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

The orchid trade has distributed Orchid fleck virus (OFV), type member of the genus *Dichorhavirus* (Mononegavirales: Rhabdoviridae)*,* and their *Brevipalpus* mite vectors, worldwide. Now, OFV naturally infects over seventy species of plant, including Orchidaceae, Asparagaceae and *Citrus.* Citrus-infecting strains of OFV which are typically associated with orchids (OFV-Orc1 and OFV-Orc2) 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 (OFV-Cit) (Beltran-Beltran et al. 2020). During the summer of 2020, our lab confirmed 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 amplicons had a 98% identity with the known sequences of OFV available in the NCBI GenBank. We identified three mite species from OFV-infected plants: *Brevipalpus californicus* s.l., *B. obovatus* and *B. confusus*. One of these mites 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.