can be applied successfully to "physical impurities," e.g., lattice defects in thallium, when they are introduced by virtually hydrostatic compression at 2.5°K.

At zero pressure, we find an extremely small gap-anisotropy parameter $\lambda\langle a^2\rangle=0.0008$ (compared with $\lambda\langle a^2\rangle\approx0.02$ for Sn and In). We also find that the anisotropy parameter of Tl increases strongly with pressure, reaching $\lambda\langle a^2\rangle=0.007$ at 4 kbar, which explains quantitatively the anomalous pressure dependence of T_c in thallium.

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