

Table 10: Calculations for 3 and 4 branch points

$r$	$v$	primes	congruence	#equiv classes
3	1	2		0
3	1	3		1
3	1	$\beta_3(p) = 0$	$p = 5 \pmod{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}(p + 1)$
3	1	$\beta_3(p) = 2$	$p = 1 \pmod{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}(p + 5)$
3	2	all		1
4	1	2, 3		1
4	1	$\beta_4(p) = 0$	$p = 7, 11 \pmod{12}$	$\frac{1}{24}(p^2 + 6p + 5)$
4	1	$\beta_4(p) = 2$	$p = 1, 5 \pmod{12}$	$\frac{1}{24}(p^2 + 6p + 17)$
4	2	3		2
4	2	$\beta_3(p) = 0, \beta_4(p) = 0$	$p = 11 \pmod{12}$	$\frac{1}{24}(p^2 + 10p + 9)$
4	2	$\beta_3(p) = 2, \beta_4(p) = 0$	$p = 7 \pmod{12}$	$\frac{1}{24}(p^2 + 10p + 25)$
4	2	$\beta_3(p) = 0, \beta_4(p) = 2$	$p = 5 \pmod{12}$	$\frac{1}{24}(p^2 + 10p + 21)$
4	2	$\beta_3(p) = 2, \beta_4(p) = 2$	$p = 1 \pmod{12}$	$\frac{1}{24}(p^2 + 10p + 37)$
4	3	all		1

$r = \#$  branch points,  $v = p$ -rank

either trivial or cyclic of order 5. If  $G^h$  is trivial,  $G^e = G$ , so Proposition 4.1 implies there is just one epimorphism from  $\Gamma$  onto  $G$ . Else, the image is cyclic of order 5. In this case, we apply Corollary 2.9. For the hyperbolic part, observe that Corollary 3.2 tells us there will be a single epimorphism arising from  $\Gamma$  with signature  $(1; -)$  onto  $G^h$ . For the elliptic part, Example 5.2 below shows that all epimorphisms from  $\Gamma$  with signature  $(0; 5, 5, 5)$  onto  $G^e$  are equivalent. Thus there is just one epimorphism arising from the elliptic part. Therefore, in total, there are  $2 + 1 + 1 * 1 = 4$  conjugacy classes of subgroups isomorphic to  $G$  in  $\mathcal{M}_{26}$ .

**Example 5.2** We can use our results to enumerate the equivalence classes of totally ramified actions for 3 or 4 branch points. Complete results for these cases are given in the Table 10.

The techniques and results developed in the previous examples allow us to develop some further results for general families of signatures and groups.