Environment?". The observational evidence, including clearly that of the present paper, is indicative of both: luminosity and environment.

Higher luminosity sources are 'classical doubles'. Sources in 'transitional luminosity range $10^{24.5}$ $P_{2.7}$ $10^{25.5}$ W/Hz are of WT morphology if in proper environment. If a cluster is rich, even sources at the upper end of this range will be significantly bent. If the environment (as in the present paper) is characteristic of a few surrounding galaxies or a very poor cluster, a source even at the lower end of this luminosity range may be only moderately bent forming a very wide angle tail. Indeed, 0915+320 is of the lowest luminosity among sources listed in table II ! Still weaker sources are often typical head-tail sources.

This relationship between morphology, environment and luminosity could be understood if one assumes a relationship between the kinetic energy associated with the event and the luminosity in a multiple plasmon model of a radio source (Christiansen et al. 1977 Nature 266, p. 593). If the ejection velocity is dominant and the kinetic energy large, the influence of environment on morphology will not be very pronounced. For a lower kinetic energy the environment can influence morphology: channels through which plasmons move may be bent leading to brightening of plasmons at the curves through the mechanism described in the quoted paper; the result may be a wide-engle tail with characteristic location of brighter emission closer to a galaxy. A relatively more energetic source will need denser environment (and therefore richer cluster) to exhibit more bent structure. A less energetic source will be more "narrow angled" or even "head-tailed" (if the parent object is endowed with a substantial translational velocity relative to the surrounding medium), unless it is in a very poor cluster (as is 0915+320) in which case the morphology may be more "wide-angled", as is the case of the source discussed in this paper.