimple elliptic elements in an arbitrary finite reductive group.

Terminology. Let $F$ be any finite or nonarchimedean local field. If $G$ is $F$-almost-simple, then $G$ is isogenous to $R_{E/F}H$ for some finite extension $E/F$ and some absolutely almost-simple group $H$. If we say that $G$ has a certain “type”, then we are specifying both the absolute root system of $H$ and the $*$-action on this root system of the absolute Galois group of $E$. The “type” will sometimes include an indication of the order of $E$, if $E$ is finite. Thus, for example, “$A_n$” refers to a group that is $F$-isogenous to an inner form of $R_{E/F}SL_n$; “$^2A_n$” refers to a group that is $F$-isogenous to an inner form of $R_{E/F}SU_{n+1}$; and “$^2A_n(q)$” refers more specifically to a group that is $F$-isogenous to $R_{E/F}SU_{n+1}$, where $E$ has order $q$. Whenever $F$ is local, a twisted type (e.g., $^2E_6$) will by default refer to a group that splits over an unramified extension of $E$.

2. CUSPIDALS ARISING FROM ELLIPTIC TORI

Let $G$ be a connected reductive group defined over a finite field $\mathfrak{f}$ of order $q$. Let $\sigma_\mathfrak{f}$ denote the Frobenius endomorphism. Let $B_0$ be a Borel $\mathfrak{f}$-subgroup of $G$ containing a maximally split maximal $\mathfrak{f}$-torus $T_0$ of $G$. Let $\omega$ be a $\sigma_\mathfrak{f}$-elliptic element in the absolute Weyl group $W = W(G, T_0)$ and let $T = T_\omega$ be the corresponding elliptic torus. Note that $T$ depends only on the $\sigma_\mathfrak{f}$-twisted conjugacy class of $\omega$ in
W. The Weyl group $W(G,T)(f)$ of $T$ is the $\sigma_f$-centraliser $\Omega$ of $\omega$ in $W$ \cite[Prop. 3.3.6]{7}. There is an $\Omega$-equivariant isomorphism \cite[Prop. 3.2.3 and Prop. 3.3.4]{7}.

\[ L = L_\omega := \frac{X}{(\sigma_f\omega - 1)X} \sim \text{Hom}(T(f), \mathbb{C}^\times). \]

Here $X = X(T_0)$ denotes the character lattice of $T_0$.

A complex character $\chi$ of $T(f)$ in general position gives rise to a Deligne-Lusztig representation $\pi(T, \chi)$ which is irreducible and cuspidal. The representation $\pi(T, \chi)$ is self-dual if and only if the pair $(\pi, X)$ is irreducible and cuspidal. We will call such a character $\chi$ conjugate self-dual. We will call an element in $L$ conjugate self-dual (resp. in general position) if its inverse image under the isomorphism in (2.1) is conjugate self-dual (resp. in general position).

Thus, to prove the existence of irreducible self-dual Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representations of $G(f)$, it is sufficient to prove the existence of conjugate self-dual elements in $L$ that are in general position.

We first consider the existence of such elements in the special case where $T$ is a Coxeter torus.

**Proposition 2.2.** Suppose that $G$ is absolutely almost simple, $t$ is the degree of the splitting field of $G$, $T$ is the Coxeter torus in $G$, and $h$ is the Coxeter number of $G$. If $h/t$ is odd, then $T(f)$ has no conjugate self-dual characters in general position. Moreover, suppose that $G$ does not have type $^2A_2(2)$ or $G_2(2)$. Then the following hold:

- The group $T(f)$ has a character that is in general position.
- If $h \neq 2$, then we can choose such a character to have order $\ell$, where $\ell$ is a prime such that the multiplicative order of $q$ mod $\ell$ is $h$.
- If $h/t$ is even, then $T(f)$ has such a character that is also conjugate self-dual.

**Proof.** Let $\omega$ be a $\sigma_f$-Coxeter element of $W$. The endomorphism $\sigma_f$ of $X$ is of the form $\sigma_f : q$, where $\sigma_0$ is a finite-order automorphism of $X$. Write $w := \sigma_f\omega^{-1}$ and let $t$ denote the order of $\sigma_0$. Then $\Omega$ is a cyclic group generated by $(w^{-1})^t$ \cite[Theorem 7.6(v)]{18} and $w^{-1}$ acts on the abelian group $L$ by multiplication by $q$.

Suppose that $h/t$ is odd. Let $u \in L$ be conjugate self-dual and in general position. If $u = -u$, then $2u = 0$. Therefore, $qu = u$ if $q$ is odd and $qu = 0$ if $q$ even. In either case, this contradicts $u$ being in general position. So $(q^\alpha)^t u = -u$ for some $0 < \alpha < h/t$ and therefore $((q^\alpha)^{2\alpha} - 1)u = 0$. But then $2\alpha = h/t$ since $u$ is in general position. But this contradicts the fact that $h/t$ is odd.

Now suppose that $h = 2$. Then $X$ has rank one and $L = \frac{X}{(\sigma_f^{-1})X}$. In this case, a generator of $L$ is a conjugate self-dual element in general position.

Now suppose that $h \neq 2$ and $(q, h) \neq (2, 6)$. Then by \cite[Theorem V]{11}, there exists a prime $\ell$ such that the multiplicative order of $q$ mod $\ell$ is $h$. Let $ch_w$ denote the character polynomial of the action of $w$ on $X$, and let $r$ denote the rank of $X$. Then the order \[ |L| = \det(wq - 1) = |q^{-r} \det(w^q - q^{-1})| = |q^{-r} ch_w(q^{-1})| = |ch_w(q)|. \] The last equality follows because $ch_w$ is a product of cyclotomic polynomials, and thus its sequence of coefficients is symmetric.

Let $\Phi_h$ denote the $h^{th}$ cyclotomic polynomial. Then $\ell$ divides $\Phi_h(q)$. By \cite[Theorem 7.6(ii)]{18}, $\Phi_h | ch_w(q)$ and therefore $\ell | ch_w(q)$. Therefore $L$ has a cyclic subgroup $C$ of order $\ell$. Let $v$ be a generator of $C$. Then $v$ is in general position.
Suppose \( h/t \) is even. Since \( q \) has order \( h \) mod \( \ell \), it follows that \( \ell \nmid (q^{h/2} - 1) \). Therefore \( \ell \mid (q^{h/2} + 1) \). Thus \( (q^{h/2} + 1) \) acts by \(-1\) on \( v \) and therefore \( v \) is conjugate self-dual.

It remains to handle the cases where \( (q, h) = (2, 6) \). From [11, §3.18, Table 2] and [18, Table 10, page 184], \( G \) has one of the following types: \( A_3, C_3, D_4, G_2, 2A_2, 2A_3 \). By hypothesis, \( G \) does not have type \( 2A_2 \) or \( G_2 \), and we consider each of the other cases in turn. From Lemma 3.1, we may replace \( G \) by any isogenous group. In each case, it will be sufficient to find a cyclic subgroup of \( L \) (equivalently, of \( T(f) \)) of order 9. For let \( v \) be a generator of such a subgroup. Then \( 2^3v = -v \), and \( 2^iv \neq v \) for all \( 0 < i < 6 \), so \( v \) is in general position. Moreover, \( v \) is conjugate self-dual if \( h/t \) is even, i.e., \( G \) does not have type \( 2A_3 \).

**Type \( A_3 \):** The group \( T(f) \) is cyclic of order 63, so it contains a cyclic subgroup of order 9.

**Type \( C_3 \):** The group \( T(f) \) is isomorphic to the kernel of \( N_{E/K} \), where \( K/f \) is a cubic extension and \( E/K \) is a quadratic extension. Thus \( T(f) \cong E^x/K^x \), a cyclic group of order 9.

**Type \( D_4 \):** The group \( T(f) \) is isomorphic to \( \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z} \), so it contains a cyclic subgroup of order 9.

**Type \( 2A_3 \):** The group \( T(f) \) is cyclic of order \( q^3 + 1 = 9 \). \( \square \)

**Lemma 2.3.** Let \( G \) and \( \ell \) be as in Proposition 2.2 and let \( Z \) denote the center of \( G \). Assume that \( h \neq 2 \) and \( (q, h) \neq (2, 6) \). Then \( \ell \) is co-prime to \( |Z| \).

**Proof.** Assume that the absolute root system of \( G \) is of type other than \( A_{n-1} \) or \( E_6 \). Then \( Z \) is a 2-group. Since the order of \( q \) mod \( \ell \) is \( h > 2 \), we cannot have \( \ell = 2 \).

Now suppose \( G \) is of type \( E_6 \) or \( 2E_6 \). Then \( h = 12 \) or \( 18 \) and \( |Z| \) divides 3. Suppose \( \ell = 3 \). Then \( q^2 \) mod \( \ell \) is 0 or 1, contradicting that the order of \( q \) is \( h \).

If \( G \) is of type \( A_{n-1} \), then \( |Z| \) divides \( h = n \). If \( \ell \) divides \( n \), then \( q^{n/\ell} \equiv q^n \equiv 1 \) mod \( \ell \), contradicting the order of \( q \). Similar arguments work for type \( 2A_n \) \( (n \geq 2) \). \( \square \)

### 3. Useful facts about isogenies

**Lemma 3.1.** Let \( f \) be a finite field, and \( \zeta : G \to G' \) a central \( f \)-isogeny of connected reductive \( f \)-groups. If the kernel has no nontrivial \( f \)-points, then \( \zeta \) induces an isomorphism \( G(f) \to G'(f) \).

**Proof.** It immediately follows from [19, §4.5] that the cokernel of the embedding \( G(f) \to G'(f) \) is trivial and therefore the map is an isomorphism. \( \square \)

**Lemma 3.2.** Let \( F \) be either a finite or a nonarchimedean local field, and \( \zeta : G \to G' \) a central \( F \)-isogeny of connected reductive \( F \)-groups, with kernel \( K \) of odd order. Then \( G(F) \) admits irreducible self-dual cuspidal representations if and only if \( G'(F) \) does.

**Proof.** Let \( \tau' \) be a self-dual cuspidal representation of \( G'(F) \) and let \( \tau \) denote its restriction to \( G(F) \) along \( \zeta \). If \( F \) is finite or has characteristic zero, then the map from \( G(F) \) into \( G'(F) \) has a finite cokernel of odd order, so \( \tau \) decomposes into a finite direct sum of an odd number of irreducible representations. More generally, the cokernel could be a product of a finite group of odd order and a pro-\( p \)-group, where \( p \) is the characteristic of \( F \). From [17], we still have that \( \tau \) decomposes into
a finite direct sum of irreducible components, and so the number of components must again be odd. Therefore, at least one of the components must be self-dual. Also by [17, Lemma 1], since \( \tau' \) is cuspidal, then so is \( \tau \). Therefore, the self-dual component of \( \tau \) must also be cuspidal.

Conversely, if \( (\tau, V) \) is an irreducible self-dual cuspidal representation of \( G(F) \), then the restriction to \( K(F) \) of the central character of \( \tau \) must be self-dual, and so must take values in \( \{ \pm 1 \} \). But since \( |K(F)| \) is odd, \( \tau|_{K(F)} \) must be trivial. Therefore \( \tau \) descends to a self-dual representation of \( \zeta(G(F)) \).

Since \( (\tau, V) \) is cuspidal, we claim that the representation \( (\text{Ind}^{G'}_{\zeta(G(F))} \tau, W) \) is also cuspidal. Recall that a representation \( (\pi', V') \) of \( G'(F) \) is cuspidal if and only if \( V'_{N'(F)} = 0 \) for all parabolic \( F \)-subgroups \( P' \) of \( G' \) with Levi decomposition \( P' = M'N' \). Let \( P, M, \) and \( N \) be the inverse images of \( P', M', \) and \( N' \) under \( \zeta \). Then \( P = MN \) is a parabolic \( F \)-subgroup of \( G \), and \( \zeta \) induces an isomorphism from \( N \) to \( N' \). There is a natural isomorphism \( (W)_{N'(F)} \cong \text{Ind}^{M'(F)}_{\zeta(M(F))}(V_{N(F)}) \). Since \( \tau \) is cuspidal, \( V_{N(F)} = 0 \), and therefore \( W_{N'(F)} = 0 \). This proves that \( (\text{Ind}^{G'}_{\zeta(G(F))} \tau, W) \) is cuspidal.

The representation \( \text{Ind}^{G'}_{\zeta(G(F))} \tau \) is a self-dual. It decomposes into an odd number of irreducible components by [17] and Frobenius reciprocity (in the generality presented in [5, §2.4]), and therefore at least one of the components must be self-dual.

\[ \square \]

**Lemma 3.3.** Let \( \mathfrak{f} \) be a finite field, and \( \zeta : G \rightarrow G' \) a central \( \mathfrak{f} \)-isogeny of connected reductive \( \mathfrak{f} \)-groups, with kernel \( K \) of odd order. If \( G(\mathfrak{f}) \) admits irreducible self-dual Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representations, then so does \( G'(\mathfrak{f}) \).

**Proof.** Suppose \( T \) is a maximal elliptic \( \mathfrak{f} \)-torus in \( G \), and \( \chi \) is a character of \( T(\mathfrak{f}) \) that is in general position and conjugate self-dual. Then the restriction of \( \chi \) to \( K \) must be self-dual, and thus trivial. Let \( T' \) be the image of \( T \) under \( \zeta \). Then \( \chi \) factors through \( \zeta \) to give a character \( \chi' \) of the image \( A \) of \( T(\mathfrak{f}) \) in \( T'(\mathfrak{f}) \), and \( \chi' \) is also in general position and conjugate self-dual. Every extension of \( \chi' \) from \( A \) to \( T'(\mathfrak{f}) \) is in general position. Since the index of \( A \) in \( T'(\mathfrak{f}) \) is odd, at least one of these extensions must be conjugate self-dual. \( \square \)

**4. Simply connected groups**

We collect here some of the assumptions that we will sometimes have to make about a connected reductive \( \mathfrak{f} \)-group \( G \).

**Hypothesis 4.1.** The group \( G \) has no factor of type \( ^2A_k(q) \), where

(a) \( k = 2 \) and \( q = 2 \);

(b) \( k = 2 \) and \( q \in \{ 3, 4 \} \); or \( k = 3 \) and \( q \in \{ 2, 3, 5 \} \); or \( k = 4 \) and \( q \in \{ 2, 3, 4, 5 \} \).

We will need to assume (a) to assure that \( G \) has irreducible Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representations (but see Remark 5.8 concerning \( PU(3) \)). Parts (a) and (b) together will assure that a \( G \) has irreducible, self-dual, Deligne-Lusztig supercuspidal representations.

**Theorem 4.2.** Suppose that \( G \) is simply connected. Then \( G(\mathfrak{f}) \) admits irreducible cuspidal representations. If \( G \) satisfies Hypothesis 4.1(a), then \( G(\mathfrak{f}) \) admits irreducible Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representations. Moreover, if \( G \) also satisfies Hypothesis 4.1(b), then the following are equivalent:
(1) $G$ has no factor of type $A_n$ ($n$ even);
(2) $G(f)$ admits irreducible, self-dual cuspidal representations.
(3) $G(f)$ admits irreducible, self-dual, Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representations.

Proof. Since $G$ is a direct product of absolutely almost simple groups, we may assume that $G$ is absolutely almost simple.

If $G$ has type $2A_2(2)$, then our result will follow from Remark 5.6, so assume from now on that $G$ has a different type.

If $G$ has type $2A_n$ ($n \geq 2$), $2D_n$ ($n \geq 4$, odd), or $2E_6$, then our result will follow from Propositions 5.2, 5.3, or 4.3 respectively, so assume from now on that $G$ has a different type.

When $G$ has type other than $A_n$ ($n$ even), then $h' := h/t$ is even [20, Section 5, Table]. Therefore our result follows from Proposition 5.2 unless $G$ has type $G_2(2)$.

Suppose $G$ has type $G_2(2)$. Let $T$ be the Coxeter torus of $SL(3)$, which is a subgroup of $G_2$. Then $T$ is an anisotropic maximal $\mathfrak{f}$-torus in $G$. If $w$ is the Coxeter element of $W(G_2)$, then $T$ corresponds to $w^2$, which is the Coxeter element of the subgroup $W(A_3)$. Since $w^2$ is Coxeter for $A_3$ we know the structure of $T(f)$, and thus of its character group $L$: They are cyclic of order $(2^3 - 1)/(2 - 1) = 7$. The centralizer of $w^2$ in $W(G_2)$ is $(w)$, a group of order 6. Since the automorphism of $L$ is cyclic of order 6, it must be the case that the action of $w$ on $L$ generates all of the automorphisms of it. Every element of $L$ is thus conjugate self-dual, and every nontrivial element of $L$ is in general position.

We have shown that under Hypothesis 4.1(a,b), statement (1) above implies statement (3). Suppose $G = SL_{n+1}$, with $n$ even. From [6, Prop. 23], the elliptic elements of the Weyl group are precisely the Coxeter elements. For $GL_{n+1}(f)$ and thus for $PGL_{n+1}(f)$, all cuspidal representations are of Deligne-Lusztig type. Therefore, by Proposition 5.2, $PGL_{n+1}(f)$ has no irreducible self-dual cuspidal representations. By Lemma 3.2, the same is true for $G(f)$.

\[\square\]

**Proposition 4.3.** Suppose $G$ is absolutely almost simple of type $2E_6$. Then $G(f)$ admits self-dual Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representations.

Proof. With notation as in Section 2, write $\sigma_f = \sigma_0 \cdot q$ where $\sigma_0$ is an involution of $X$. From [18, Table 8, §6.12], we see that $2E_6$ admits a regular element $w := \omega \sigma_0$ of order $\ell = 12$ in the twisted Weyl group $W \sigma_0$. Also by loc. cit., its characteristic polynomial is $\Phi_{12} \Phi_6$, so none of the eigenvalues of $\omega \sigma_0$ are 1, i.e., $\omega \sigma_0$ is elliptic. Let $T = T_\omega$ (resp. $L = L_\omega$) be the associated elliptic torus (resp. group of complex characters of $T(f)$) as in the notations of Section 2. The centralizer $\Omega$ of $w$ in $W$ has exactly one degree, which is 12. Therefore by [18, Corollary 3.3], $\Omega$ is a cyclic subgroup of $W$ of order 12. By [4, Theorem V], there exists a prime $\ell$ such that the multiplicative order of $q$ mod $\ell$ is 12. The cyclic group generated by $w^2$ in $W$ is a subgroup of $\Omega$ of index 2, and $w$ acts on $L$ by multiplication by $q$. As in the proof of Theorem 1.2 there exists a cyclic subgroup $C$ of $L$ of order $\ell$ such that the generator $v$ of $C$ is in general position with respect to the subgroup generated by $w$ in $W$. Let $\tau$ be a generator of $\Omega$ such that $\tau^2$ acts by $q^2$ on $C$. Write $v' = \tau v$. If $v' \notin C$, then the subgroup $C'$ of $L$ generated by $v'$ is cyclic of order $\ell$. In this case, it is clear that $v$ is in general position with respect to $\Omega$. Now if $\tau$ stabilizes $C$, then $\tau$ acts by multiplication by an integer $r$ and $r^2 \equiv q^2 \bmod \ell$, i.e., $r \equiv \pm q \bmod \ell$. In either case, $r$ has order 12 mod $\ell$. Therefore $v$ is in general position with respect to $\Omega$. Since $r^6$ acts by $-1$ on $v$, $v$ is also conjugate self-dual. $\square$
5. Groups of type $2D_n$ ($n \geq 4$ odd) and $2A_n$

Here we conclude some leftover business from the proof of Theorem 4.2 certain groups of classical type that require special handling. We include some statements about non-simply-connected groups here because we find it convenient to do so.

**Proposition 5.1.** Suppose $n \geq 4$ is odd, and $G_0$ is an absolutely almost simple group of type $2D_n$. Then $G_0(f)$ has irreducible, self-dual, Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representations. Moreover, some of these representations come from a character of odd order.

**Proposition 5.2.** Suppose $G_0$ is an absolutely almost simple group of type $2A_n$. Then $G_0(f)$ admits irreducible, cuspidal representations. If $G_0$ satisfies Hypothesis 4.1(a), then $G_0(f)$ also admits irreducible, Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representations.

Our proofs require some notation and background. Let $E/f$ be the quadratic extension. For each natural number $d$, let $E_d$ and $f_d$ denote the extensions of $E$ and $f$ of degree $d$. Let $T_d$ denote the kernel of the norm map from $E_d^*$ to $f_d^*$.

Let $G = U(m)$ or the nonsplit form of $SO(m)$ (with $m$ even in the latter case). If $T$ is a maximal elliptic torus in $G$, then $T(f)$ is isomorphic to a direct product $\prod_{i=1}^{r} T_{d_i}$, where $\sum d_i = m$. If $G$ is unitary, then we require all $d_i$ to be odd. If $G$ is orthogonal, then the number of factors $r$ must be odd. Conversely, given any product as above, there is at least one associated maximal elliptic torus $T \subset G$.

The action on $T(f)$ of the rational Weyl group $W$ of $T$ in $G$ is generated by the action of $Gal(E_d/E)$ on each factor $T_i$, together with those permutations in $S_r$ that give rise to automorphisms of $T(f)$ via permuting factors in the product above.

Thus, each elliptic torus in $U(m)$ or $SO(m)$ is a product of Coxeter tori from smaller-rank groups. Specifically, $T_d$ is isomorphic to the group of rational points of the Coxeter torus $T'$ in $Sp(2d)$. The Weyl group of $T'$ in $Sp(2d)$ acts on $T'(f)$ via $Gal(E_d/E)$. Restricting this action to $Gal(E_d/E)$, we obtain our action on the factor $T_d$ of $T(f)$, where a generator acts via multiplication by $q^2$.

**Lemma 5.3.** Let $T$ be an elliptic torus such that $T(f)$ is the direct product of 2 copies of $T_{k_1}$, 0 or 2 copies of $T_{k_2}$ (with $k_1$ and $k_2 > 1$, $k_1 \neq k_2$), and $r$ copies of $T_1$, where $0 \leq r \leq 3$. Then the character group $L$ of $T(f)$ has an element that is conjugate self-dual and in general position. If $r \leq 1$, then $L$ has such an element whose Weyl orbit lies in a subgroup of order coprime to 2 and, if $q \neq 2$, also coprime to $q + 1$.

**Definition 5.4.** Let $T$ and $r$ be as in Lemma 5.3. We call $T$ good if $r \leq 1$ and bad otherwise. If $T$ is bad, then we call the product of factors other than $T_1$ the good part and the product of the rest the $T_1$ part. If $G_0$ is simply connected of type $2A_n$ (resp. $2D_n$) and $T_0$ is a torus in $G_0$, then we say that $T_0$ is fine if it comes from (resp. is a pull back of) a good torus of $U(n)$ (resp. $SO(2n)$).

**Proof of Lemma 5.3.** Write $L$ as a product $(L_{k_1} \times L_{k_2}) \times \cdots$ analogously to our product decomposition for $T(f)$. Since $L$ is thus a direct product of subgroups that are preserved by the action of the Weyl group, we may consider each of these subgroups independently.

Suppose $L = L_k \times L_k$ with $k > 1$. Assume also that $k \neq 3$ if $q = 2$. From Proposition 2.2 and Lemma 2.3 we can choose an element $v_k \in L_k$ that is in...
general position (with respect to the action of \( \text{Gal}(E_k/f) \)) and of odd order \( \ell \). Since the order of \( q \) mod \( \ell \) is even, \( \ell \) is 2 \( k \) > 2 (recall that \( T_k \) is the \( f \)-points of a Coxeter torus of \( \text{Sp}(2k) \)) we have that \( \ell \) is also coprime to \( q + 1 \). If \( k \) is even, then we can and do choose \( v_k \) to be conjugate self-dual, and let \( v'_k = q v_k \). If \( k \) is odd, then let \( v'_k = -v_k \). In either case, note that \( v'_k \) is not in the orbit of \( v_k \) under the action of \( \text{Gal}(E_k/E) \), so \( v := (v_k, v'_k) \) is conjugate self-dual and in general position. The Weyl orbit lies inside \((v_k) \times (v'_k)\), a group of order \( \ell^2 \).

When \((k, q) = (3, 2)\), then \( L_k \) is a cyclic group of order 9. In this case, choose \( v_k \) to be a generator of \( L_k \) and let \( v'_k = -v_k \). Then \( v = (v_k, v'_k) \) is conjugate self-dual in general position.

If \( L = L_1 \), then the Weyl group is trivial, and \( v = 0 \) is conjugate self-dual and in general position.

If \( L \) is a product of 2 or 3 copies of \( L_1 \), then let \( v_1 \) be a generator of \( L_1 \), and let \( v := (v_1, -v_1) \) or \((v_1, -v_1, 0)\) according as \( r = 2 \) or 3. Then \( v \) is conjugate self-dual and in general position.

Proof of Proposition 5.4. Write \( n = 2k + 1 \) with \( k > 1 \). Choose a maximal elliptic torus \( T \) such that \( T(f) \cong T_k \times T_k \times T_1 \). Then the group \( L \) of complex characters of \( T(f) \) has the form \( L_k \times L_k \times L_1 \), where \( L_1 \) is the character group of \( T_1 \). From Lemma 5.3 there is an element \( v \in L \) that is conjugate self-dual and in general position, and its Weyl orbit lies inside a subgroup \( C \) of \( L \) of odd order.

The existence of \( v \) proves our result for \( \text{SO}(2n) \).

Let \( T' \) denote the inverse image of \( T \) in \( \text{Spin}(2n) \). Then the character group \( L \) of \( T(f) \) surjects onto the character group \( L' \) of \( T'(f) \), with kernel of order 2. This surjection is equivariant with respect to the action of the Weyl group. Since \( C \) has odd order, it is isomorphic to its image under this surjection. Therefore, the image of \( v \) in \( L' \) is conjugate self-dual and general position, proving our result for \( \text{Spin}(2n) \).

Similar reasoning proves our result for the adjoint group of type \( ^2D_n \). □

One can obtain crude results for unitary groups \( \text{U}(n) \) by choosing our elliptic torus in a way that is independent of \( n \). We include such results here, since they are the best possible when \( n \) is small.

Lemma 5.5. If \( q \) is even and \( n \) is odd, then assume \( q \geq n - 1 \). Otherwise, assume \( q \geq n \). Then the following are true:

(a) \( \text{U}(n)(f) \) admits irreducible, self-dual, Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representations that descend to \( \text{PU}(n)(f) \).

(b) If \( q \) is even or \( n \) is odd, then suppose that \( q \geq n \). If \( q \) is odd and \( n \) is even, then suppose that \( q > n + 1 \). Then some of our representations of \( \text{U}(n)(f) \) above remain irreducible upon restriction to \( \text{SU}(n)(f) \).

The proof for \( \text{U}(n) \) was suggested to us by Dipendra Prasad.

Proof. We have a maximal elliptic torus \( T \) in \( \text{U}(n) \) such that \( T(f) \cong \prod_{i=1}^{n} T_i \). Let \( L \) be the group of complex characters of \( T(f) \). Then \( L \) is a direct product of \( n \) copies of a cyclic group \( C \) of order \( q + 1 \). Write \( n = 2k \) or \( n = 2k + 1 \) according as \( n \) is even or odd. Let \( c \) be a generator of \( C \), and let \( v = (c, -c, 2c, -2c, \ldots, kc, -kc) \) if \( n = 2k \), or \( (0, c, -c, \ldots, kc, -kc) \) if \( n = 2k + 1 \). Our assumption on \( q \) assures that the coordinates of \( v \) are all distinct. Thus, \( v \) is in general position, and it is easily
seen to be conjugate self-dual, thus providing an irreducible, self-dual, Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representation of $U(n)(f)$. Since the coordinates of $v$ sum to 0, this representation has trivial central character, and so gives us a representation of $PU(n)(f)$ as well, proving part (a).

Now consider the torus $T' := T \cap SU(n)$ in $SU(n)$. It will be enough to show that the image of $v$ in the group $L'$ of characters of $T'(f)$ is still in general position. Note that $L'$ is the quotient of $L$ by a the diagonally embedded subgroup $\text{diag}(C)$. If $q = n - 1$, then it is easy to see that our element $v \in L$ above is, up to permutations, the only element in general position, and that its image in $L'$ is not in general position. Therefore, we must and do assume from now on that $q \geq n$.

Thus, the set $\mathcal{C}$ of elements of $C$ that appear as coordinates in $v$ is a proper subset of $C$. Since $v$ is in general position, so is its image in $L'$, provided that the set $\mathcal{C}$ is not invariant under addition by any nonzero element of $C$. If $n$ is odd or $q$ is even, then indeed $\mathcal{C}$ is not invariant. Suppose $n$ is even and $q$ is odd, and $C + \lambda = C$ for some nonzero $\lambda \in C$. Then $q = n + 1$, and $2\lambda = 0$. Therefore, if $q \geq n + 1$ then $\mathcal{C}$ is not invariant, proving part (b).

\textbf{Remark 5.6.} We gather together some facts about the unitary groups that Hypothesis 4.4 excludes.

(a) From Lemmas 5.5(a), 3.2, and 3.1, if $G$ is an isogenous image of $SU(n)$ ($n = 3$, 4, or 5), then $G(f)$ has irreducible, self-dual cuspidal representations except possibly in the following cases: $G = PU(4)$ and $q \in \{2, 3\}$; $G$ is an isogenous pre-image of $PU(4)$ and $q \in \{2, 3, 5\}$; $n = 5$ and $q \in \{2, 3\}$.

(b) Let $G = U(n)$, $SU(n)$, or $PU(n)$, where $n = 3, 4$, or 5. Then the only elliptic tori in $G$ are the Coxeter torus and the torus used in the proof of Lemma 5.5. The Coxeter torus has no conjugate self-dual characters. Therefore, $G(f)$ has no irreducible self-dual Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representations unless some were constructed in Lemma 5.5.

(c) Independent of $q$, $SU(3)$ has one cuspidal unipotent representation which, by uniqueness, is self-dual.

\textbf{Proof of Proposition 5.2.} Our claims on the existence of self-dual cuspidal representations, and of self-dual \textit{Deligne-Lusztig} cuspidal representations, for $SU(4)(f)$ and all isogenous images of $SU(3)(f)$ and $SU(5)(f)$ follow from Remark 5.6 and Lemma 5.5.

Suppose from now on that $n > 5$. Let $G = U(n)$ and $G' = SU(n)$.

Suppose $n \equiv 2 \text{ or } 3 \mod 4$. Write $n = 2k$ or $2k + 1$, where $k > 1$ is odd. Choose an elliptic torus $T \subset G$ such that $T(f) \cong T_k \times T_k$ or $T_k \times T_k \times T_1$ according as $n$ is even or odd. From Lemma 5.3 we can choose an element $v$ in the character group $L$ of $T(f)$ that is conjugate self-dual and in general position. If $(k, q) \neq (3, 2)$, the Weyl orbit of $v$ generates a group $C$ of order coprime to $q + 1$.

Now let $T'' = T \cap SU(n)$. The restriction map induces a surjection from the character group $L$ of $T(f)$ onto the character group $L'$ of $T'(f)$ with kernel of order $q + 1$. Therefore, if $(k, q) \neq (3, 2)$, the group $C$ is isomorphic to its image $C'$ under this surjection. The surjection is equivariant with respect to the action of the Weyl group. Therefore, the image $v'$ of $v$ in $L'$ is conjugate self-dual and in general position. If $(k, q) = (3, 2)$, then again it is easy to check that the image $v'$ of $v$ in $L'$ remains conjugate self-dual and in general position. Suppose $G''$ is an isogenous image of $SU(n)$, and $T''$ is the image of $T'$ under the isogeny. Letting $L''$ be the
character group of $T''(f)$, we obtain a map $L'' \rightarrow L'$ whose kernel and cokernel have order dividing $q + 1$. Therefore, if $(k, q) \neq (3, 2)$, $C'$ lies in the image of $L''$, and its preimage contains a subgroup $C''$ isomorphic to $C'$. The preimage of $v''$ of $v'$ is then conjugate self dual and in general position. If $(k, q) = (3, 2)$, then the kernel and cokernel of $L'' \rightarrow L'$ have odd order. Therefore the existence of conjugate self-dual element $v'' \in L'$ follows from Lemma 5.3.

Now consider $n = 4k$. If $k > 1$ is odd, then choose an elliptic torus $T \subset G$ such that $T(f) = T_{k+2} \times T_{k+2} \times T_{k-2} \times T_{k-2}$. If $k$ is even, then choose $T_{k+1} \times T_{k+1} \times T_{k-1} \times T_{k-1}$. Finally for the case $n = 4k + 1$, choose $T_{2k} \times T_{2k} \times T_{2k} \times T_{2k} \times T_1 \times T_1$. In all these cases, Lemma 5.3 shows the existence of a conjugate self-dual element of $L$ in general position. Note that the tori constructed above are good except when $n \equiv 1 \mod 4$, or $n = 8$ or 12. In the cases where the torus is good, we have such an element $v \in L$ whose Weyl orbit lies in a group of order coprime to $q + 1$.

Such a group must have an isomorphic image in the character group $L'$ of $T'(f)$, where $T' = T' \cap SU(n)$, and an isomorphic preimage in the character group of the corresponding torus in any isogenous image of $SU(n)$.

The result about isogenous images of $SU(n)$ for $n = 4k + 1$ follows from Lemma 5.3.

We will deal with the cases of $SU(8)$ and $SU(12)$ in Lemma 5.7 with the isogenous images of $SU(4)$, $SU(8)$, and $SU(12)$ in Proposition 6.1.

Lemma 5.7. Let $n = 8$ or 12. Then $U(n)(f)$ has a self-dual, Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representation that has trivial central character, and whose restriction to $SU(n)(f)$ remains irreducible.

Proof. Choose an elliptic torus $T^u \subset U(n)$ such that $T^u(f) = T_1 \times T_1 \times T_1 \times T_1$, where $k = (n/2) - 1$. Let $T = T^u \cap SU(n)$, and $T_{der}$ the image of $T^u$ in $PU(n)$. Let $L^u$, $L$, and $L_{der}$ denote the groups of characters of the groups of rational points of these tori. Then $L^u$ is a product $L_k \times L_k \times L_1 \times L_1$, where each $L_i$ is cyclic of order $q_i + 1$. Write $v^u = (c, -c, d, -d)$, where $c \in L_k$ generates a subgroup $C_k$ of prime order $\ell$ which is coprime to $q_1 + 1$, and $d$ is a generator of $L_1$. The element $v^u \in L^u$ is conjugate self-dual and in general position. Regarding $L_1$ as a subgroup of $L_k$, we see that the sum of the coordinates of $v^u$ is 0, meaning that $v^u \in \im(L_{der} \rightarrow L^u)$. Therefore, our Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representation of $U(n)(f)$ constructed from $v^u$ is an isogeny restriction of a representation of $PU(n)(f)$.

Since $L_1$ embeds in each factor of $L^u$, we have a diagonally embedded subgroup $\diag(L_i) \subset L^u$, and $L$ is the quotient $L^u/\diag(L_1)$.

Let $v$ denote the image of $v^u$ in $L$. Then $v$ is obviously conjugate self-dual. It remains to see that $v$ is in general position. That is, we need to see that for nonzero $\lambda \in L_1$, $v^u + (\lambda, \lambda, \lambda, \lambda)$ cannot be a Weyl conjugate of $v^u$. But this follows from the fact that the Weyl orbit of $v^u$ is contained in $C_k \times C_k \times L_1 \times L_1$, and $c + \lambda \notin C_k$ since $\gcd(\ell, q + 1) = 1$.

6. Semisimple Groups

We assume now that $G$ is semisimple. Consider the central $k$-isogeny $G \rightarrow G$, where $\tilde{G}$ is the simply connected cover of $G$, and let $\tilde{T}_0$ be the maximal torus of $\tilde{G}$ that surjects to $T_0$ under this isogeny. Write $\tilde{G} = \prod_{i \in I} R_{E_i/f} \tilde{G}_i$ (resp. $\tilde{T}_0 = \prod_{i \in I} R_{E_i/f} \tilde{T}_0$) where $I$ is a finite indexing set and the groups $\tilde{G}_i$ (resp. $\tilde{T}_0$) are absolutely almost simple (resp. maximally split maximal tori of $\tilde{G}_i$), and $E_i/f$ are
finite extensions of degree \( n_i \). Let \( \tilde{X} \) (resp. \( \tilde{X}_i \)) denote the character lattice of \( \tilde{T}_0 \) (resp. \( \tilde{T}_{0i} \)). Let \( \Gamma_f \) (resp. \( \Gamma_{E_i} \)) denote the absolute Galois group of \( f \) (resp. \( E_i \)). They are cyclic groups generated by \( \sigma_f \) (resp. \( \sigma_i^{n_i} \)). The isogeny induces an inclusion of lattices

\[
X \twoheadrightarrow \tilde{X} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \text{Ind}_{\Gamma_{E_i}}^{\Gamma_f} \tilde{X}_i.
\]

The Weyl group \( W \) is a product of Weyl groups \( \prod_{i \in I} W_i^{n_i} \) where \( W_i \) is the Weyl group of \( G_i \). Let \( \omega_i \) be a \( \sigma_i^{n_i} \)-elliptic element of \( W_i \) and let \( \tilde{\omega}_i \) be the element of \( W_i^{n_i} \) that acts on \( \text{Ind}_{\Gamma_{E_i}}^{\Gamma_f} \tilde{X}_i \) via the action of \( \omega_i \) on \( \tilde{X}_i \). Write \( \omega = \prod \tilde{\omega}_i, \tilde{T} = (\tilde{T}_{0i})_{\omega_i} \), and \( \tilde{T}_i = (\tilde{T}_{0i})_{\omega_i} \). Let

\[
\tilde{L}_i := \text{Hom}(\tilde{T}_i(f), \mathbb{C}^\times),
\]

\[
L_i := \text{Hom}(T_i(f), \mathbb{C}^\times),
\]

\[
\tilde{L}_i := \text{Hom}(R_{E_i/\mathbb{Q}} T_i(f), \mathbb{C}^\times).
\]

Let \( z_i := \ker(R_{E_i/\mathbb{Q}} \tilde{T}_i \rightarrow T) \). Then \( \text{coker}(L \rightarrow \tilde{L}_i) = \text{Hom}(z_i(f), \mathbb{C}^\times) \). Consequently, the order of \( \text{coker}(L \rightarrow \tilde{L}_i) \) divides the order of \( \tilde{Z}_i(E_i) \), where \( \tilde{Z}_i \) denotes the center of \( G_i \).

We let \( h_i \) denote the Coxeter number of \( G_i \) and \( q_i := q^{n_i} \).

**Proposition 6.1.** Suppose \( G \) is semisimple and satisfies Hypothesis 4.7(a). Then \( G(\mathbb{C}) \) admits irreducible, cuspidal, Deligne-Lusztig representations. Moreover, if \( G \) also satisfies Hypothesis 4.7(b) and has no factor of type \( A_n \) (\( n \) even), then \( G(\mathbb{C}) \) admits irreducible, self-dual, cuspidal, Deligne-Lusztig representations.

**Proof.** Recall that we write the simply connected cover \( \tilde{G} \) of \( G \) as \( \prod_{i \in I} R_{E_i/\mathbb{Q}} \tilde{G}_i \).

We first reduce to the case where none of the factors in this product has any of the types that required special handling in the proofs of Proposition 2.2 and Theorem 4.2. We have a central \( f \)-isogeny \( H_1 \times H_2 \rightarrow G \), where \( H_1 \) is a direct product of groups having one of the types \( A_5(2), C_3(2), D_4(2), G_2(2), \) or \( 2A_3(2), \) no factor of \( H_2 \) has any of those types, and the restriction of the isogeny to \( H_2 \) has trivial kernel. Since the center of \( H_1 \) has no nontrivial rational points, Lemma 3.1 shows that \( H_1(f) \times H_2(f) \) is isomorphic to \( G(f) \). From Theorem 4.2 every factor of \( H_1(f) \) has irreducible Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representations and if \( H_1 \) has no factor of type \( 2A_3(2) \), then it also has self-dual Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representations. Therefore, we may replace \( G \) by \( H_2 \), and thus assume from now on that \( G \) has no factor of type \( A_5(2), C_3(2), D_4(2), G_2(2), \) or \( 2A_3(2) \).

Write the indexing set \( I \) as a disjoint union \( I = I_1 \sqcup I_2 \sqcup I_3 \), where

\[
\tilde{G}_i \text{ is of type } \begin{cases} A_1 & \text{if } i \in I_1, \\ 2A_k (k > 1 \text{ odd}) & \text{if } i \in I_2, \\ 2D_k (k > 4 \text{ odd}) & \text{if } i \in I_3, \\ \text{something else} & \text{if } i \in I_3. \\ \end{cases}
\]

For \( i \in I \), let \( \tilde{T}_i^c \) (resp. \( \tilde{T}^c, T^c \)) denote the Coxeter torus of \( \tilde{G}_i \) (resp. \( \tilde{G}, G \)). Let \( \tilde{L}_i^c := \text{Hom}(R_{E_i/\mathbb{Q}} \tilde{T}_i^c(f), \mathbb{C}^\times) \) and \( L_i^c := \text{Hom}(T_i^c(f), \mathbb{C}^\times) \).

As in Proposition 2.2, for \( i \in I \), let \( \tilde{u}_i \) be an element in general position in \( \tilde{L}_i^c \) of order \( \ell_i \), where \( \ell_i \) is a prime such that the multiplicative order of \( q_i \mod \ell_i \) is \( h_i \). The Weyl orbit of \( \tilde{u}_i \) lies in a cyclic group \( \tilde{C}_i \) of order \( \ell_i \). Lemma 2.3 implies
that $\ell_i$ is coprime to $|\text{coker}(L^{e} \to \tilde{L}^{e})|$. Therefore $\tilde{u}_i$ lifts to an element $u_i \in L^e$ such that the orbit of $u_i$ is contained in a subgroup $C_i^e \cong \tilde{C}_i$ of $L^e$.

For $i \in I_1$, define $u_i$ to be the image in $L^e$ of a generator of the cyclic group $\tilde{X}_i$. Then $u_i$ is in general position. We had to assume Hypothesis 4.1(a) in order to construct $u_i$, so under these conditions, $G(f)$ has an irreducible Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representation, as claimed.

Now assume that $G$ also satisfies Hypothesis 4.1(b), and has no factor of type $A_n$ for $n$ even. It only remains to prove that $G(f)$ has irreducible, self-dual Deligne-Lusztig representations. We first make some more reductions.

Our central $\mathfrak{l}$-isogeny $\tilde{G} \to G$ factors into central $\mathfrak{l}$-isogenies $\tilde{G} \to G'$ and $G' \to G$, whose kernels are (respectively) a 2-group and a group of odd order. From Lemma 5.3 it would be enough to show that $G'(f)$ has self-dual, Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representations. Therefore, we may replace $G$ by $G'$, and assume from now on that the kernel of our isogeny $\tilde{G} \to G$ is a 2-group.

Therefore, we may write $G = G_0 \times H$, where $H$ is a direct product of simply connected groups of type $E_6$, $^2E_6$, or $^2A_n$ ($n > 2$ even), and $G_0$ has no factors of those types. From Propositions 4.3 and 5.2 we have $\text{coker}(f)$ is self-dual, Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representations. Therefore, we may replace $G$ by $G_0$, and assume from now on that $G$ has no factors of type $E_6$, $^2E_6$, or $^2A_n$ ($n > 2$ even).

If $q$ is even, then our result follows from Theorem 4.2 and Lemma 5.1. Therefore, we may and will assume from now on that $q$ is odd.

For $i \in I \setminus I_2$, choose $\tilde{T}_i$ to be $\tilde{T}_i^\circ$. For $i \in I_2$, choose $\tilde{T}_i$ to be an elliptic torus as in the proofs of Propositions 5.1 and 5.2. If $\tilde{G}$ admits fine tori (Definition 5.4), we require $\tilde{T}_i$ to be fine. These choices of $\tilde{T}_i$ determine an elliptic torus $T_i$ in $G$.

For $i \in I_1$, define $v_i$ to be the image in $L$ of a generator of the cyclic group $\tilde{X}_i$. For $i \in I_3$, $\tilde{u}_i$ lifts to an element $v_i \in L$ such that the orbit of $v_i$ is contained in a subgroup $C_i \cong \tilde{C}_i$ of $L$.

For $i \in I_2$, let $\tilde{v}_i$ be a conjugate self-dual element as in Lemma 5.3. If $\tilde{T}_i$ is fine, Lemma 5.3 implies that the Weyl orbit of $\tilde{v}_i$ lies in a subgroup $\prod_{j \in \mathfrak{g}} \tilde{C}_{ij}$ of $\tilde{L}_i$ where each $\tilde{C}_{ij}$ is either trivial or cyclic of prime order $\ell_{ij}$ which is coprime to $|\text{coker}(L \to \tilde{L})|$. Therefore $\tilde{v}_i$ lifts to an element $v_i \in L$ such that the orbit of $v_i$ lies in a subgroup $\prod_{j \in \mathfrak{g}} C_{ij}$ of $L$ with $C_{ij} \cong \tilde{C}_{ij}$.

If $\tilde{G}_i$ admits no fine tori, then $\tilde{G}_i = SU(n)$ with $n = 4$, 8 or 12. Let $\tilde{T}_i^{\text{der}} \subset U(n)$ be the elliptic torus containing our elliptic torus $\tilde{T}_i \subset SU(n)$. Let $T_{i,\text{der}}$ denote the image of $\tilde{T}_i$ in $SU(n)$, and let $L_{i,\text{der}}$ denote the group of characters of $T_{i,\text{der}}(f)$. In the proofs of Lemmas 5.5 and 5.6 we constructed an element $\tilde{v}_i \in \text{im}(L_{i,\text{der}} \to \tilde{L}_i^{\text{der}})$ that is conjugate self-dual and in general position, and whose image $\tilde{v}_i \in \tilde{L}_i$ is also in general position. Since $\text{im}(L_{i,\text{der}} \to \tilde{L}_i)$ is contained in $\text{im}(L \to \tilde{L}_i)$, We have that $\tilde{v}_i \in \text{im}(L \to \tilde{L}_i)$.

Thus, for suitably large $q$, $\tilde{v}_i \in \text{im}(L)$ is conjugate self-dual and in general position.

As usual, let $\tilde{C}_i$ denote the group generated by the Weyl orbit of $\tilde{v}_i$. Then the pre-image of $\tilde{C}_i$ in $L$ contains a subgroup $C_i$ isomorphic to $\tilde{C}_i$, where the isomorphism is equivariant under the Weyl group action. Let $v_i \in L$ denote the inverse image of $v_i$ under this map isomorphism. Then $v_i$ is conjugate self-dual and in general position.
Write \( v = \sum_{i \in I} v_i \). We had to assume Hypothesis 4.1(b) in order to construct \( v \) and it is easily seen to be conjugate self-dual. Thus, under these conditions, \( G(f) \) has an irreducible, self-dual Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representation. \( \square \)

7. Reductive groups

Let \( G \) be a connected reductive group defined over a finite field \( \mathfrak{f} \) of cardinality \( q \). Let \( Z^o \) denote the identity component of the center \( Z \) of \( G \).

Lemma 7.1. If \((G/Z^o)(\mathfrak{f})\) admits cuspidal (resp. Deligne-Lustig, resp. self-dual) representations, then so does \( G(\mathfrak{f}) \).

Proof. We have a short exact sequence
\[
1 \to Z^o \to G \to G/Z^o \to 1.
\]
This gives a long exact sequence
\[
1 \to Z^o(\mathfrak{f}) \to G(\mathfrak{f}) \to G/Z^o(\mathfrak{f}) \to H^1(\mathfrak{f}, Z^o).
\]
By Lang’s theorem, \( H^1(\mathfrak{f}, Z^o) \) is trivial. Therefore, \( G(\mathfrak{f}) \) surjects onto \((G/Z^o)(\mathfrak{f})\), and thus any irreducible representation \( \tau' \) of \((G/Z^o)(\mathfrak{f})\) can be pulled back to an irreducible representation \( \tau \) of \( G(\mathfrak{f}) \). It is easy to see that if \( \tau' \) is cuspidal (resp. self-dual, resp. Deligne-Lusztig type), then the same is true for \( \tau \). \( \square \)

Theorem 7.2. Let \( G \) be a connected reductive group defined over a finite field \( \mathfrak{f} \). Then \( G(\mathfrak{f}) \) admits irreducible cuspidal representations.

Proof. By Lemma 7.1, we can assume that \( G \) is semisimple. Then \( G \) is isogenous to a group \( \prod R_{E_i, \mathfrak{f}} \overline{G_i} \) where the factors \( \overline{G_i} \) are absolutely almost simple. By an argument as in the third paragraph of the proof of Lemma 4.2, we can therefore assume that \( G \) is the restriction of scalars of an absolutely almost simple group. The result then follows from Theorem 4.2. \( \square \)

Theorem 7.3. Let \( G \) be a connected reductive group defined over a finite field \( \mathfrak{f} \). If \( G \) satisfies Hypothesis 4.1(a), then \( G(\mathfrak{f}) \) admits irreducible, cuspidal, Deligne-Lusztig representations. Moreover, if \( G \) also satisfies Hypothesis 4.1(b) and has no factor of type \( A_n \) (n even), then \( G(\mathfrak{f}) \) admits irreducible, self-dual, Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representations. If \( G \) has a factor of type \( A_n \) for some even \( n \), then \( G(\mathfrak{f}) \) has no self-dual cuspidal representations.

Proof. From Lemma 7.1 and Proposition 6.1, \( G(\mathfrak{f}) \) has irreducible, cuspidal, Deligne-Lusztig representations, and it has irreducible, self-dual, cuspidal, Deligne-Lusztig representations if \( G \) has no factor of type \( A_n \) (n even).

Suppose \( G \) has a factor of type \( A_n \) for some even \( n \). Then there is a connected reductive \( \mathfrak{f} \)-group \( H \), and a central \( \mathfrak{f} \)-isogeny \( SL_{n+1} \times H \to G \) whose kernel has odd cardinality and trivial intersection with \( H \). Theorem 12 shows that \( SL_{n+1}(\mathfrak{f}) \times H(\mathfrak{f}) \) has no self-dual cuspidal representations. By Lemma 8.2, neither does \( G(\mathfrak{f}) \). \( \square \)

8. Reductive \( p \)-adic groups

Let \( F \) denote a non-archimedean local field, with residue field \( \mathfrak{f} \) of characteristic \( p \) and order \( q \). Let \( G \) be a connected reductive \( F \)-group. For any point \( x \) in the building of \( G \) over \( F \), let \( G(F)_x \), \( G(F)_{x,0} \), and \( G_x(\mathfrak{f}) \) denote the stabilizer of \( x \) in \( G(F) \), the parahoric subgroup of \( G(F) \) associated to \( x \), and the reductive quotient of the parahoric subgroup, i.e., the quotient of \( G(F)_{x,0} \) by its pro-\( p \)-radical \( G(F)_{x,0+} \).
In particular, $G_x$ is a connected reductive $f$-group. When $G$ is a torus, all of the above are independent of the choice of point $x$, and it is customary to write $G(F)_b$, $G(F)_0$, and $G(F)_{0+}$ in place of $G(F)_x$, $G(F)_{x,0}$, and $G(F)_{x,0+}$. Here, $G(F)_b$ is the maximal bounded subgroup of $G(F)$.

**Proposition 8.1.** The group $G(F)$ has depth-zero supercuspidal representations.

As remarked in [11] neither this result nor our method of proof are new.

**Proof.** Let $x$ be a point in the building of $G$ over $F$ whose image in the reduced building is a vertex. By Theorem 7.2, $G_x(f)$ admits an irreducible, cuspidal representation $\overline{\rho}$. Let $\rho$ denote the inflation of $\overline{\rho}$ to $G(F)_{x,0}$. Let $\tau$ denote any irreducible representation of $G(F)_x$ whose restriction to $G(F)_{x,0}$ contains $\rho$. From [14 Proposition 6.8], the representation $c\text{-Ind}_{G(F)_x}^{G(F)} \tau$ of $G(F)$ is irreducible and supercuspidal, and has depth zero. \hfill $\square$

We now turn our attention to self-dual supercuspidal representations, starting with some situations where they do not exist.

**Lemma 8.2.** Suppose that $p$ is odd and $G$ is an isotropic inner form of $\text{PGL}_{n+1}$ for some even $n$. Then $G(F)$ has no irreducible, self-dual, supercuspidal representations.

**Proof.** There exists a short exact sequence of connected $F$-groups

$$1 \longrightarrow \tilde{Z} \longrightarrow \tilde{G} \longrightarrow G \longrightarrow 1,$$

where $\tilde{G}$ is an inner form of $\text{GL}_{n+1}$, and $\tilde{Z}$ is isomorphic to $\text{GL}_1$. Since $H^1(F, \tilde{Z})$ is trivial, the map $\tilde{G}(F) \longrightarrow G(F)$ is thus surjective, so it will be enough to show that $\tilde{G}(F)$ has no self-dual supercuspidal representations. By [16 Proposition 5], a division algebra over $F$ of odd degree has no irreducible, self-dual representations of dimension more than one. The Jacquet-Langlands correspondence commutes with taking duals, and every supercuspidal representation of $\tilde{G}$ corresponds to a representation of a division algebra of dimension more than one. Therefore, $\tilde{G}(F)$ has no irreducible, self-dual, supercuspidal representations. \hfill $\square$

**Proposition 8.3.** Suppose that $p$ is odd and some $F$-almost-simple factor of $G$ is isotropic, of type $A_n$, for some even $n$, and an inner form of a split group. Then $G(F)$ has no self-dual supercuspidal representations.

**Proof.** There exists a central $F$-isogeny $G \longrightarrow H \times R_{E/F} G_0$, where $H$ is a connected reductive $F$-group, $E/F$ is a finite, separable extension, $G_0$ is an $E$-group that is an inner form of $\text{PGL}_{n+1}$, and the kernel of the isogeny has odd order. By Lemma 3.2, it will be enough to show that $G_0(E)$ has no self-dual supercuspidal representations. But this follows from Lemma 8.2. \hfill $\square$

We remark that if $G$ is an anisotropic group of type $A_n$, then $G(F)$ does have self-dual supercuspidal representations (e.g., the trivial representation), but they are not regular.

**Remark 8.4.** Suppose that $G$ is quasi-split over $F$. As observed in [12 §3.4] or [2 §2.4], the building of $G$ over $F$ has a vertex $x$ that is “absolutely special”, in the sense that it is a special vertex in the building of $G$ over $E$ for every algebraic extension $E/F$ of finite ramification degree. Then the root systems of $G$ and $G_x$
are isomorphic. Let \( S \) denote a maximal elliptic \( \mathfrak{f} \)-torus in \( G_x \). From [12] Lemma 3.4.3, there is a maximally unramified elliptic \( F \)-torus \( S \) in \( G \) whose parahoric subgroup \( S(F)_0 \) is \( S(F) \cap G(F)_{x,0} \), and the image of \( S(F)_0 \) in \( G_x(f) \) is \( S(f) \). We will be particularly interested in the case where \( S \) satisfies the following hypothesis.

**Hypothesis 8.5.** Let \( S(F)_{odd} \) be the largest subgroup of \( S(F)_b \) that contains \( S(F)_0 \) with odd index. Then \( S(F)_{odd}/S(F)_{0+} \) is a direct factor of \( S(F)_b/S(F)_{0+} \).

**Remark 8.6.** Hypothesis \( S_5 \) is automatic if \( S(F)_0/S(F)_{0+} \) is a direct factor of \( S(F)_b/S(F)_{0+} \). Therefore, it is true for all \( S \in G \) in each of the following situations:

(i) \( G \) splits over an unramified extension. For in this case, \( S(F)_b = S(F)_0 \).

(ii) \( G \) splits over a totally wild extension of an unramified extension. For in this case, \( S(F)_b/S(F)_0 \) is a \( p \)-group, and \( S(F)_0/S(F)_{0+} \) has order prime to \( p \).

(iii) \( G \) is simply connected. For in this case, \( S(F)_b = S(F) \cap G(F)_x = S(F) \cap G(F)_{x,0} \).

(iv) \( p = 2 \). For in this case, let \( E^0/F \) be the maximal tame subextension of the splitting field of \( S \). Then from [10] Proposition 11.1.4, \( S(E^0)/S(E^0)_0 \), and thus \( S(F)_b/[S(F) \cap S(E^0)_0] \), is a 2-group. Meanwhile, \( S(E^0)/S(E^0)_{0+} \) has odd order, since it is the group of rational points of a torus over an extension of \( E \), so \( S(F) \cap S(E^0)/S(F)_{0+} \) also has odd order. Thus, \( S(F)_{odd} = S(F) \cap S(E^0)_{0+} \), and the hypothesis is satisfied.

**Proposition 8.7.** Suppose that \( G \) is quasi-split over \( F \). Let \( x \) be an absolutely special vertex in the building of \( G \) over \( F \). If \( G_x(f) \) has irreducible, cuspidal, Deligne-Lusztig representations, then \( G(F) \) has irreducible, depth-zero, supercuspidal regular representations. Suppose \( G \) satisfies Hypothesis \( S_5 \). If \( G_x(f) \) has such representations that are also self-dual, then so does \( G(F) \).

**Proof.** Let \( \rho \) be an irreducible, Deligne-Lusztig cuspidal representation of \( G_x(f) \). Then \( \rho \) arises from a pair \((S, \theta)\), where \( S \) is a maximal elliptic \( \mathfrak{f} \)-torus in \( G_x \), and \( \theta \) is a complex character of \( S(f) \) that is in general position. Let \( S \subseteq G \) be a maximally unramified elliptic \( F \)-torus as in Remark \( S_4 \), whose parahoric subgroup \( S(F)_0 \) is \( S(F) \cap G(F)_{x,0} \), and where the image of \( S(F)_0 \) in \( G_x(f) \) is \( S(f) \). Inflate \( \theta \) to obtain a character of \( S(F)_0 \). Choose an extension \( \bar{\theta} \) of this character to \( S(F) \). From [12] Lemmas 3.4.6 and 3.4.11, \( \bar{\theta}|_{S(F)_0} \), and thus \( \theta \), has trivial stabilizer in \( N(S,G)(F)/S(F) \). From [12] Lemma 3.4.18, we obtain a regular, depth-zero, supercuspidal representation \( \pi_{(S,\theta)} \) of \( G(F) \), as desired.

Now suppose that \( \rho \) is also self-dual, and that \( G \) satisfies Hypothesis \( S_5 \). Then we can choose \((S, \bar{\theta})\) so that \( \bar{\theta} \) is in general position and conjugate self-dual. In particular, \( \bar{\theta} \) is conjugate to its inverse via some element in \( W(G_x, S) \), necessarily of order two. Since \( x \) is absolutely special, by [12] Lemma 3.4.10(3), this implies that the inflation of \( \bar{\theta} \) to \( S(F)_0 \) is conjugate to its inverse via an element \( w \) of \( W(G, S) \), also of order two. We have an odd number of ways of extending this character to a character \( \theta_{odd} \) on \( S(F)_{odd} \), so we can and do choose \( \theta_{odd} \) so that it is conjugate to its inverse via \( w \) in \( W(G, S) \). From Hypothesis \( S_5 \) we may extend \( \bar{\theta} \) to a trivial way to obtain a character of \( S(F)_b \). Since \( S(F) \) is a direct product of \( S(F)_b \) and an integer lattice, we may further extend our character in a trivial way to a character \( \theta \) of \( S(F) \). We have constructed \( \theta \) to be conjugate to its inverse, so the representation \( \pi_{(S,\theta)} \) is self-dual. \( \square \)
Proposition 8.8. Suppose that $G$ is a simply connected $F$-group. If the building of $G(F)$ has a vertex $x$ such that $G_x(f)$ has an irreducible, self-dual, cuspidal representation, then $G(F)$ has an irreducible, self-dual, supercuspidal representation.

Proof. Let $\rho$ be an irreducible, self-dual cuspidal representation of $G_x(f)$. Inflate $\rho$ to the parahoric subgroup $G(F)_{x,0}$ of $G(F)$, and induce to $G(F)$. From [15, Proposition 6.8], we obtain an irreducible, supercuspidal representation $\pi$. Since $\rho$ is self-dual, so is $\pi$. □

Proposition 8.9. Let $G$ be a connected reductive $F$-group, and $G_0$ its quasi-split inner form. If $G_0(F)$ admits an irreducible, regular (resp. self-dual regular) supercuspidal representation of depth zero, then so does $G(F)$.

Proof. Let $\pi$ be such a representation of $G_0(F)$. Let $\pi \cong \pi_{(S_0,\theta_0)}$ for some maximally unramified maximal $F$-elliptic torus $S_0 \subset G_0$ and some depth-zero complex character $\theta_0$ of $S_0(F)$ that is in general position with respect to the action of the Weyl group $W(G_0, S_0)(F)$ (and is conjugate self-dual if $\pi$ is assumed self-dual).

By [17, Lemma 1.5.1], there is a maximal elliptic torus $T \subset G$ that is stably conjugate to $S_0$. We thus have that $S$ and $S_0$ are $F$-isomorphic, as are $W(G, S)$ and $W(G_0, S_0)$. Therefore, $S(F)$ has a depth-zero complex character $\theta$ that is in general position with respect to the action of the Weyl group $W(G, S)(F)$. If $\theta_0$ is conjugate self-dual, then so is $\theta$. □

Hypothesis 8.10. The group $G$ has no $F$-almost-simple factor isogenous to the unitary group $R_{E/F}SU_{k+1}$, where $E/F$ is totally ramified, and the unitary group is defined with respect to an unramified quadratic extension of $F$, and

(a) $k = 2$ and $q = 2$;
(b) $k = 2$ and $q \in \{3, 4\}$; or $k = 3$ and $q \in \{2, 3, 5\}$; or $k = 4$ and $q \in \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$.

Theorem 8.11. Let $G$ be a connected reductive $F$-group.

(a) If $G$ satisfies Hypothesis 8.10(a), then $G(F)$ has irreducible, regular, supercuspidal representations of depth zero.
(b) If $G$ also satisfies Hypotheses 8.10(b) and 8.8 (the latter for all maximally unramified elliptic tori $S \subset G$), and $G$ has no $F$-almost-simple factors of type $A_n$ ($n$ even), then $G(F)$ has irreducible, self-dual, regular, supercuspidal representations of depth zero.

Proof. Let $G_0$ be the quasi-split inner form of $G$. It is clear that $G_0$ satisfies the various parts of Hypothesis 8.10 if and only if $G$ does, and the same goes for Hypothesis 8.8. From Proposition 8.9 we may replace $G$ by $G_0$, and assume from now on that $G$ is quasi-split.

Let $x$ be an absolutely special vertex in the building of $G(F)$. Our result will follow from Proposition 8.7 and Theorem 7.3 provided that we can show that $G_x$ satisfies Hypothesis 4.1 and that $G_x$ has a factor of type $A_n$ ($n$ even) if and only if $G$ does.

The decomposition of $G$ into an almost-direct product of a torus and $F$-almost-simple factors induces an analogous decomposition of $G_x$.

Suppose that $H$ is factor of $G$, and $H_x$ is the corresponding factor of $G_x$. (Here we are identifying $x$ with its projection in the building of $H(F)$.) Note that the connected reductive quotient of $(R_{E/H}H)(F)_{x,0}$ is the group of $f$-points of $H_x$ if $E/F$ is totally ramified, and of $R_{E/H}H_x$ if $E/F$ is unramified (and $f_E$ denotes the
residue field of $E$). Thus, we may assume that $H$ is absolutely almost simple. If $H$ splits over an unramified extension, then $H$ and $H_x$ have the same type (e.g., $A_n$, $2D_n$, etc.). Suppose that $H$ splits only over a ramified extension. From the proof of [10] Lemma 5.0.1, the Weyl group of $H_x$ over $f$ is isomorphic to the relative Weyl group $W(H, T_0)$, where $T_0$ is a maximal $F$-split torus in $H$. In particular, $H_x$ cannot be a simply laced group, and so cannot have type $A_n$ or $2A_n$. □

Theorem 8.12. Suppose that $G$ is a connected reductive $F$-group and $p = 2$. If $q = 2$, then assume that $G$ has no factor of type $2A_3$ or $2A_4$. Then $G(F)$ admits irreducible self-dual supercuspidal representations.

Remark 8.13. At present, “regular” supercuspidal representations of positive depth have not been defined when $F$ has residual characteristic two. Perhaps in the future they will be constructed from characters in general position, as in the case of odd residual characteristic. But even should that happen, our proof will not be able to show that all such groups admit regular supercuspidals, because of its reliance on Lemma 3.2 and (when $q$ is small) on the existence of unipotent cuspidal representations of $SU(3)(f)$.

Proof of Theorem 8.12. From Lemma 3.2, we may replace $G$ by a direct product $H \times G_0$, where $G_0$ is a direct product of inner forms of groups of the form $R_{E/F} SL_{n+1}$ (n even), for finite separable field extensions $E/F$; and $R_{F/E} SU_3$ for finite, separable, totally ramified field extensions $E/F$, and the unitary groups are defined with respect to the quadratic unramified extension of $F$; and no simple factor of $H$ has any of these types. From Theorem 8.11(b), and Remark 8.6(iv), $H(F)$ has self-dual supercuspidal representations. Therefore, it will be enough to show that the same is true for inner forms of $SL_{n+1}(E)$, and $SU_3(E)$.

From [1] Theorem 6.1, $GL_{n+1}(E)$ has self-dual supercuspidal representations, and since the restriction of such a representation to $SL_{n+1}(E)$ decomposes into an odd number of summands, at least one of them must be self-dual. By the Jacquet-Langlands correspondence, the same is true for inner forms.

The groups $SU_n$ (for $n$ odd) have no non-quasi-split inner forms. To obtain self-dual supercuspidal representations of $SU_n(E)$, Proposition 8.8 shows that it is enough to obtain an irreducible, self-dual cuspidal representation of $SU_n(f_E)$, where $f_E$ is the residue field of $E$. Remark 8.7 provides such a representation when $n = 3$. □

Remark 8.14. We have not determined whether or not $SU(5)(f)$ has an irreducible self-dual cuspidal representation when $f$ has order 2. If it does, then in Theorem 8.12 we need not exclude groups containing a factor of type $2A_4$ when $q = 2$, because we can deal with such factors in the same way that we dealt with factors of type $2A_2$, changing only a few words of the proof.

References

[1] Jeffrey D. Adler, Self-contragredient supercuspidal representations of $GL_n$, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 125 (1997), no. 8, 2471–2479. MR1376746 (97i:22038)

[2] Jeffrey D. Adler, Jessica Fintzen, and Sandeep Varma, On Kostant sections and topological nilpotence, J. London Math. Soc. 97 (2018), no. 2, 325–351, available at arXiv:1611.08566.

[3] Raphaël Beuzart-Plessis, A short proof of the existence of supercuspidal representations for all reductive $p$-adic groups, Pacific J. Math. 282 (2016), no. 1, 27–34, DOI 10.2140/pjm.2016.282.27. MR3463423
[4] Geo. D. Birkhoff and H. S. Vandiver, *On the integral divisors of $a^n - b^n*, Ann. of Math. (2) 5 (1904), no. 4, 173–180, DOI 10.2307/2007263. MR1503541

[5] Colin J. Bushnell and Guy Henniart, *The local Langlands conjecture for GL(2)*, Grundlehren der Mathematischen Wissenschaften [Fundamental Principles of Mathematical Sciences], vol. 335, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 2006. MR2234120 (2007m:22013)

[6] Roger W. Carter, *Conjugacy classes in the Weyl group*, Compositio Math. 25 (1972), 1–59. MR0318337

[7] , *Finite groups of Lie type*, Wiley Classics Library, John Wiley & Sons Ltd., Chichester, 1993. MR1266626 (94k:20020)

[8] Jean-François Dat, Sascha Orlik, and Michael Rapoport, *Period domains over finite and $p$-adic fields*, Cambridge Tracts in Mathematics, vol. 183, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2010. MR2676072

[9] François Digne and Jean Michel, *Representations of finite groups of Lie type*, London Mathematical Society Student Texts, vol. 21, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1991. MR1118841 (92g:20013)

[10] Thomas J. Haines and Sean Rostami, *The Satake isomorphism for special maximal parahoric Hecke algebras*, Represent. Theory 14 (2010), 264–284, DOI 10.1090/S1088-4165-10-00370-5. MR2602034

[11] James E. Humphreys, *Reflection groups and Coxeter groups*, Cambridge Studies in Advanced Mathematics, vol. 29, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1990. MR1066460 (92h:20002)

[12] Tasho Kaletha, *Regular supercuspidal representations*. Retrieved from http://www-personal.umich.edu/~kaletha/spt.pdf on 2019-01-13. Note that this version differs from arXiv:1602.03144v1, which has a date of 2016-02-09.

[13] David Kazhdan and Yakov Varshavsky, *Endoscopic decomposition of certain depth zero representations*, Studies in Lie Theory, 2006, pp. 223–301, available at arXiv:math.RT/0309307.

[14] Arno Kret, *Existence of cuspidal representations of $p$-adic reductive groups* (May 12, 2012), available at arXiv:1205.2771.

[15] Allen Moy and Gopal Prasad, *Jacquet functors and unrefined minimal $K$-types*, Comment. Math. Helv. 71 (1996), no. 1, 98–121. MR1371680 (97c:22021)

[16] Dipendra Prasad, *Some remarks on representations of a division algebra and of the Galois group of a local field*, J. Number Theory 74 (1999), no. 1, 73–97, DOI 10.1006/jnth.1998.2289. MR1670568

[17] Allan J. Silberger, *Isogeny restrictions of irreducible admissible representations are finite direct sums of irreducible admissible representations*, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 73 (1979), no. 2, 263–264. MR516475 (80f:22017)

[18] T. A. Springer, *Regular elements of finite reflection groups*, Invent. Math. 25 (1974), 159–198, DOI 10.1007/BF01390173. MR0354894

[19] Robert Steinberg, *Endomorphisms of linear algebraic groups*, Memoirs of the American Mathematical Society, No. 80, American Mathematical Society, Providence, R.I., 1968. MR0230728 (37 #6288)

[20] Mark Reeder, *Torsion automorphisms of simple Lie algebras*, Enseign. Math.(2) 56 (2010), no. 1-2, 3–47.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS, AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, 4400 MASSACHUSETTS AVE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20016-8050, USA

E-mail address: jadler@american.edu

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, INDIAN INSTITUTE FOR SCIENCE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, DR. HOMI BHABHA ROAD, PASAN, PUNE 411 008, INDIA

E-mail address: manish@iiserpune.ac.in