The author believes that the name of Skåne’s second largest river, Rönne å, can be traced to a Proto-Scandinavian *Ragunō f. ‘river of the gods’, a derivative of rōgn neut. pl. ‘the gods’, and that the name of the lake forming its source, Ringsjön, goes back to a form *RagunaR m., derived from the river name. As a result of phonological change, the two names became homonymous, assuming the form Rōgn, which in turn underwent the development Rōgn > Røghn > Ryghn. To distinguish the names, sio ‘lake’ was epexegetically added to the lake name, resulting in *Ryghn sio > Ryngsio. This in turn became Ringsio by analogy with the word ring, a change probably facilitated by the circumstance that the lake does in fact have a ring-like shape.

Lake Regnaren is in northern Östergötland. The author assumes its old name to have been *Ræghinn < *Raginark, derived from a counterpart of OWScand. regin neut. pl. ‘the gods’. The parish name Regna is secondary to the lake name, arising via either a dative form of that name, *Ræghni, or an inhabitant name *ræghnar ‘the people living by Lake *Ræghinn’. If it is further assumed that the name *Ræghinn previously referred to the whole of the Regnaren–Hunn lake system, the village name Rejmyre < Ræghinmyr(a) in the neighbouring parish of Skedevi can be explained as a contraction of a form *Ræghin[sioar]myr(a) ‘the mires by Lake *Ræghinn’.