Note that, since any line of the complex X lies in two confocal pencils of X if and only if it lies in two coplanar pencils, we can also define a map

$$\pi' : \Sigma \longrightarrow S^*$$

by sending any point $x \in \Sigma$ to the common plane $h \in S^*$ of the two coplanar pencils containing l_x, or equivalently to the unique plane $h \supset l_x$ for which $\sigma(h)$ is tangent to F at x.

⌈ See P768 and note P915. Refer to the definition on P767. ⌟

The map π' is, by virtue of the same arguments, the desingularization of S^*; note, however, that the lines $\{X_h = \pi'^{-1}(h)\}_{h \in R^*}$ of Σ lying over the double points of S^* are not the lines X_p of Σ lying over the double points of S.

⌈ Suppose $X_h = X_p$. $\Rightarrow$ $X_p = \sigma(p, h) = F \cap \sigma(p) = X_h = F \cap \sigma(h)$ $\Rightarrow$ F is tangent to $\sigma(p)$ and $\sigma(h)$ along $\sigma(p, h)$. $\Rightarrow$ Thus

$T_x(F) \supset \sigma(p) \cup \sigma(h)$ for all $x \in \sigma(p, h)$.

Obviously, $T_x(G) \supset \sigma(p) \cup \sigma(h)$ for all $x \in \sigma(p, h)$. As in the proof of Lemma on P762,