$\dim T_{2L}(W_2) = 2$ and $\dim \{X_0 L_0\} = 2$,
$T_{2L}(W_2) \subset \{X_0 L_0\}$, and so $T_{2L}(W_2) = \{X_0 + L_0\}_{L_0 \in \mathbb{P}^{2*}}$ ⌟

If $\{C_\lambda\}$ is any pencil through $2L$ but not in the tangent space $T_{2L}(W_2)$, then, it can have only finitely many base points.

⌈ Otherwise, $\{C_\lambda\}$ has a fixed line. Since $\{C_\lambda\}$ passes $2L$, $\{C_\lambda\} = L\,(L + \lambda L_0)$. $\Rightarrow$ $\{C_\lambda\}$ is a tangent line of $T_{2L}(W_2)$, by the argument above. $\Rightarrow$ Contradiction. ⌟

Choosing the conic C to miss these base points, the same argument as before shows that $\{C_\lambda\}$ meets V_C with multiplicity 2 at $2L$.

⌈ Given a set of finite points, $\{p_1 \cdots p_k\}$, then $\bigcup H_{p_i}$ is a set of measure zero set in W, where H_{p_i} is a hyperplane in W as in the page 250.
$\Rightarrow$ We can find a smooth conic C to miss the finite-point set.
For a fixed pencil $\{C_\lambda\}$, a generic conic C misses the base points of $\{C_\lambda\}$.
($\Rightarrow$ By fixing a smooth conic C, a generic pencil $\{C_\lambda\}$ not tangent to W_2 at $2L$