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ide\]). Consider the space $F_m^\star$ of the flexes of order m of the infinitesimal flexion f. By construction, the linear map $f_0 : H_2(M,{\mathbb{R}}) \to {\mathbb{R}}$ associated with f is well defined and it is the product of $f_0^\star$ and the degree of f, i.e., the mean of the degrees of the irreducible factors of f. Let λ be a p-divisor on M of degree m, and let f be an infinitesimal flexion of order m. Then $$f^\star \lambda = m(f_0^\star \lambda) + f_0^\star(\operatorname{div}_M \lambda) + \sum_{A \in \operatorname{Exc}f} (\lambda\cdot A).$$ If λ is a p-divisor of degree 0, then $f^\star \lambda=0$ and, therefore, $f_0^\star \lambda$ and $f_0^\star(\operatorname{div}_M \lambda)$ are well defined. In order to prove the lemma, we assume that f is an infinitesimal flexion of order m, and we will prove the statement for any p-divisor λ of degree m. By the definition of $F_m^\star$ (cf. [@CCD (4.3)]) we have that $F_m^\star = \operatorname{Ann}f_0$. Therefore, $$\label{eq:pderivative} \begin{split} f^\star\lambda &= f_0^\star \lambda + \operatorname{Ann}f_0 \cdot \lambda = f_0^\star \lambda + f_0^\star(\operatorname{div}_M \lambda) + \sum_{A \in \operatorname{Exc}f} (\lambda\cdot A) \end{split} 82157476af