NO.

DATE . . ( )

generic line $L'' \ni q$, $F_{\lambda(L')} \supset \Lambda$.

$F_{\lambda(L')}$ is clearly unique: if Λ lay on two quadrics of the pencil F_λ, it would be contained in X; but X, as we saw, contains no 2-planes.

Γ $\Lambda \subset \lambda_1 F + G$ and $\Lambda \subset \lambda_2 F + G$. $\Rightarrow \Lambda \subset (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) F = 0$ $\Rightarrow$ $\Lambda \subset F$ $\Rightarrow$ $\Lambda \subset G$ $\Rightarrow$ $\Lambda \subset F \cap G = X$ $\Rightarrow$ Since $\Lambda = \sigma(p)$ or $\sigma(h)$, and by 762, X can not contain Λ, $F_{\lambda(L')}$ is unique.

We may thus define the map π by sending any line $L' \in B_L$ to $\lambda(L')$.

Γ
$$\begin{array}{ccccc} B_L & \longrightarrow & \{F_\lambda\} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{P}^1 \\ \Psi & & & & \Psi \\ L' & \longmapsto & F_{\lambda(L')} & \longmapsto & \lambda. \end{array}$$

Now let F_λ be any quadric in our pencil, and consider the inverse image $\pi^{-1}(\lambda)$. If Λ is any 2-plane in F_λ containing L, then the intersection of Λ with X — that is, the intersection of Λ with any second element F_μ of the pencil — will consist of L plus a second line L': the inverse image $\pi^{-1}(\lambda)$