Erratum: Observation of transient lattice disorder at the onset of multiferroic ordering in $\text{Eu}_{1-x}\text{Ho}_x\text{MnO}_3$ by Raman spectroscopy [Phys. Rev. B **97, 224307 (2018)]**

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Due to a misprint, various RMnO_3 compounds (e.g., TbMnO_3 or DyMnO_3) were erroneously termed as EuMnO_3 at several places in the paper. In this erratum, the correct sentences are given with their respective locations where they appear in the original paper:

(1) On p. 1, Introduction, top of the right column: Between EuMnO_3 and HoMnO_3 , the multiferroic range with a cycloidal spin structure is located with prominent representatives, such as TbMnO_3 or DyMnO_3 .

(2) On p. 4, Discussion, bottom of the left column: If the notion of domain-wall- (DW-) induced disorder is correct, it should be possible to provoke a similar relaxation of selection rules in TbMnO_3 or DyMnO_3 by finely tuning an external magnetic-field B_b across the cycloidal-flop transition ($B_b = 4\text{--}6$ T for TbMnO_3 and $1.5\text{--}2$ T for DyMnO_3).

(3) On p. 4, Discussion, right column: A model for this common phenomenon for order-disorder transitions was employed successfully to describe the phase transition from the paramagnetic to the cycloidal phase as a pseudospin system in $(\text{Eu}, \text{Ho})\text{MnO}_3$ and DyMnO_3 and would imply an increased DW density due to the slow reorientation process. [...] Within the pseudospin model developed for DyMnO_3 an electric polarization of either “up” or “down” is ascribed to each lattice site, depending on the rotational direction of the spin cycloid.

(4) On p. 4, Summary, final sentence: According to this scenario, it should be possible to induce similar effects in other orthorhombic RMnO_3 compounds by tuning the experimental parameters closely to the reorientation phase transition, e.g., by a B -field-induced polarization reorientation in TbMnO_3 or DyMnO_3 .

Neither the discussion nor the conclusion are affected by this change.