**Newly discovered hosts of *Orchid fleck dichorhavirus* in the Florida landscape**

Orchid Fleck Virus (OFV) (Mononegavirales: Rhabdoviridae)naturally infects plants belonging to the family Orchidaceae, Asparagaceae (Nolinoidaea), and Rutaceae (Citrus). Some strains of OFV which are traditionally with orchids have been causing outbreaks created outbreaks of citrus leprosis (CL) in South Africa and Hawaii (Cook et al. 2019, Velarde et al. 2021), including OFV-Orc1 and OFV-Orc2. These viruses are transmitted by flat mites from the genus *Brevipalpus* Donnadieu (Trombidiformes: Tenuipalpidae). In the summer of 2020, OFV was found infecting various plants in the landscape of Leon County FL, including *Liriope* spp., *Ophiopogon* spp., and *Aspidistra elatior* Blume (Asparagaceae: Nolinoidaea). Presence of OFV was confirmed using OFV-specific conventional reverse transcription polymerase chain assay (RT-PCR) assay and Sanger sequencing confirmed OFV-Orc1 and OFV-Orc2 in our samples. Additional leaf samples were collected from possibly infected Asparagaceae in Leon and Alachua counties toto look for potential mite vectors and verify OFV presence. Three *Brevipalpus* mite species were recovered and identified from OFV-infected plants: *B. obovatus,* *B. confusus, and B. californicus* sensu lato. Of these species, *B. californicus* s.l. is known to persistently transmit OFV (Kondo et al. 2003) and is the most likely vector for OFV in these plants. *Brevipalpus* spp. feed on various native and introduced plants in the landscape that are potentially susceptible to OFV. Our data suggest that OFV is widely distributed in Florida, which may put various plant species, including citrus, at risk of OFV infection.