in $\sigma(q', h)$ $\Rightarrow$ h contains q', P_L and $P_{L'}$. $\Rightarrow$
$h = h_L$, since we assumed implicitly $\overline{P_L, P_{L'}} \not\ni q'$.
($\because$ $q' \in \overline{P_L, P_{L'}}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\overline{P_L, q'} = \overline{P_{L'}, q'}$)
$\Rightarrow$ $\sigma(q', h_L)$ special, and $\sigma(q', h)$ must be L or L' since L & L' are the possible lines in h_L. Again, contradiction.
② $\overline{P_{L'}, q'}$ singular
$\Rightarrow$ $h_1 \cap h_2$ is the only singular line in $\sigma(q')$ $\Rightarrow$
$h_1 \cap h_2 = \overline{P_{L'}, q'} = \overline{P_L, q'}$.
Thus, by ① & ②, $\overline{P_L, q'} = \overline{P_{L'}, q'}$.
If $q' \in R$, $\sigma(q') \cap X = \sigma(q', h)$ is a multiple component of $T_x(X) \cap X$ for all $x \in \sigma(q', h)$. Again L or L' must be special in case $x = \overline{P_L, q'}$ or $\overline{P_{L'}, q'}$ $\Rightarrow$ Contradiction.

Thus, in general, if $h \in S^*$ is any hyperplane and L, L' the two pencils of X in h, h is tangent to S at the focus of the two confocal pencils of X containing the singular line $\overline{P_L, P_{L'}}$.

「① $h \in R^*$ $\Rightarrow$ $\sigma(h) \cap X = \sigma(P_L, h)$, $P_L = P_{L'}$
By P774, h is tangent to S at every point of $h \cap S$, ~~$\overline{P_L, P_{L'}} \subset h$ and $P_L, P_{L'} \in \sigma(q, h_1) \cap \sigma(q, h_2)$ where $\sigma(q) \cap X = \sigma(q, h_1) \cup \sigma(q, h_2)$ by P768,~~ $q \in h \cap S$
$\Rightarrow$ h is tangent to S at q. (By P768, for any $x \in L$, x lies in the two confocal pencils. Say, $x \in \sigma(q, h_1) \cap \sigma(q, h_2)$.
$\Rightarrow$ $q \in h_1 \cap h_2 = x$ $\Rightarrow$ $q \in l_x \in \sigma(P_L, h) \Rightarrow$ $q \in h$ $\Rightarrow$ $q \in h \cap S$)