(3) The proofs of (5.1) and (5.3) yield the radical series of the modules concerned; $L_{s,y}(n)$ lies in the $k$-th layer of $W_{t,z}(n)$ if the length of the interval between $(s,y)$ and $(t,z)$ in $\Lambda^a$ is $k$. One might expect the layers of the radical series of the cell modules to coincide with the layers (denoted $\mathrm{rad}^i$ above) of some "Jantzen filtration" of the cell representation and its bilinear form (after scaling the indices).

(4) If the characteristic of $R$ times the order $l$ of $q^2$ exceeds the cardinality of $n$ then Theorems (5.1) and (5.3) remain valid without the restriction that $R$ have characteristic zero.

(5) As indicated in (2.9.1), all of our results may be interpreted as statements about the representation theory of $TL_n^a$; in particular, they illuminate a part of the modular representation theory of the affine Hecke algebra $H_n^a(q)$. One could ask which irreducible representations of the affine Hecke algebra correspond in the Kazhdan-Lusztig parametrization [KL2] to our $L_{t,z}$. A similar comment applies to the connection with the work [Gj].

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