be all the Schubert cycles $\{\sigma(p)\}_{p\in l_x}$, while the planes $\{\overline{x, L'_\lambda}\}_{\lambda\in\mathbb{P}^1}$ associated to lines of the second ruling must be the Schubert cycles $\{\sigma(h)\}_{h\supset l_x}$.

$\ulcorner$ By the results on P746, since $\sigma_2\cdot\sigma_2 = 1$, $\sigma(p)\cdot\sigma(p') = 1$.
$\sigma(p)\cap\sigma(h)\ni l \Rightarrow l\ni p$ and $l\subset h \Rightarrow l\in\sigma(p,h)$
Conversely, if $l\in\sigma(p,h)$, then $l\in\sigma(p)\cap\sigma(h)$.
$\Rightarrow \sigma(p)\cdot\sigma(h) = \sigma(p,h)$ is a line in $\mathbb{P}^5$ by P756.
If $\overline{x, L_\lambda} = \sigma(p)$, $p\in l_x$, then $\overline{x, L_{\lambda'}} = \sigma(p')$ for some $p'\in l_x$, for if $\overline{x, L_{\lambda'}} = \sigma(h)$, then $\sigma(p)\cdot\sigma(h)$ is a line, which is impossible since $\overline{x, L_\lambda}\cap\overline{x, L_{\lambda'}} = \{x\}$.
Similarly, $\sigma(h)\cdot\sigma(h) = 1$. If $\overline{x, L'_\lambda} = \sigma(h)$, then $\overline{x, L'_{\lambda'}} = \sigma(h')$.
It remains to show that for a given $\sigma(p)$ for some $p\in l_x$, then $\overline{x, L_\lambda} = \sigma(p)$.
By the observations on P734, P736, since $\sigma(p)$ is a 2-plane containing x, $\sigma(p)$ is spanned by x and a line in Q. (Actually, by construction). $\Rightarrow$ By the argument on P478, any line in Q is from one of two families.
$\Rightarrow \sigma(p) = \overline{x, L_\lambda}$, $\lambda\in\mathbb{P}^1$. Similarly, for $\sigma(h)$. $\lrcorner$