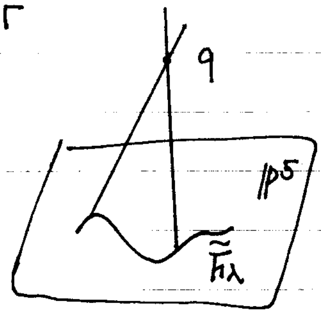
variety in $\mathbb{P}^5$ is nonzero. $\Rightarrow$ The singular locus of F_λ is a point, say q. $\Rightarrow$ By 734, F_λ is the cone through q over a smooth quadric three fold $\tilde{F}_\lambda$ in a $\mathbb{P}^4 \subset \mathbb{P}^5$.

In this case, the 2-plane on F_λ will form a single irreducible three-dimensional family: namely, the 2-planes spanned by q together with the lines on $\tilde{F}_\lambda$; and the 2-plane $\overline{q, L}$ will clearly be the only 2-plane in F_λ containing L.

Pf



Any 2-plane in F_λ is spanned by q and a line on $\tilde{F}_\lambda$. But by P735 ~P736, $\tilde{F}_\lambda$ contains an irreducible 3-dimensional family of lines.
$\Rightarrow$ The 2-planes on F_λ will form a single irreducible 3-dimensional family.
By the above, $\Lambda \cap F_\mu = L \cup L'$ $\Rightarrow$ Since $q \notin F_\mu$, $q \notin L$. $\Rightarrow$ $\overline{q, L}$ is the only 2-plane in F_λ containing L.

We see then that the map $\pi : B_L \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ expresses B_L as a 2-sheeted cover of $\mathbb{P}^1$, branched at the points of $\mathbb{P}^1$ corresponding to the singular quadrics in the pencil $\{F_\lambda\}$; indeed, all the curves B_L