This process, moreover, is self-dual: the tetrahedron associated to T^* is T again.

$\ulcorner$ Let h_i'' be the plane of $X_{p_i'} = \sigma(p_i') \cap H$.
$\Rightarrow$ $h_i'' = h_i$, since h_i is the plane of lines passing p_i'. Similarly, $p_i'' = p_i$ $\Rightarrow$ $(T^*)^* = T$.
$\Rightarrow$ The process is self-dual.
$\lrcorner$

We now claim that conversely any such configuration of two tetrahedrons T and T' inscribed in and circumscribed about each other determines uniquely a smooth linear line complex in $\mathbb{P}^3$: if T has sides $\{h_i\}$ and vertices $\{p_i\}$, T' sides $\{h_i'\}$ and vertices $\{p_i'\}$ as above, then T' will be the dual tetrahedron of T with respect to the complex X exactly when the lines

$$L_i = \sigma(p_i, h_i'), \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4,$$

and

$$L_i' = \sigma(p_i', h_i), \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4,$$

in G all lie in X.

$\ulcorner$ A 'minor' change of the definition of 'inscribe' (Refer to P892 note).
Let T be a tetrahedron with sides $\{h_i\}$ & vertices $\{p_i\}$. Let T' be a tetrahedron with