exactly six of the lines $\{X_h\}$, and vice versa.

⊢ By the result above, $p \in h_1, h_2, \cdots h_6$, $h_i \in R^*$.
We have to show that $X_{h_1} \cap X_p \neq \phi$.
$X_p \cap X_{h_1} = (\sigma(p) \cap F) \cap (\sigma(h_1) \cap F) = \sigma(p, h') \cap \sigma(p', h_1)$
$= \sigma(p) \cap \sigma(h_1) \cap F = \sigma(p, h_1) \cap F \neq \phi$ since $\deg F = 2$ and $\sigma(p, h_1)$ is a line.
If $p \notin h_7$, $\sigma(p) \cap \sigma(h_7) \cap F = X_p \cap X_{h_7} = \phi$ since $\sigma(p) \cap \sigma(h_7) = \phi$.
⊣

Note that these are all the lines on Σ: if $L \subset \Sigma$ is any line, $\sigma(p, h)$ the corresponding pencil, then by definition every line $l \in \sigma(p, h)$ belongs to two confocal pencils of X.

⊢ $l \in \sigma(p, h) \subset \Sigma \Rightarrow \sigma(\pi(l)) \cap F$ is a union of two pencils with the focus $\pi(l)$. ⊣

If the common focus of these two pencils is p for every l, then clearly $\sigma(p, h) = X_p$, while if for generic $l \in \sigma(p, h)$ the common focus of the pencils containing l is a point $q \neq p \in C_h$, then clearly h can not contain two pencils, and so $\sigma(p, h) = X_h$.

⊢ For every $l \in L$, $\pi(l) = p$. $\Rightarrow$ Since $\Sigma \subset X$,