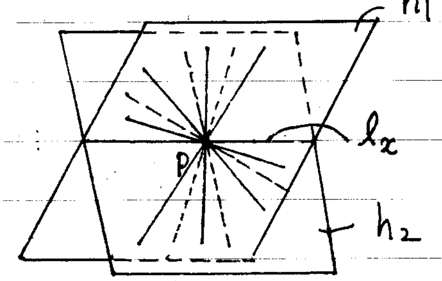
passing through x, $X \cap T_x(X) = L_1 \cup L_2 \cup L_3 \cup L_4$.
$\Rightarrow$ $L_3, L_4 \not\subset \sigma(p)$. $\Rightarrow$ x lies on at most two lines in X not on $\sigma(p)$.



Thus l_x meets S in at most three points and so must be a tangent line to S.

Γ $T_x(X) \cap X = L_1 \cup L_2 \cup L_3 \cup L_4$ as above
$\Rightarrow$ $L_3 = \sigma(p'', h'')$ $L_4 = \sigma(p''', h''')$ and since $x \in L_3 \cap L_4$, $p'' \in l_x \subset h'$ and $p'' \in l_x \subset h''$. $\Rightarrow$ As a set, $l_x \cap S = \{p, p'', p'''\}$ $\Rightarrow$ Since $\#(l_x \cap S) = 4$ counting multiplicity, l_x must be tangent to S at one of points p, p'', p'''. $\Rightarrow$ This implies that l_x is not a generic line. When we prove $\deg S = 4$, we assumed that a generic line l_x is not $h_1 \cap h_2$, where $X_p = F \cap \sigma(p) = \sigma(p, h_1) \cup \sigma(p, h_2)$, i.e., $\sigma(p, h_1) \cap \sigma(p, h_2) \neq \{x\}$. This is the second assumption.

2. A more conclusive argument for the degree of S