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$\sigma(p,h) \subset \sigma(p) \cap F$. Since $\sigma(p)$ is tangent to F at for every $\forall l$, $\sigma(p) \cap F$ must be $\sigma(p,h)$.

Note that if, for two distinct $l, l' \in \sigma(p,h)$, $\pi(l) = \pi(l') = q$, then $\sigma(q) \cap F = \sigma(q,h_1) \cup \sigma(q,h_2)$ and $\sigma(q)$ is tangent to F at l and l'. $\Rightarrow$ $\sigma(q) \cap F = \sigma(q,h')$ and $\sigma(q,h') \cap \sigma(p,h) \ni l, l'$ $\Rightarrow$ $\sigma(q,h') = \sigma(p,h)$ $\Rightarrow$ $p = q$ and $h = h'$.

Thus we have to divide into two cases.

(i) $\pi(l) = p$ for all $l \in \sigma(p,h)$

(ii) $\{\pi(l)\}$ is a set of distinct elements in S.

We proved that in the case (i), $\sigma(p,h) = X_p$.

Case (ii).

$\Rightarrow$ $\pi(L) \cap R = \phi$.

$\Rightarrow$ Note the following:

① $\pi : L \longrightarrow \pi(L)$ is biholomophic

② $\pi(L) \subset h \cap S = C_h$, for $\forall x \in L = \sigma(p,h)$

$\Rightarrow$ $\pi(x) \in l_x \subset h$

③ $C_h = C_1 \cup L_1 \cup L_2$, or $C_1 \cup C_1$,

for $\pi(L)$ is smooth, and $\pi(L) = C_1$ or $\pi(L) = L_i$, L_i line C_1 a conic curve in S.

(Since $\deg C_h = 4$, and π is one to one, if $\pi(L) = C_1$, then C_1 is smooth.)

Suppose $X_h \neq \sigma(p,h)$ (Note $\sigma(p,h) \subset X_h$ since $\sigma(p,h) \subset \sigma(h)$, and $\sigma(p,h) \subset \Sigma \subset X$.)

$\Rightarrow$ $X_h = \sigma(p,h) \cup \sigma(q,h)$, $p \neq q$. (i) $\pi(L) = C_1$

For generic $r \in \pi(L)$, we have two distinct lines $\overline{pr}$ and $\overline{qr}$ contained in $\sigma(r,h)$.