By the adjunction formula, E is an elliptic curve.

Refer to P550. See P147. Let $Q = V_3 \cap G$. $Q' = V_3 \cap F$. $\Rightarrow$ $K_Q = (K_{\mathbb{P}^3} + [Q])|_Q = (-4H + 2H)|_Q$
$= [-2H]|_Q$ $\Rightarrow$ $\cancel{K_{Q\cap E} = (K_Q + [Q'])|_{Q\cap Q'} = (-2H+2H)|_E}$
$\cancel{= [0]|_E \Rightarrow K}$

$K_E = (K_Q + [Q'])|_E = (-2H + 2H)|_E = 0$.
$\Rightarrow$ $c_1(K_E) = 0 = \underbrace{2 - 2g}_{=\chi(E)}$ $\Rightarrow$ $g = 1$ $\Rightarrow$ E is elliptic.

Since E contains no lines, every line $L \subset X$ meeting E meets E in only one point, and so we may define a map

$$\tau : D = \{ L \subset X : L \cap V_3 \neq \phi \} \longrightarrow E = V_3 \cap X$$

expressing D as a fourfold branched cover of E.

$E \supset$ a line $\Rightarrow$ E = line $\Rightarrow$ $g(E) = 1 \neq g(\mathbb{P}^1) = 0$.
$\Rightarrow$ E can not contain a line. $\#(L \cap E) \geq 2$. $\Rightarrow$
$\#(L \cap V_3) \geq 2$ $\Rightarrow$ $L \subset V_3$ $\Rightarrow$ $L \subset V_3 \cap X = E$ $\Rightarrow$
Contradiction. $\Rightarrow$ $L \subset X$ meets E in only one point if it does. If $L \in D$, then $L \cap (V_3 \cap X) = L \cap E \neq \phi$. Given any point $x \in E$, then the set of all lines in X passing through x is $T_x(X) \cap X$.