$\#(\tilde{\Phi}(\sigma_{2,2,2,1})\cdot H) = 1 = \#(\sigma_{2,2,2,1}\cdot\sigma_1)$.

In $\sigma_{2,2,2,1}(V_3) = \{V_3 \subset \mathbb{P}^5 : V_2 \subset V_3 \subset V_4\}$, we may assume $V_2 = \langle e_0, e_1, e_2\rangle$ and $V_4 = \langle e_0, e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\rangle$.

$\Rightarrow V_3 = \langle e_0, e_1, e_2, ae_3 + be_4\rangle$.

$\Rightarrow \sigma_1(V_3') = \{\omega \in \Lambda^2\mathbb{C}^6 \mid \omega \wedge (e_0\wedge e_1\wedge e_2\wedge(a'e_3+b'e_4)) = 0\}$ and $\sigma_1(V_3'') = \{\omega \in \Lambda^2\mathbb{C}^6 \mid \omega\wedge(e_0\wedge e_1\wedge e_2\wedge(a''e_3 + b''e_4)) = 0\}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\sigma_1(V_3') + \sigma_1(V_3'') = \sigma_1(V_3''') = \{\omega \in \Lambda^2\mathbb{C}^6 \mid \omega\wedge(e_0\wedge e_1\wedge e_2\wedge((a'+a'')e_3 + (b'+b'')e_4)) = 0\}$

$\Rightarrow$ $\sigma_{2,2,\bar{1}}(V_3)$ is a linear syster $\Rightarrow$ Since $\tilde{\Phi}(\sigma_{2,2,2,1}(V_3))$ is of degree 1, it is a pencil.

$\lrcorner$

Now, as we have seen, through a generic $x \in X$ there pass four lines in X, comprising the locus $X \cap T_x(X)$.

Pf K = The set of all lines (in X) passing through x. $\Rightarrow$ $K \subset X$ and $K \subset T_xX \cap X \Rightarrow$ By P.764, $T_xX \cap X = K$.

$\lrcorner$

Let V_2 be a generic 2-plane, meeting X in four distinct such points, and let V_4 be a generic hyperplane containing V_2, not containing any line on X meeting V_2; consider the pencil $\{P_V\}$ $V: V_2 \subset V \subset V_4$ on A.