NO.

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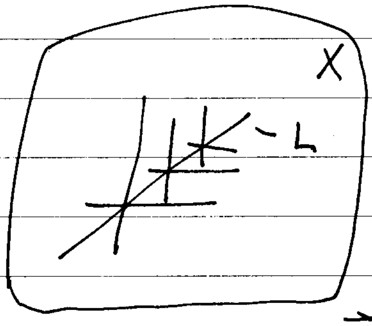
$\Rightarrow$ Since $\sigma(p_L, h_L) \cap \Sigma$ is a variety, $\sigma(p_L, h_L) \subset \Sigma$ ($\because$ $\sigma(p_L, h_L) \cap \Sigma \supset U$).

$\Rightarrow$ We may assume that $L \subset \Sigma$.

$\Rightarrow$ $\pi : L \longrightarrow S$ $\Rightarrow$ (i) $L = \pi^{-1}(r)$, $r \in R$

$\Rightarrow$ Contradiction.



(ii) $L = \pi^{-1}(r')$ $r' \in R^*$.

$L = \sigma(p_L, h_L)$ and $r' = h_L \in R^*$

By the result on P115, L meets exactly six of $\{X_p\}_{p\in R}$.

$\Rightarrow$ For generic $x \in L$, $\sigma(\pi(x)) \cap X$ is a union of two distinct lines, which meets each other at x. $\Rightarrow$ $\sigma(\pi(x)) \cap X = \sigma(\pi(x), h_1) \cup \sigma(\pi(x), h_2)$, $h_1 \neq h_2$ $\Rightarrow$ $\pi(x) \in l_x \subset h_L$, since $x \in \sigma(p_L, h_L)$. $\Rightarrow$ $j|_{B_L} : B_L \longrightarrow h_L \cap S$ is generically two to one.

Thus, the ~~sted~~ statement that $j|_{B_L}$ is generically one to one is not correct.

Maybe!!! For generic $L \subset A$, $j|_{B_L}$ is generically one to one.

By the duality of S and S^*, h_L is tangent to S, so that for generic L the curve $C_L = h_L \cap S$ is a plane quartic with one ordinary double point.