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 gapanisotropy parameter $\lambda \langle a^2 \rangle = 0.0008$ (compared with $\lambda \langle a^2 \rangle \approx 0.02$ 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_o in thallium.

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