in R^*. $\Rightarrow$ By applying the same arguments to $\bar{S}^*$, each point $h^* \in R^*$ lies on six of hyperplanes $p^* \in R$.

This configuration of 16 points and 16 hyperplanes is called the (16_6) configuration.

Now consider the K-3 surface $\Sigma \subset \mathbb{P}^5$. Σ contains 32 lines: the 16 lines $\{X_p\}_{p\in R}$ forming the inverse image $\pi^{-1}(R)$ of the double points of $\bar{S}$, and likewise the 16 lines $\{X_h\}_{h\in R^*}$; the latter may be thought of either the exceptional divisors of the desingularization $\pi' : \Sigma \longrightarrow \bar{S}^*$ or as the inverse images $\{\pi^{-1}(C_h)\}_{h\in R^*}$ of the 16 double hyperplane sections of $\bar{S}$.

Refer to P773 and see note P927.

$\pi^{-1}(C_h) = \pi^{-1}(h \cap \bar{S})$ $\Rightarrow$ By the result above,
$\exists$ a double point $p_i \in h \cap \bar{S}$. $\Rightarrow$ $\pi^{-1}(p_i) = \mathbb{P}^1$
$\Rightarrow$ $\pi^{-1}(C_h) = \mathbb{P}^1 \cup K \neq \mathbb{P}^1$. $\Rightarrow$ I think $\{\pi^{-1}(C_h)\}_{h\in R^*}$ is not equal to $\{X_h\}_{h\in R^*}$.

The lines $\{X_p\}$ are, of course, all disjoint, as are the lines $\{X_h\}$; and from our last argument we see that each line X_p on Σ meets