

such hyperplane sections of Σ .

This configuration of 32 lines and 80 hyperplanes in P^5 we will call the $(32_{20} 80_8)$ configuration.

This last discussion sheds some additional light on the (16_6) configuration. In terms of our description of the 16 points of R above, we could a priori identify only six of the 16 hyperplanes of R^* : the planes $h_i = \overline{p_0, L_i}$, containing the points p_0 and $\{p_{ij} \mid j\}$. We can now describe the remaining 10: as we saw, for each triple L_i, L_j, L_k of lines, now the hyperplane $h_{ijk} = \overline{p_{ij}, p_{jk}, p_{ik}} \in R^*$; we want to identify the remaining three points q_1, q_2, q_3 of R lying on h_{ijk} . (See Figure 20.)

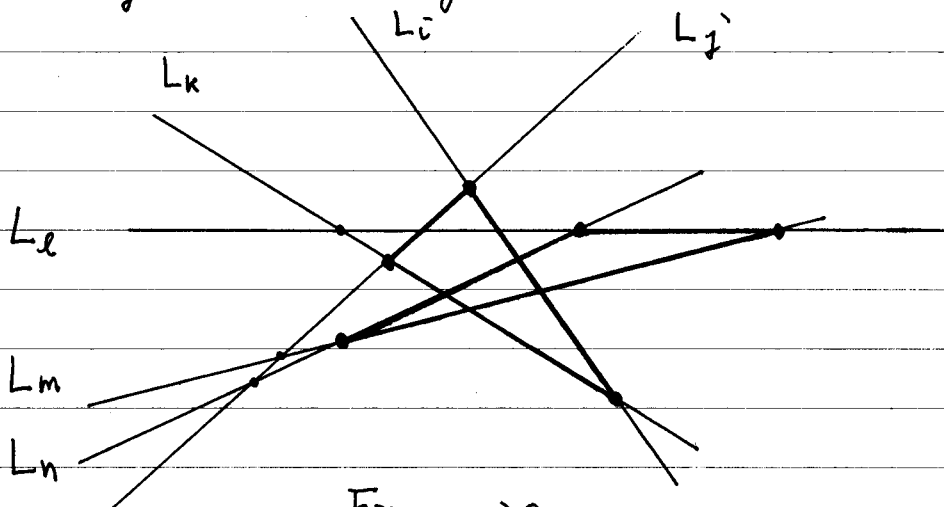


Figure 20

Γ $h_i = \overline{p_0, L_i}$, -- $h_6 = \overline{p_0, L_6}$. For example, $h = \overline{p_{12}, p_{23}, p_{13}}$.
 $\Rightarrow h_i \neq h$, since otherwise $h_i \ni p_{23} \Rightarrow L_i \ni p_{23}$