$E_i \cdot E_i = -1$. $\Rightarrow$ By P428, E_i is an exceptional divisor. $E_i \cdot (\pi^* 4 \Theta - \sum E_i) = E_i \cdot \pi^* 4\Theta - E_i \cdot E_i$
$= 0 - (-1) = 1$.

The other 16 are the images in $\mathbb{P}^5$ of the proper transforms of the theta divisors Θ_i, Θ_{ij} on A.

Note that $\pi(X_h) = S \cap h$, in case $h \in R^*$, for given $p \in S \cap h$ and $p \notin R$, then
$\sigma(p) \cap X = \sigma(p, h_1) \cup \sigma(p, h_2)$ and by the result on P764 & P775, $x = h_1 \cap h_2$ (in $\sigma(p, h_1) \cap \sigma(p, h_2)$) lies in h. $\Rightarrow$ $p \in h_1 \cap h_2 \subset h$ and $\pi(x) = p$. $\Rightarrow$
$h_1 \cap h_2 \in \sigma(p, h)$
$X_h = \sigma(q, h)$

Note that the 'proper transform' of $S \cap h$ is X_h where $h \in R^*$. Given $p \in S \cap h$ and $p \notin R$, then $\sigma(p) \cap X = \sigma(p, h_1) \cup \sigma(p, h_2)$.

Consider $\sigma(p) \cap \sigma(h) \cap X$. $\Rightarrow$ $\sigma(p) \cap \sigma(h) \cap X$
$= \sigma(p) \cap \sigma(q, h) = \sigma(p, h) \cap F = (\sigma(p, h_1) \cup \sigma(p, h_2)) \cap \sigma(h)$.
$\Rightarrow$ $\sigma(p) \cap \sigma(q, h)$ is a one-point set if $\sigma(p, h) \not\subset F$. $\Rightarrow$ In this case, $\sigma(p, h)$ is tangent to F.
$\sigma(p, h_1) \cap \sigma(h) \ni h \cap h_1$, and $\sigma(p, h_2) \cap \sigma(h) \ni h \cap h_2$
If $h \cap h_1 \neq h \cap h_2$, then $\sigma(p) \cap \sigma(h) \cap X$ contains two distinct points, which is impossible unless $\sigma(p) \supset \sigma(q, h)$.