For each $x \in L$, the set of lines passing through x is $T_x(X) \cap X$ by P764. $\Rightarrow$ The branch locus of γ is $\{x \mid T_x(X) \cap X$ consists of fewer than four lines$\}$. $\Rightarrow$ By P793, the branch locus of γ in L is $\Delta \cap L$. $\Rightarrow$ By P793, $\#(\Delta \cdot L)_x = 8$, and the eight nonsingular tangent lines in $\Delta \cap L$ form the branch points of γ.

We can locate the two singular lines in the pencil L readily enough: first, the common line of the pencil L and its confocal pencil $\iota(L)$, i.e., the tangent line to C_L at p_L.

$L = \sigma(p_L, h_L)$. $\Rightarrow$ $\sigma(p_L) \cap X = \sigma(p_L, h_L) \cup \sigma(p_L, h')$ $\Rightarrow$ $h' \neq h_L$, for, otherwise, L or L' is a multiple component of $T_x(X) \cap X$ for $x \in L$. $\Rightarrow$ Contradiction to the assumption. $\Rightarrow$ $p_L \in S' - R$ $\Rightarrow$ By P765 & P775, $h' \cap h_L = l_x$ is tangent line to C_L at p_L, and $x \in \sigma(p_L, h_L) \cap \sigma(p_L, h') = L \cap \iota(L)$.

Second, we have seen that a line l_x of the complex lies in two confocal pencils if and only if it lies on two other coplanar pencils, so the line $\overline{p_L p_{L'}}$ held in common by L and its coplanar pencil L' must be the second singular line of the pencil L.