Correction to: The magnetic Rayleigh–Taylor instability in solar prominences

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In the original publication of the article, there was an error in Sect. 6.3 where the ratio of inertia to the background medium required to drive the Rayleigh–Taylor instability in relativistic astrophysical jets was incorrectly stated to be less than one when it should have been stated as greater than one. The correct statement is given in this correction.

An effective gravity can come in many forms. Matsumoto and Masada (2013) performed special relativistic hydrodynamic simulations of a relativistically hot, relativistically fast astrophysical jet finding that the inertia force (that acts to halt the lateral expansion of the jet) provides an acceleration that can drive the Rayleigh–Taylor instability on the condition that the effective inertia ratio of the jet to the external medium is greater than one.

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