**Erratum: Field-Induced Magnonic Liquid in the
3D Spin-Dimerized Antiferromagnet $\text{Sr}_3\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_8$
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In pulsed high-magnetic field experiments, an isothermal condition is not usually achieved and the sample temperature may not be constant due to a possible magnetocaloric effect. Typically, this effect becomes significant in the vicinity of phase transitions. A comprehensive discussion about this phenomenon can be found in the literature, e.g., in the work by Kohama, Zapf, and others [1,2]. In our recent measurements of the magnetocaloric effect in $\text{Sr}_3\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_8$ under adiabatic conditions, a temperature decrease up to a maximum of 9 K has been observed as a function of magnetic field (up to 61 T), which also depends on the initial temperature at zero field [3]. This magnetocaloric effect was not taken into account in the analysis of our data in the Letter. Hence, in our Letter the sample temperatures at finite magnetic fields may deviate from the temperatures at zero field, which were indicated in the figures. The presence of the magnetocaloric effects does not change the main conclusions of the paper and specifically does not rule out the existence of a magnonic liquid in $\text{Sr}_3\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_8$. Further experiments and theoretical efforts are needed to elaborate the final phase diagram.

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- [1] Y. Kohama, C. Marcenat, T. Klein, and M. Jaime, *Rev. Sci. Instrum.* **81**, 104902 (2010).
- [2] V. Zapf, M. Jaime, and C. D. Batista, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **86**, 563 (2014).
- [3] Y. Kohama *et al.* (work in progress).