

Computing Genus-2 Hilbert–Siegel Modular Forms over $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$ via the Jacquet–Langlands Correspondence

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In this paper we present an algorithm for computing Hecke eigensystems of Hilbert–Siegel cusp forms over real quadratic fields of narrow class number one. We give some illustrative examples using the quadratic field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$. In those examples, we identify Hilbert–Siegel eigenforms that are possible lifts from Hilbert eigenforms.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let F be a real quadratic field of narrow class number one and let B be the unique (up to isomorphism) quaternion algebra over F that is ramified at both archimedean places of F and unramified everywhere else. Let $\mathrm{GU}_2(B)$ be the unitary similitude group of $B^{\oplus 2}$. This is the set of \mathbb{Q} -rational points of an algebraic group G^B defined over \mathbb{Q} . The group G^B is an inner form of $G := \mathrm{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(\mathrm{GSp}_4)$ such that $G^B(\mathbb{R})$ is compact modulo its center. These notions are reviewed at the beginning of Section 2.

In this paper we develop an algorithm that computes automorphic forms on G^B in the following sense: given an ideal N in \mathcal{O}_F and an integer k greater than 2, the algorithm returns the Hecke eigensystems of all automorphic forms f of level N and parallel weight k . More precisely, given a prime \mathfrak{p} in \mathcal{O}_F , the algorithm returns the Hecke eigenvalues of f at \mathfrak{p} , and hence the Euler factor $L_{\mathfrak{p}}(f, s)$, for each eigenform f of level N and parallel weight k . The algorithm is a generalization of the one developed in [Dembélé 05] to the genus-2 case. Although in this paper we have described the algorithm only in the case of a real quadratic field, it should be clear from our presentation that it can be adapted to any totally real number field of narrow class number one.

The Jacquet–Langlands correspondence of the title refers to the conjectural map $\mathrm{JL} : \Pi(G^B) \rightarrow \Pi(G)$ from

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automorphic representations of G^B to automorphic representations of G , which is injective, matches L -functions, and enjoys other properties compatible with the principle of functoriality; in particular, the image of the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence is to be contained in the space of holomorphic automorphic representations. If we admit this conjecture, then the algorithm above provides a way to produce examples of cuspidal Hilbert–Siegel modular forms of genus 2 over F and allows us to compute the L -factors of the corresponding automorphic representations for arbitrary finite primes \mathfrak{p} of F .

In fact, we are also able to use these calculations to provide evidence for the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence itself by comparing the Euler factors we find with those of known Hilbert–Siegel modular forms obtained by lifting. This we do in the final section of the paper, where we observe that some of the Euler factors we compute match those of lifts of Hilbert modular forms, for the primes we computed. Although this does not definitively establish that these Hilbert–Siegel modular forms are indeed lifts, in principle one can establish equality in this way, using an analogue of the Sturm bound.

The first systematic approach to Siegel modular forms from a computational viewpoint is due to Skoruppa [Skoruppa 92], who used Jacobi symbols to generate spaces of such forms. His algorithm, which has been extensively exploited by Ryan [Ryan 06], applies only to the case of full level structure. More recently, Faber and van der Geer [Faber and van der Geer 04a, Faber and van der Geer 04b] also produced examples of Siegel modular forms by counting points on hyperelliptic curves of genus 2; again their results are available only in the full-level-structure case. The most substantial progress toward the computation of Siegel modular forms for proper level structure is by Gunnells [Gunnells 00], who extended the theory of modular symbols to the symplectic group Sp_4/\mathbb{Q} . However, this work does not see the cuspidal cohomology, which is the only part of the cohomology that is relevant to arithmetic geometric applications.

To the best of our knowledge, there are no numerical examples of Hilbert–Siegel modular forms for proper level structure in the literature, with the exception of those produced from liftings of Hilbert modular forms.

The outline of the paper is as follows. In Section 2 we recall the basic properties of Hilbert–Siegel modular forms and algebraic automorphic forms together with the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence. In Section 3 we give a detailed description of our algorithm. Finally, in Section 4 we present numerical results for the quadratic field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$.

2. HILBERT–SIEGEL MODULAR FORMS AND THE JACQUET–LANGLANDS CORRESPONDENCE

Throughout this paper, F denotes a real quadratic field of narrow class number one. The two archimedean places of F and the real embeddings of F will both be denoted by v_0 and v_1 . For every $a \in F$, we write a_0 (respectively a_1) for the image of a under v_0 (respectively v_1). The ring of integers of F is denoted by \mathcal{O}_F . For every prime ideal \mathfrak{p} in \mathcal{O}_F , the completions of F and \mathcal{O}_F at \mathfrak{p} will be denoted by $F_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}$, respectively.

Let B be the unique (up to isomorphism) totally definite quaternion algebra over F that is unramified at all finite primes of F . We fix a maximal order \mathcal{O}_B of B . Also, we choose a splitting field K/F of B that is Galois over \mathbb{Q} and such that there exists an isomorphism $j : \mathcal{O}_B \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{O}_K \cong \mathcal{M}_2(\mathcal{O}_K) \oplus \mathcal{M}_2(\mathcal{O}_K)$, where $\mathcal{M}_2(A)$ denotes the ring of 2×2 matrices with entries from a ring A . For every finite prime \mathfrak{p} in F , we fix an isomorphism $B_{\mathfrak{p}} \cong \mathcal{M}_2(F_{\mathfrak{p}})$ that restricts to an isomorphism from $\mathcal{O}_{B,\mathfrak{p}}$ onto $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathcal{O}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}})$.

The algebraic group $G = \mathrm{Res}_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(\mathrm{GSp}_4)$ is defined as follows. For any \mathbb{Q} -algebra A , the set of A -rational points of G is given by

$$G(A) = \left\{ \gamma \in \mathrm{GL}_4(A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} F) \mid \begin{array}{l} \gamma J_2 \gamma^t = \nu_G(\gamma) J_2, \\ \nu_G(\gamma) \in (A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} F)^{\times} \end{array} \right\},$$

where

$$J_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{1}_2 \\ -\mathbf{1}_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

This group admits an integral model with A -rational points for every \mathbb{Z} -algebra A given by

$$G_{\mathbb{Z}}(A) = \left\{ \gamma \in \mathrm{GL}_4(A \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{O}_F) \mid \begin{array}{l} \gamma J_2 \gamma^t = \nu_G(\gamma) J_2, \\ \nu_G(\gamma) \in (A \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{O}_F)^{\times} \end{array} \right\}.$$

For any \mathbb{Q} -algebra A , the conjugation on B extends in a natural way to the matrix algebra $\mathcal{M}_2(B \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} A)$.

The algebraic group G^B/\mathbb{Q} is defined as follows. For any \mathbb{Q} -algebra A , the set of A -rational points of G^B is given by

$$G^B(A) = \left\{ \gamma \in \mathcal{M}_2(B \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} A) \mid \begin{array}{l} \gamma \bar{\gamma}^t = \nu_{G^B}(\gamma) \mathbf{1}_2, \\ \nu_{G^B}(\gamma) \in (A \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} F)^{\times} \end{array} \right\}.$$

This group also admits an integral model with A -rational points for every \mathbb{Z} -algebra given by

$$G_{\mathbb{Z}}^B(A) = \left\{ \gamma \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathcal{O}_B \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} A) \mid \begin{array}{l} \gamma \bar{\gamma}^t = \nu_{G^B}(\gamma) \mathbf{1}_2, \\ \nu_{G^B}(\gamma) \in (A \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{O}_F)^{\times} \end{array} \right\}.$$

The group G^B/\mathbb{Q} is an inner form of G/\mathbb{Q} such that $G^B(\mathbb{R})$ is compact modulo its center.

Combining the isomorphism j (see above) with conjugation by a permutation matrix, we obtain an isomorphism $G_{\mathbb{Z}}^B(\mathcal{O}_K) \cong G_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathcal{O}_K)$, which we fix from now on.

For every prime ideal \mathfrak{p} in F , the splitting of G^B at \mathfrak{p} amounts to the splitting of the quaternion algebra B at \mathfrak{p} ; we refer to [Dembélé 05] for further details.

By the choice of the quaternion algebra B , we have $G^B(\hat{\mathbb{Q}}) \cong G(\hat{\mathbb{Q}})$. (We denote the finite adeles of \mathbb{Q} (respectively \mathbb{Z}) by $\hat{\mathbb{Q}}$ (respectively $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}$.)

2.1 Hilbert–Siegel Modular Forms

We fix an integer $k \geq 3$, and for simplicity, we restrict ourselves to Hilbert–Siegel modular forms of parallel weight k . The real embeddings v_0 and v_1 of F extend to $G(\mathbb{Q}) = \mathrm{GSp}_4(F)$ in a natural way. We denote by $\mathrm{GSp}_4^+(F)$ the subgroup of elements γ with totally positive similitude factor $\nu_G(\gamma)$. We recall that the Siegel upper half-plane of genus 2 is defined by

$$\mathfrak{H}_2 = \{ \gamma \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{C}) \mid \gamma^t = \gamma \text{ and } \mathrm{Im}(\gamma) \text{ is positive definite} \}.$$

We also recall that $\mathrm{GSp}_4^+(F)$ acts on \mathfrak{H}_2^2 by

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} (\tau_0, \tau_1) := ((a_0\tau_0 + b_0)(c_0\tau_0 + d_0)^{-1}, (a_1\tau_1 + b_1)(c_1\tau_1 + d_1)^{-1}).$$

This induces an action on the space of functions $f : \mathfrak{H}_2^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by

$$\forall \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, \quad f|_k \gamma(\tau) = \prod_{i=0}^1 \frac{\nu_G(\gamma_i)^{k/2}}{\det(c_i\tau_i + d_i)^k} f(\tau).$$

Let N be an ideal in \mathcal{O}_F and set

$$\Gamma_0(N) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{GSp}_4^+(\mathcal{O}_F) \mid c \equiv 0(N) \right\}.$$

A Hilbert–Siegel modular form of level N and parallel weight k is a holomorphic function $f : \mathfrak{H}_2^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$\forall \gamma \in \Gamma_0(N), \quad f|_k \gamma = f.$$

The space of Hilbert–Siegel modular forms of parallel weight k and level N is denoted by $M_k(N)$. Each $f \in M_k(N)$ admits a Fourier expansion, which by the Koecher principle takes the form

$$\forall \tau \in \mathfrak{H}_2^2, \quad f(\tau) = \sum_{\{Q\} \cup \{0\}} a_Q e^{2\pi i \mathrm{Tr}(Q\tau)},$$

where $Q \in \mathcal{M}_2(F)$ runs over all symmetric totally positive and semidefinite matrices. A Hilbert–Siegel modular form f is a *cuspidal form* if for all $\gamma \in \mathrm{GSp}_4^+(F)$, the constant term in the Fourier expansion of $f|_k \gamma$ is zero. The space of Hilbert–Siegel cusp forms is denoted by $S_k(N)$.

2.2 The Hecke Algebra

The space $S_k(N)$ comes equipped with a Hecke action, which we now recall. Take $u \in \mathrm{GSp}_4^+(F) \cap \mathcal{M}_4(\mathcal{O}_F)$, and write the finite disjoint union

$$\Gamma_0(N)u\Gamma_0(N) = \coprod_i \Gamma_0(N)u_i.$$

Then the Hecke operator $[\Gamma_0(N)u\Gamma_0(N)]$ on $S_k(N)$ is given by

$$[\Gamma_0(N)u\Gamma_0(N)]f = \sum_i f|_k u_i.$$

Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal in \mathcal{O}_F and let $\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}$ be a totally positive generator of \mathfrak{p} ; let $T_1(\mathfrak{p})$ and $T_2(\mathfrak{p})$ be the Hecke operators corresponding to the double $\Gamma_0(N)$ -cosets of the symplectic similitude matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \pi_{\mathfrak{p}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \pi_{\mathfrak{p}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \pi_{\mathfrak{p}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \pi_{\mathfrak{p}} \end{pmatrix},$$

respectively. (We remind the reader of the symplectic form J_2 fixed at the beginning of Section 2.) The Hecke algebra $\mathcal{T}_k(N)$ is the \mathbb{Z} -algebra generated by the operators $T_1(\mathfrak{p})$ and $T_2(\mathfrak{p})$, where \mathfrak{p} runs over all primes not dividing N .

2.3 Algebraic Hilbert–Siegel Automorphic Forms

We consider only level structure of Siegel type. Namely, we define the compact open subgroup $U_0(N)$ of $G(\hat{\mathbb{Q}})$ by

$$U_0(N) = \prod_{\mathfrak{p} \nmid N} \mathrm{GSp}_4(\mathcal{O}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}) \times \prod_{\mathfrak{p} \mid N} U_0(\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}}),$$

where $N = \prod_{\mathfrak{p} \mid N} \mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ and

$$U_0(\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}}) := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathrm{GSp}_4(\mathcal{O}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}) \mid c \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}}} \right\}.$$

The *weight representation* is defined as follows: Let L_k be the representation of $\mathrm{GSp}_4(\mathbb{C})$ of highest weight $(k-3, k-3)$. We let $V_k = L_k \otimes L_k$ and define the complex representation (ρ_k, V_k) by

$$\rho_k : G^B(\mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V_k),$$

where the action on the first factor is via v_0 , and the action on the second one is via v_1 .

The space of *algebraic Hilbert–Siegel modular forms* of weight k and level N is given by

$$M_k^B(N) := \left\{ f : G^B(\hat{\mathbb{Q}})/U_0(N) \rightarrow V_k \mid \forall \gamma \in G^B(\mathbb{Q}), f|_k \gamma = f \right\},$$

where $f|_k \gamma(x) = f(\gamma x)\gamma$ for all $x \in G^B(\hat{\mathbb{Q}})/U_0(N)$. When $k = 3$, we let

$$I_k^B(N) := \left\{ f : G^B(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash G^B(\hat{\mathbb{Q}})/U_0(N) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid f \text{ is constant} \right\}.$$

Then the space of algebraic Hilbert–Siegel cusp forms of weight k and level N is defined by

$$S_k^B(N) := \begin{cases} M_k^B(N) & \text{if } k > 3, \\ M_k^B(N)/I_k^B(N) & \text{if } k = 3. \end{cases}$$

The action of the Hecke algebra on $S_k^B(N)$ is given as follows: For any $u \in G(\hat{\mathbb{Q}})$, write the finite disjoint union

$$U_0(N)uU_0(N) = \coprod_i u_i U_0(N),$$

and define

$$\begin{aligned} [U_0(N)uU_0(N)] : S_k^B(N) &\rightarrow S_k^B(N), \\ f &\mapsto f|_k [U_0(N)uU_0(N)], \end{aligned}$$

by

$$f|_k [U_0(N)uU_0(N)](x) = \sum_i f(xu_i), \quad x \in G(\hat{\mathbb{Q}}).$$

For any prime $\mathfrak{p} \nmid N$, let $\varpi_{\mathfrak{p}}$ be a local uniformizer at \mathfrak{p} . The local Hecke algebra at \mathfrak{p} is generated by the Hecke operators $T_1(\mathfrak{p})$ and $T_2(\mathfrak{p})$ corresponding to the double $U_0(N)$ -cosets $\Delta_1(\mathfrak{p})$ and $\Delta_2(\mathfrak{p})$ of the matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \varpi_{\mathfrak{p}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \varpi_{\mathfrak{p}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \varpi_{\mathfrak{p}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \varpi_{\mathfrak{p}}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \varpi_{\mathfrak{p}} \end{pmatrix},$$

respectively. We let $\mathcal{T}_k^B(N)$ be the Hecke algebra generated by $T_1(\mathfrak{p})$ and $T_2(\mathfrak{p})$ for all primes $\mathfrak{p} \nmid N$.

2.4 The Jacquet–Langlands Correspondence

The Hecke modules $S_k(N)$ and $S_k^B(N)$ are related by the following conjecture, known as the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence for symplectic similitude groups.

Conjecture 2.1. *The Hecke algebras $\mathcal{T}_k(N)$ and $\mathcal{T}_k^B(N)$ are isomorphic, and there is a compatible isomorphism of Hecke modules*

$$S_k(N) \xrightarrow{\sim} S_k^B(N).$$

It is common, but perhaps not entirely accurate, to attribute this conjecture to Jacquet–Langlands. To the

best of our knowledge, the correspondence in this form was first discussed in [Ihara 64] in the case $F = \mathbb{Q}$. In [Ibukiyama 84], the author provided some numerical evidence. On the other hand, it is appropriate to refer to Conjecture 2.1 as the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence (for $\mathrm{GSp}(4)$), since it is an analogue of the Jacquet–Langlands correspondence (for $\mathrm{GL}(2)$), which relates automorphic representations of the multiplicative group of a quaternion algebra to certain automorphic representations of $\mathrm{GL}(2)$ (see [Jacquet and Langlands 70]). Both correspondences are, in turn, special consequences of the principle of functoriality, as expounded by Langlands. Finally, it appears that Conjecture 2.1 may soon be a theorem due to the work of [Sorensen 08] and the forthcoming book by James Arthur on automorphic representations of classical groups.

3. THE ALGORITHM

In this section, we present the algorithm we used in order to compute the Hecke module of (algebraic) Hilbert–Siegel modular forms. The main assumption in this section is that the class number of the principal genus of G^B is 1. (We refer to [Dembélé 09] to see how one can relax this condition on the class number.) We recall that since B is totally definite, G^B satisfies Proposition 1.4 in [Gross 99]. Thus the group $G^B(\mathbb{R})$ is compact modulo its center, and $\Gamma = G_{\mathbb{Z}}^B(\mathbb{Z})/\mathcal{O}_F^{\times}$ is finite.

For any prime \mathfrak{p} in F , let $\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathcal{O}_F/\mathfrak{p}$ be the residue field at \mathfrak{p} and define the reduction map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_2(\mathcal{O}_{B,\mathfrak{p}}) &\rightarrow \mathcal{M}_4(\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}}), \\ g &\mapsto \tilde{g}, \end{aligned}$$

where we use the splitting of $\mathcal{O}_{B,\mathfrak{p}}$ that was fixed at the beginning of Section 2.

Now choose a totally positive generator $\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}$ of \mathfrak{p} and put

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_1(\mathfrak{p}) &:= \Gamma \backslash \{ u \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathcal{O}_B) \mid u\bar{u}^t = \pi_{\mathfrak{p}} \mathbf{1}_2, \mathrm{rank}(\tilde{g}) = 2 \}, \\ \Theta_2(\mathfrak{p}) &:= \Gamma \backslash \{ u \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathcal{O}_B) \mid u\bar{u}^t = \pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^2 \mathbf{1}_2, \mathrm{rank}(\tilde{g}) = 1 \}. \end{aligned}$$

We let $\mathcal{H}_0^2(N) = G_{\mathbb{Z}}(\hat{\mathbb{Z}})/U_0(N)$. Then the group Γ acts on $\mathcal{H}_0^2(N)$, thus on the space of functions $f : \mathcal{H}_0^2(N) \rightarrow V_k$ by

$$\forall x \in \mathcal{H}_0^2(N), \forall \gamma \in \Gamma, \quad f|_k \gamma(x) := f(\gamma x)\gamma.$$

Theorem 3.1. *There is an isomorphism of Hecke modules*

$$M_k^B(N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \{ f : \mathcal{H}_0^2(N) \rightarrow V_k \mid f|_k \gamma = f, \gamma \in \Gamma \},$$

where the Hecke action on the right-hand side is given by

$$f|_k T_1(\mathfrak{p}) = \sum_{u \in \Theta_1(\mathfrak{p})} f|_k u,$$

$$f|_k T_2(\mathfrak{p}) = \sum_{u \in \Theta_2(\mathfrak{p})} f|_k u.$$

Proof: The canonical map

$$\phi : G_{\mathbb{Z}}^B(\mathbb{Z}) \backslash G_{\mathbb{Z}}^B(\hat{\mathbb{Z}}) / U_0(N) \rightarrow G^B(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash G^B(\hat{\mathbb{Q}}) / U_0(N)$$

is an injection. Making use of the fact that the class number in the principal genus of G^B is 1 ($G^B(\hat{\mathbb{Q}}) = G^B(\mathbb{Q})G_{\mathbb{Z}}^B(\hat{\mathbb{Z}})$), we see that ϕ is in fact a bijection. Since each element $f \in M_k^B(N)$ is determined by its values on a set of coset representatives of $G^B(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash G^B(\hat{\mathbb{Q}}) / U_0(N)$, the map ϕ induces an isomorphism of complex vector spaces

$$M_k^B(N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \{f : \mathcal{H}_0^2(N) \rightarrow V_k \mid f|_k \gamma = f, \gamma \in \Gamma\},$$

$$f \mapsto f \circ \phi.$$

We make this into a Hecke module isomorphism by defining the Hecke action on the right-hand side as indicated in the statement of the theorem. \square

In the rest of this section, we explain the main steps of the algorithm provided by Theorem 3.1.

3.1 The Quotient $\mathcal{H}_0^2(N)$

Keeping the notation of the previous section, we recall that $N = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}|N} \mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}}$. Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime dividing N and consider the rank-4 free $(\mathcal{O}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}/\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}})$ -module $L = (\mathcal{O}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}/\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}})^4$ endowed with the symplectic pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ given by the matrix

$$J_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{1}_2 \\ -\mathbf{1}_2 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\mathbf{1}_2$ is the identity matrix in $\mathcal{M}_2(\mathcal{O}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}/\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}})$. Let M be a rank-2 $(\mathcal{O}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}/\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}})$ -submodule that is a direct factor in L . We say that M is *isotropic* if $\langle u, v \rangle = 0$ for all $u, v \in M$. We recall that $\mathrm{GSp}_4(\mathcal{O}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}})$ acts transitively on the set of rank-2 isotropic $(\mathcal{O}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}/\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}})$ -submodules of L and that the stabilizer of the submodule generated by $e_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)^T$ and $e_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0)^T$ is $U_0(\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}})$.

The quotient $\mathcal{H}_0^2(\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}}) = \mathrm{GSp}_4(\mathcal{O}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}) / U_0(\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}})$ is the set of rank-2 isotropic $(\mathcal{O}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}/\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}})$ -submodules of L . Via the reduction map $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_F \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_F/N$, the quotient $G_{\mathbb{Z}}^B(\hat{\mathbb{Z}}) / U_0(N)$ can be identified with the product

$$\mathcal{H}_0^2(N) = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}|N} \mathcal{H}_0^2(\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}}).$$

The cardinality of $\mathcal{H}_0^2(N)$ is extremely useful and is determined using the following lemma.

Lemma 3.2. *Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime in F and $e_{\mathfrak{p}} \geq 1$ an integer. Then the cardinality of the set $\mathcal{H}_0^2(\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}})$ is given by*

$$\#\mathcal{H}_0^2(\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}}) = \mathbf{N}(\mathfrak{p})^{3(e_{\mathfrak{p}}-1)}(\mathbf{N}(\mathfrak{p}) + 1)(\mathbf{N}(\mathfrak{p})^2 + 1).$$

Proof: For $e_{\mathfrak{p}} = 1$, the cardinality of the Lagrange variety over the finite field $\mathbb{F}_{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathcal{O}_F/\mathfrak{p}$ is given by $(\mathbf{N}(\mathfrak{p}) + 1)(\mathbf{N}(\mathfrak{p})^2 + 1)$. Proceed by induction on $e_{\mathfrak{p}}$. \square

We shall have more to say about elements of $\mathcal{H}_0^2(\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}})$ in Section 3.5.

3.2 Brandt Matrices

Let $\mathcal{F} = \{x_1, \dots, x_h\}$ be a fundamental domain for the action of Γ on $\mathcal{H}_0^2(N)$, and for each i , let Γ_i be the stabilizer of x_i . Then every element in $M_k^B(N)$ is completely determined by its values on \mathcal{F} . Thus there is an isomorphism of complex spaces

$$M_k^B(N) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^h V_k^{\Gamma_i},$$

$$f \mapsto (f(x_i)),$$

where $V_k^{\Gamma_i}$ is the subspace of Γ_i -invariants in V_k .

For any $x, y \in \mathcal{H}_0^2(N)$, we let

$$\Theta_1(x, y, \mathfrak{p}) := \{u \in \Theta_1(\mathfrak{p}) \mid \exists \gamma \in \Gamma, ux = \gamma y\},$$

$$\Theta_2(x, y, \mathfrak{p}) := \{u \in \Theta_2(\mathfrak{p}) \mid \exists \gamma \in \Gamma, ux = \gamma y\}.$$

Proposition 3.3. *The actions of the Hecke operators $T_s(\mathfrak{p})$, $s = 1, 2$, are given by the Brandt matrices $\mathcal{B}_s(\mathfrak{p}) = (b_{ij}^s(\mathfrak{p}))$, where*

$$b_{ji}^s(\mathfrak{p}) : V_k^{\Gamma_j} \rightarrow V_k^{\Gamma_i},$$

$$v \mapsto v \cdot \left(\sum_{u \in \Theta_s(x_i, x_j, \mathfrak{p})} \gamma_u^{-1} u \right).$$

Proof: The proof of Proposition 3.3 follows the lines of [Dembélé 05, Section 3]. \square

3.3 Computing the Group $G_{\mathbb{Z}}^B(\mathbb{Z})$

It is enough to compute the subgroup Γ consisting of the elements in $G_{\mathbb{Z}}^B(\mathbb{Z})$ with similitude factor 1. But it is easy to see that

$$\Gamma = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} u & 0 \\ 0 & v \end{pmatrix} \mid u, v \in \mathcal{O}_B^1 \right\} \cup \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & u \\ v & 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid u, v \in \mathcal{O}_B^1 \right\},$$

where \mathcal{O}_B^1 is the group of norm-1 elements.

3.4 Computing the Sets $\Theta_1(\mathfrak{p})$ and $\Theta_2(\mathfrak{p})$

Let us consider the quadratic form on the vector space $V = B^2$ given by

$$V \rightarrow F, \\ (a, b) \mapsto \|(a, b)\| := \mathbf{nr}(a) + \mathbf{nr}(b),$$

where \mathbf{nr} is the reduced norm on B . This determines an inner form

$$V \times V \rightarrow F, \\ (u, v) \mapsto \langle u, v \rangle.$$

An element of $\Theta_1(\mathfrak{p})$ (respectively $\Theta_2(\mathfrak{p})$) is a unitary matrix $\gamma \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathcal{O}_B)$ with respect to this inner form such that the norm of each row is $\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (respectively $\pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^2$) and the rank of the reduced matrix is 1. So we first start by computing all the vectors $u = (a, b) \in \mathcal{O}_B^2$ such that $\|u\| = \pi_{\mathfrak{p}}$ (respectively $\|u\| = \pi_{\mathfrak{p}}^2$). And for each such vector u , we compute the vectors $v = (c, d) \in \mathcal{O}_B^2$ of the same norm such that $\langle u, v \rangle = 0$. The corresponding matrix $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ belongs to $\Theta_1(\mathfrak{p})$ (respectively $\Theta_2(\mathfrak{p})$) when its reduction modulo \mathfrak{p} has the appropriate rank. We list all these matrices up to equivalence and stop when we reach the right cardinality.

3.5 The Implementation of the Algorithm

The implementation of the algorithm is similar to that of [Dembélé 05]. However, it is important to note how we represent elements in $\mathcal{H}_0^2(N)$ so that we can retrieve them easily once stored. As in [Dembélé 05] we choose to work with the product

$$\mathcal{H}_0^2(N) = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}|N} \mathcal{H}_0^2(\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}}).$$

Using Plücker coordinates, we can view $\mathcal{H}_0^2(\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}})$ as a closed subspace of $\mathbf{P}^5(\mathcal{O}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}/\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}})$. We then represent each element in $\mathcal{H}_0^2(\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}})$ by choosing a point

$$x = (a_0 : \dots : a_5) = [u \wedge v] \in \mathbf{P}^5(\mathcal{O}_{F_{\mathfrak{p}}}/\mathfrak{p}^{e_{\mathfrak{p}}})$$

such that the submodule M generated by u and v is a Lagrange submodule, and the first invertible coordinate is scaled to 1.

Remark 3.4. In [Lansky and Pollack 02], the authors describe an algorithm that computes algebraic modular forms on the same inner form of $\mathrm{GSp}_4/\mathbb{Q}$ that we use. We would like to note that there are some differences between the two algorithms. Although Lansky and Pollack

also use the flag variety $\mathcal{H}_0^2(N)$ in order to determine the double coset space $G^B(\mathbb{Q}) \backslash G^B(\hat{\mathbb{Q}})/U_0(N)$, they later return to the adelic setting in order to compute the Brandt matrices. In contrast, Theorem 3.1 and Proposition 3.3 allow us to avoid that unnecessary step by describing the Hecke action on the flag variety $\mathcal{H}_0^2(N)$ directly. As a result, we obtain an algorithm that is more efficient.

4. NUMERICAL EXAMPLES: $F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$ AND $B = \left(\frac{-1, -1}{F}\right)$

In this section, we provide some numerical examples using the quadratic field $F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$. It is proven in [Hashimoto and Ibukiyama 80] that for the Hamilton quaternion algebra B over F , the class number of the principal genus of G^B is 1. We use our algorithm to compute all the systems of Hecke eigenvalues of Hilbert–Siegel cusp forms of weight 3 and level N that are defined over real quadratic fields, where N runs over all prime ideals of norm less than 50. We then determine which of the forms we obtained are possible lifts of Hilbert cusp forms by comparing the Hecke eigenvalues for those primes.

4.1 Tables of Hilbert–Siegel Cusp Forms of Parallel Weight 3

In Table 1 we list all the systems of eigenvalues of Hilbert–Siegel cusp forms of weight 3 and level N that are defined over real quadratic fields, where N runs over all prime ideals in F of norm less than 50. Here are the conventions we use in the tables.

1. For a quadratic field K of discriminant D , we let ω_D be a generator of the ring of integers \mathcal{O}_K of K .
2. The first row contains the level N , given in the format $(\mathrm{Norm}(N), \alpha)$ for some generator $\alpha \in F$ of N , and the dimensions of the relevant spaces.
3. The second row lists the Hecke operators that have been computed.
4. For each eigenform f , the Hecke eigenvalues are given in a row, and the last entry of that row indicates whether the form f is a probable lift.
5. The levels and the eigenforms are both listed up to Galois conjugation.

For an eigenform f and a given prime $\mathfrak{p} \nmid N$, let $a_1(\mathfrak{p}, f)$ and $a_2(\mathfrak{p}, f)$ be the eigenvalues of the Hecke operators

$N = (4, 2) : \dim M_3^B(N) = 2, \dim S_3^B(N) = 1$							
	$T_1(2)$	$T_2(2)$	$T_1(\sqrt{5})$	$T_2(\sqrt{5})$	$T_1(3)$	$T_2(3)$	Lift?
f_1	-4	0	20	-36	140	580	yes
$N = (5, 2 + \omega_5) : \dim M_3^B(N) = 2, \dim S_3^B(N) = 1$							
	$T_1(2)$	$T_2(2)$	$T_1(\sqrt{5})$	$T_2(\sqrt{5})$	$T_1(3)$	$T_2(3)$	Lift?
f_1	20	15	-5	0	40	-420	yes
$N = (9, 3) : \dim M_3^B(N) = 3, \dim S_3^B(N) = 2$							
	$T_1(2)$	$T_2(2)$	$T_1(\sqrt{5})$	$T_2(\sqrt{5})$	$T_1(3)$	$T_2(3)$	Lift?
f_1	$25 - 3\omega_{41}$	$40 - 15\omega_{41}$	$30 + 6\omega_{41}$	$24 + 36\omega_{41}$	-9	0	yes
$N = (11, 3 + \omega_5) : \dim M_3^B(N) = 3, \dim S_3^B(N) = 2$							
	$T_1(2)$	$T_2(2)$	$T_1(\sqrt{5})$	$T_2(\sqrt{5})$	$T_1(3)$	$T_2(3)$	Lift?
f_1	24	35	34	48	88	60	yes
f_2	-20	35	-10	4	0	60	no
$N = (19, 4 + \omega_5) : \dim M_3^B(N) = 5, \dim S_3^B(N) = 4$							
	$T_1(2)$	$T_2(2)$	$T_1(\sqrt{5})$	$T_2(\sqrt{5})$	$T_1(3)$	$T_2(3)$	Lift?
f_1	4	11	-20	28	6	76	no
f_2	7	-50	15	-66	73	-90	yes
f_3	$24 + \omega_{161}$	$35 + 5\omega_{161}$	$36 - \omega_{161}$	$60 - 6\omega_{161}$	$98 - 3\omega_{161}$	$160 - 30\omega_{161}$	yes
$N = (29, 5 + \omega_5) : \dim M_3^B(N) = 9, \dim S_3^B(N) = 8$							
	$T_1(2)$	$T_2(2)$	$T_1(\sqrt{5})$	$T_2(\sqrt{5})$	$T_1(3)$	$T_2(3)$	Lift?
f_1	-4	11	10	20	30	60	no
f_2	8	-45	30	24	50	-320	yes
f_3	17	0	9	-102	86	40	yes
$N = (31, 5 + 2\omega_5) : \dim M_3^B(N) = 12, \dim S_3^B(N) = 11$							
	$T_1(2)$	$T_2(2)$	$T_1(\sqrt{5})$	$T_2(\sqrt{5})$	$T_1(3)$	$T_2(3)$	Lift?
f_1	13	-20	20	-36	76	-60	yes
$N = (41, 6 + \omega_5) : \dim M_3^B(N) = 19, \dim S_3^B(N) = 18$							
	$T_1(2)$	$T_2(2)$	$T_1(\sqrt{5})$	$T_2(\sqrt{5})$	$T_1(3)$	$T_2(3)$	Lift?
f_1	10	20	-10	29	30	-20	no
f_2	-1	1	5	14	-2	-56	no
f_3	27	50	40	84	124	420	yes
f_4	-12	19	30	65	0	0	no
f_5	$16 - 2\omega_{21}$	$-5 - 10\omega_{21}$	$21 + 4\omega_{21}$	$-30 + 24\omega_{21}$	$72 - 2\omega_{21}$	$-100 - 20\omega_{21}$	yes
f_6	$2 - 6\omega_5$	$11 - 2\omega_5$	$8 + 4\omega_5$	$11 - 4\omega_5$	$-12 + 54\omega_5$	$160 + 40\omega_5$	no
$N = (49, 7) : \dim M_3^B(N) = 26, \dim S_3^B(N) = 25$							
	$T_1(2)$	$T_2(2)$	$T_1(\sqrt{5})$	$T_2(\sqrt{5})$	$T_1(3)$	$T_2(3)$	Lift?
f_1	5	-60	46	120	40	-420	yes
f_2	$4 + 4\omega_{65}$	$32 + 3\omega_{65}$	$12 - 4\omega_{65}$	$44 - 4\omega_{65}$	$-6 - 12\omega_{65}$	$145 + 8\omega_{65}$	no

TABLE 1. Hilbert–Siegel eigenforms of weight 3.

N		(4, 2)	(5, 2 + ω ₅)	(9, 3)	(11, 3 + ω ₅)
N(p)	p	a(p, f ₁)	a(p, f ₁)	a(p, f ₁)	a(p, f ₁)
4	2	-4	0	5 - 3ω ₄₁	4
5	2 + ω ₅	-10	-5	6ω ₄₁	4
9	3	50	-50	-9	-2
11	3 + 2ω ₅	-28	32	-18 - 6ω ₄₁	-10
11	3 + ω ₅	-28	32	-18 - 6ω ₄₁	-11
19	4 + 3ω ₅	60	100	-40 + 24ω ₄₁	-94
19	4 + ω ₅	60	100	-40 + 24ω ₄₁	28

N		(19, 4 + ω ₅)		(29, 5 + ω ₅)	
N(p)	p	a(p, f ₁)	a(p, f ₂)	a(p, f ₁)	a(p, f ₂)
4	2	-13	5 - ω ₁₆₁	-12	-3
5	2 + ω ₅	-15	5 + ω ₁₆₁	0	-21
9	3	-17	5 + 3ω ₁₆₁	-40	-4
11	3 + 2ω ₅	-6	2 + 8ω ₁₆₁	-68	37
11	3 + ω ₅	33	7 - 7ω ₁₆₁	30	-66
19	4 + 3ω ₅	-139	-15 - 9ω ₁₆₁	-28	-40
19	4 + ω ₅	19	-19	84	-9

N		(31, 5 + 2ω ₅)	(41, 6 + ω ₅)	
N(p)	p	a(p, f ₁)	a(p, f ₁)	a(p, f ₂)
4	2	-7	7	-4 - 2ω ₂₁
5	2 + ω ₅	-10	10	-9 + 4ω ₂₁
9	3	-14	34	-18 - 2ω ₂₁
11	3 + 2ω ₅	-20	-60	-19
11	3 + ω ₅	-28	-2	-24 - 4ω ₂₁
19	4 + 3ω ₅	-12	74	4 - 50ω ₂₁
19	4 + ω ₅	28	16	-29 + 44ω ₂₁

N		(49, 7)	
N(p)	p	a(p, f ₁)	a(p, f ₂)
4	2	-15	-2
5	2 + ω ₅	16	-10
9	3	-50	-11
11	3 + 2ω ₅	-8	-7 - 28ω ₁₃
11	3 + ω ₅	-8	-35 + 28ω ₁₃
19	4 + 3ω ₅	-110	-26 + 14ω ₁₃
19	4 + ω ₅	-110	-12 - 14ω ₁₃

TABLE 2. Hilbert eigenforms of weight 4.

T₁(p) and T₂(p). Then the Euler factor L_p(f, s) is given (for example, in [Asgari and Schmidt 01, Section 3.4]) by

$$L_p(f, s) = Q_p(q^{-s})^{-1},$$

where

$$Q_p(x) = 1 - a_1(p, f)x + b_1(p, f)x^2 - a_1(p, f)q^{2k-3}x^3 + q^{4k-6}x^4,$$

$$b_1(p, f) = a_1(p, f)^2 - a_2(p, f) - q^{2k-4},$$

$$q = N(p).$$

4.2 Tables of Hilbert Cusp Forms of Parallel Weight 4

In Table 2, we list all the Hilbert cusp forms of parallel weight 4 and level N that are defined over real quadratic fields, with N running over all prime ideals of norm less than 50. (They are computed using the algorithm in [Dembélé 05].) We use these data in order to determine the forms in Table 1 that are possible lifts from GL₂.

4.3 Lifts

There are two types of lifts from GL₂ to GSp₄. The first corresponds to the homomorphism of L-groups determined by the long root embedding into GSp₄, and the second by the short root embedding. (See [Lansky and Pollack 02] for more details.) Let f be a Hilbert cusp form of parallel weight k and level N with Hecke eigenvalues a(p, f), where p is a prime not dividing N. Let φ be the lift of f to GSp₄ via the long root, and ψ the one via the short root. Then the Hecke eigenvalues of φ are given by

$$a_1(p, φ) = a(p, f)N(p)^{\frac{4-k}{2}} + N(p)^2 + N(p),$$

$$a_2(p, φ) = a(p, f)N(p)^{\frac{4-k}{2}}(N(p) + 1) + N(p)^2 - 1,$$

and the Hecke eigenvalues of ψ are given by

$$a_1(p, ψ) = a(p, f)^3N(p)^{\frac{6-3k}{2}} - 2a(p, f)N(p)^{\frac{4-k}{2}},$$

$$a_2(p, ψ) = a(p, f)^4N(p)^{4-2k} - 3a(p, f)^2N(p)^{3-k} + N(p)^2 - 1.$$

The second lift ψ is the so-called symmetric cube lifting.

Remark 4.1. So far, our algorithm has been implemented only for congruence subgroups of Siegel type. We intend to improve the implementation in the near future so as to include more additional level structures such as that of Klingen type. Indeed, Ramakrishnan and Shahidi [Ramakrishnan and Shahidi 07] recently showed the existence of symmetric cube lifts for non-CM elliptic curves E/\mathbb{Q} to $\mathrm{GSp}_4/\mathbb{Q}$. And their result should hold for other totally real number fields, with the level structures of the lifts being of Klingen type. Unfortunately, those lifts cannot be seen in our current tables. For example, there are modular elliptic curves over $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$ whose conductors have norm 31, 41, and 49, but the corresponding symmetric cubic lifts do not appear in Table 1. We would like to remedy that in our next implementation.

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