Börje Svensson, in 2012, interpreted the southern Småland name *Korrö as originally a river name *Korra ‘the murmuring one’, formed from a verb korra ‘to make a murmuring, rippling sound’ and referring to a stretch of the river Ronnebyån. The present author argues that the name instead contains the noun korra ‘marshy ground, small fen’, a word well attested in the local dialect. Immediately to the north of the farm is a small marshy area. The original form of the name was Korro qværn ‘the mill by the korra’.

A village in Värnamo parish in Småland has the name Maramö. As several researchers have previously assumed, this most probably represents an earlier Old Swedish *Marheme, dative of a form *Marhem. The development of the name can be summarised as follows (where > denotes a phonological development and → an analogical change):

*Marheme > *Marme → Marmö > Maremø → Maramö

Two different possible interpretations of the first element have been put forward, either the word mar ‘lake, body of water; marine inlet; fen’ etc. or a form *mar ‘horse’, corresponding to Old West Scandinavian marr and cognate with modern Swedish märr ‘mare’. The same two alternatives need to be considered for a number of other place-names that can all be traced back to OSw. Marhem. The word and place-name element mar ‘body of water’ etc. has a markedly eastern distribution in Sweden. It therefore seems entirely reasonable and likely that it should occur in names from Uppland and Södermanland. On the other hand, there must be considerable doubt about it forming part of the names Marum in Västergötland and Maramö in Småland. The most probable interpretation of the first element of these two names is instead the word *mar ‘horse’. The name Maramö (< Marhem) could thus be translated as ‘the horse village’ or ‘the horse farm’, referring perhaps to the settlement having a large number of horses or being known for particularly good horses. A semantic parallel can be found in Hästum in Lur parish in Tanum härad, Bohuslän, and probably also in Jom in the parish of Ekeby in Oland härad, Uppland, which has been suggested to derive from an older *Juhem, with OSw. *jur ‘horse’ as its first element.

In Uråsa parish in Konga härad, southern Småland, there is a village called Skye. The Late Old Swedish form of the name is Skydhi, gen. Skydhis. The author proposes that the name is formed from a derivative of a noun OSw. *skiudh, corresponding to OWS scand. skjóða f. ‘skin bag’, with the weakly declined variant skjóða, which also has a counterpart in Old Gutnish
sciauþa f. ‘skin bag’, recorded in Gutalagen, the provincial law of Gotland. Skye is situated on a small elevation just to the east of the wide, flat valley of the river Skyeån, an elevation that has thus been compared to a skin bag.