**New encounters with old problems: *Orchid fleck dichorhavirus* infecting three new ornamental hosts in Florida**

Orchid fleck virus (OFV) the type member of the genus *Dichorhavirus* (Mononegavirales: Rhabdoviridae)and their *Brevipalpus* mite vectors are distributed worldwide. OFV naturally infects over seventy species of plant, including Orchidaceae, Asparagaceae and *Citrus* sp*.* Citrus-infecting strains of OFV (OFV-Orc1 and OFV-Orc2) which are typically associated with orchids have been causing recent outbreaks of citrus leprosis (CL) in South Africa and Hawaii (Cook et al. 2019, Velarde et al. 2021), as well as Mexico (with the strain OFV-Cit) (Beltran-Beltran et al. 2020). During the summer of 2020, we found OFV infecting three ornamental species of Nolinoid plants (Asparagaceae: Nolinoidaea) in the landscape in Leon and Alachua Counties, FL: *Liriope* spp., *Ophiopogon* spp., and *Aspidistra elatior* Blume. Sanger sequencing confirmed two strains of OFV from our samples: OFV-Orc1 and OFV-Orc2 and RT-PCR. We identified three mite species from OFV-infected plants: *Brevipalpus californicus* s.l., *B. obovatus* and *B. confusus*. *Brevipalpus californicus* s.l.is likely the vector of OFV in these plants. There has not been another outbreak of CL in Florida citrus since 1968, but Hartung et al. (2015) recently identified the historical CL virus as a distantly related dichorhavirus, citrus leprosis virus-N0. This suggests that a widely distributed dichorhavirus like OFV may threaten various native and introduced plant species and possibly citrus in the southeastern US.