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Now, since no nonspecial line L is an element of $\tilde{D}'$,

$$\tilde{D}' \subset \tilde{D},$$

i.e., $\tilde{D} - \tilde{D}'$ is an effective divisor on A.

$\ulcorner$ $\tilde{D}'$ is a divisor since $\dim \tilde{D}' = 1$ ($\because$ $^{\#}(\tilde{D}' \cdot B_{L_0}) = 8$).
$h_L \notin R^*$ since either L or $L' = \iota(L)$ is not special ($\because$ if $h_L \in R^*$, $L = L'$).
$\Rightarrow$ $h_L \cap S = C_L$ is a quartic with ordinary double points, for, if h_L is tangent to S at every point $p \in h_L \cap S$, then, by lemma on P989 note, we have a contradiction. $\Rightarrow$ h_L is transverse to S at some point of C_L, and by the computation on P954 note, C_L is a quartic with ordinary double points.
Then, by the classical Plücker formula on P280, $h_L \cap S$ is a quartic with the only one ordinary double point. Here we assumed that either L or $\iota(L)$ is not special.
Thus if L is not special, and L' is special, then, by the argument on P990 note, $P_{L'}$ is the singular point of C_L, and $\mathcal{I}$ is two to one at P_L. $\Rightarrow$ P_L is another singular point. $\Rightarrow$ We have two singular points P_L, $P_{L'}$. $\Rightarrow$ Contradiction to the fact that $h_L \cap S$ has only one. $\Rightarrow$ $\mathcal{I}$ must be one to one at P_L in case L is not