

- (3) Jumps of up to lightning indoors.
(When lightning strikes a house, lightning streamers may jump gaps such as between pipes within the house, thus causing a bright flash of limited extent. After-
glows is generally formed on the roof and eaves and
of the produce apparent moments of the illuminated
regions.)
- (5) A cloud-to-ground lightning stroke with an associated,
horizontally-directed, wave; potential wave may
possibly produce a transient horizontal potential
gradient sufficiently intense to initiate electrical
discharges.
(Such discharges would involve luminous parts moving
at high speed and may move over irregular trajectories,
producing, in some cases at least, non-uniform hori-
zontally directed, dimmer, ribbon-like or tubular
paths. If there is a heavy concentration of electrical
charges near the earth beneath the thunderstorm the
tripping of a discharge by the transient potential
gradient may yield horizontal lightning streamers having
a relatively slow propagating rate and low duration.)
- (6) A lightning discharge that strikes and runs along a
conductor such as power or telephone lines and flashes-
over or jumps the gaps at breaks produces a brilliant
illumination at the gaps that may be mistaken for ball
lightning.
- (7) A piece of wire with attached light object that is car-
ried aloft by the gusty winds and turbulence attending
a thunderstorm or tornado may serve to facilitate con-
duction of lightning currents and field streamers at
its ends during discharges.
- (8) Spurious cause.
- (a) After-glow (persistence of vision)
- (b) Will-o'-the-Wisp.
- (c) Meteorites
- (d) Reflections of lightning observed on highly polished
objects, such as door knobs.
- (e) Falling molten metal
- (f) Lightning channel seen on end.

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