Virtus Alternative Solutions Trust

Supplement dated October 29, 2018 to the Statutory Prospectus
dated February 28, 2018, as supplemented

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO INVESTORS

Effective January 1, 2019, certain disclosure regarding Class C Shares will be revised as described below.

In the section “Sales Charges” under the heading “What arrangement is best for you?” on page 39 of the Statutory Prospectus, the paragraph describing Class C Shares will be replaced with the following:

Class C Shares. If you purchase Class C Shares, you will not pay a sales charge at the time of purchase. If you sell your Class C Shares within the first year after they are purchased, you will pay a deferred sales charge of 1%. (See Deferred Sales Charge Alternative—Class C Shares below.) Class C Shares have higher distribution and services fees (1.00%) and pay lower dividends than Class A Shares. Effective January 1, 2019, with certain exceptions, Class C Shares will convert to Class A Shares after 10 years, thus reducing future annual expenses.

In the section “Sales Charges” under the heading “Deferred Sales Charge Alternative – Class C Shares” on page 41 of the Statutory Prospectus, the current disclosure will be replaced with the following:

Class C Shares are purchased without an initial sales charge; however, shares sold within one year of purchase are subject to a CDSC of 1.00%. The sales charge will be multiplied by the then-current market value or the initial cost of the shares being redeemed, whichever is less. No sales charge will be imposed on increases in NAV or on shares purchased through the reinvestment of income dividends or capital gain distributions. To minimize the sales charge, shares not subject to any charge will be redeemed first, followed by shares held the longest. The date of purchase will be used to calculate the number of shares owned and time period held.

Effective January 1, 2019, with certain exceptions, Class C Shares, and any reinvested dividends and other distributions paid on such shares, will automatically convert to Class A Shares after 10 years. However, for investors invested in Class C Shares through a financial intermediary or recordkeeper, it is the responsibility of the financial intermediary or recordkeeper to ensure that the investor is credited with the proper holding period for the shares redeemed. The automatic conversion of Class C Shares to Class A Shares shall not apply to shares held through intermediaries or recordkeepers that do not track the length of time that a participant has held such shares or that are not otherwise able to operationally support the automatic conversion feature.

In addition, certain Class C Shares may be exchangeable in advance of the 10 year anniversary. If you hold your shares through a financial intermediary or recordkeeper, please contact your financial intermediary or recordkeeper for additional information. Class C Shares that have been held directly with the fund, and not through a financial intermediary, for fewer than 10 years may be exchanged for Class A Shares at the fund’s or transfer agent’s discretion if (i) the Class C Shares are not subject to a CDSC, and (ii) a commission was not paid on the sale of such Class C Shares.

All conversions and exchanges from Class C Shares to Class A Shares will be on the basis of the relative NAVs per share, without the imposition of any sales load, fee or other charge. Automatic conversions of Class C shares to Class A shares will generally be processed monthly on or about the 10th day of the month, although for investors invested in Class C Shares through a financial intermediary or recordkeeper, it is the responsibility of the financial intermediary or recordkeeper to determine the timing of the conversions. As of the date of this Prospectus, conversions and exchanges from Class C Shares to Class A Shares of the same fund are not expected to be considered taxable events for Federal income tax purposes. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors regarding their own tax considerations.

Investors should retain this supplement with the Statutory Prospectus for future reference.

Virtus Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund,
a series of Virtus Alternative Solutions Trust

Supplement dated September 17, 2018 to the Summary and
Statutory Prospectuses dated February 28, 2018, as supplemented

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO INVESTORS

Effective September 17, 2018, Ian Pizer, Ph.D., CFA, is no longer a portfolio manager of Virtus Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund (the "Fund"). In addition, Mark Robertson is added as a portfolio manager of the Fund. The resulting disclosure changes to the Fund's prospectuses that are effective on September 17, 2018 are described below.

The disclosure under "Portfolio Management" in the Fund's summary prospectus and in the summary section of Fund's statutory prospectus is hereby replaced in its entirety with the following:

> ***Peter Fitzgerald, CFA,*** Chief Investment Officer Multi-Asset & Macro and Portfolio Manager at AIGSL, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Fitzgerald has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in July 2015.

> ***James McAlevey, CFA,*** Head of Rates and Portfolio Manager at AIGSL, is a manager of the fund. Mr. McAlevey has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since June 2018.

> ***Mark Robertson,*** head of Multi-Strategy Funds at AIGSL, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Robertson has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since September 2018.

In the section "Portfolio Management" on page on page 33 of the Fund's statutory prospectus, the table under the subheading "AIA" is hereby replaced with the following:

Virtus Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund	Peter Fitzgerald, CFA (since July 2015) James McAlevey, CFA (since June 2018) Mark Robertson (since September 2018)

The portfolio manager biographies under the referenced table are hereby amended by removing the reference to Mr. Pizer and by adding the following information for Mr. Robertson:

Mark Robertson. Mr. Robertson is Head of Multi-Strategy Funds and Portfolio Manager at AIGSL. Prior to joining AIGSL in 2018, Mr. Robertson previously served as Head of Multi-Asset Portfolios (August 2017 to June 2018), Senior Portfolio Manager – Multi Asset (April 2014 to June 2018) and Senior Investment Manager – Multi Asset (May 2011 to April 2015) at NN Investment Partners. NN Investment Partners was known as ING Investment Partners prior to April 7, 2015.

All other disclosure concerning the Fund, including fees, expenses, investment objective, strategies and risks remains unchanged.

Investors should retain this supplement with the Prospectuses for future reference.

VAST 8034/MSTR PMs (9/2018)

Virtus Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund,
a series of Virtus Alternative Solutions Trust

Supplement dated June 22, 2018 to the Summary and
Statutory Prospectuses dated February 28, 2018, as supplemented

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO INVESTORS

Effective June 14, 2018, Daniel James and Brendan Walsh, formerly of Aviva Investors Global Services Limited, are no longer portfolio managers for the above-named fund. In addition, James McAlevey is hereby added as Portfolio Manager of the fund. The resulting disclosure changes to the fund's prospectuses are described below.

The disclosure under "Portfolio Management" in the fund's summary prospectus and in the summary section of fund's statutory prospectus is hereby replaced in its entirety with the following:

> ***Peter Fitzgerald, CFA,*** Chief Investment Officer, Multi-Asset & Macro and Portfolio Manager at AIGSL, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Fitzgerald has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in July 2015.
> ***James McAlevey, CFA,*** Head of Rates and Portfolio Manager at AIGSL, is a manager of the fund. Mr. McAlevey has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since June 2018.
> ***Ian Pizer, Ph.D., CFA,*** Head of Strategy and Portfolio Manager at AIGSL, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Pizer has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in July 2015.

The table under "AIA" on page 33 of the funds' statutory prospectus is hereby replaced with the following:

AIA

Virtus Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund	Peter Fitzgerald, CFA James McAlevey, CFA Ian Pizer, Ph.D., CFA

The portfolio manager biographies under the referenced table are hereby amended by removing reference to Mr. James and Mr. Walsh and by adding the following information for Mr. McAlevey:

James McAlevey, CFA. Mr. McAlevey is Head of Rates and Senior Portfolio Manager at AIGSL. Prior to joining AIGSL in 2016, he was Head of Interest Rates (2012 to 2015) at Henderson Global Investors with a focus on alpha generation in the benchmark agnostic product offering.

Investors should retain this supplement with the
Prospectuses for future reference.

Virtus Asset Trust
Supplement dated May 17, 2018 to the Statutory Prospectus dated April 30, 2018, as supplemented

Virtus Alternative Solutions Trust
Supplement dated May 17, 2018 to the Statutory Prospectus dated February 28, 2018, as supplemented

Virtus Equity Trust
Supplement dated May 17, 2018 to the Statutory Prospectus dated March 6, 2018, as supplemented

Virtus Opportunities Trust
Supplement dated May 17, 2018 to the Statutory Prospectus dated January 29, 2018, as supplemented

Virtus Retirement Trust
Supplement dated May 17, 2018 to the Statutory Prospectus dated April 30, 2018, as supplemented

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO INVESTORS

In the section "Account Policies" of each trust's Statutory Prospectus, the following hereby replaces the disclosure in the fifth bullet under the heading "Exchange Privileges":

> Financial intermediaries are permitted to initiate exchanges from one class of a fund into another class of the same fund if, among other things, the financial intermediary agrees to follow procedures established by the fund, the Distributor or the Transfer Agent, which generally will require that (i) the exchanges be carried out within accounts that are maintained and controlled by the intermediary and meet investor eligibility requirements, if applicable, for the share class or account type, and (ii) no contingent deferred sales charges are outstanding, or the applicable intermediary agrees to cause any outstanding contingent deferred sales charges to be paid in a manner agreed to by the fund, the Distributor or the Transfer Agent. The fund's ability to make this type of exchange may be limited by operational or other limitations, requiring the fund or its agent to process the transaction as a liquidation and purchase, at the same closing NAV. The financial intermediary will be ultimately responsible for reporting the transaction in accordance with their instruction.
>
> Shareholders owning shares of a fund through accounts established directly with the Transfer Agent (i.e., not established with a financial intermediary who deals with the Transfer Agent exclusively on the investor's behalf) may be permitted to exchange shares of one class of the fund into another class of the same fund, if they meet the investor eligibility requirements associated with the class into which they wish to exchange, at the discretion of the fund or the Transfer Agent. A shareholder's ability to make this type of exchange may be limited by operational or other limitations of his or her financial intermediary or the fund. Under the Code, generally if a shareholder exchanges shares from one class of a fund into another class of the same fund, the transaction should not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes; however, each shareholder should consult both the relevant financial intermediary and the shareholder's tax advisor regarding the treatment of any specific exchange carried out under the terms of this paragraph.

Investors should retain this supplement for future reference.

All Trusts/ExchangesRev (5/2018)

Virtus Alternative Solutions Trust
Supplement dated April 30, 2018 to the Statutory Prospectus dated February 28, 2018, as supplemented

Virtus Equity Trust
Supplement dated April 30, 2018 to the Statutory Prospectus dated March 6, 2018, as supplemented

Virtus Opportunities Trust
Supplement dated April 30, 2018 to the Statutory Prospectus dated January 29, 2018, as supplemented

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Effective April 30, 2018, Appendix A to each of the above-referenced Statutory Prospectuses is hereby replaced with the following:

This Appendix A is part of, and is incorporated into, the prospectus.

Appendix A
Intermediary Sales Charge Discounts and Waivers

Specific intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales load waivers or CDSC waivers, which are discussed below. In all instances, it is the purchaser's responsibility to notify the fund or the purchaser's financial intermediary at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying the purchaser for sales charge waivers or discounts. For waivers and discounts not available through a particular intermediary, in order to receive these waivers or discounts shareholders will have to purchase fund shares through another intermediary offering such waivers or discounts or directly from the fund if the fund offers such waivers or discounts. Please see the section entitled "Sales Charges – What arrangement is best for you?" for more information on sales charges and waivers available for different classes.

AMERIPRISE FINANCIAL

Effective June 1, 2018, shareholders purchasing fund shares through an Ameriprise Financial platform or account will be eligible for the following front-end sales charge waivers and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this fund's prospectus or SAI:

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs or SAR-SEPs.
- Shares purchased through an Ameriprise Financial investment advisory program (if an Advisory or similar share class for such investment advisory program is not available).
- Shares purchased by third party investment advisors on behalf of their advisory clients through Ameriprise Financial's platform (if an Advisory or similar share class for such investment advisory program is not available).
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the same fund family).
- Shares exchanged from Class C shares of the same fund in the month of or following the 10-year anniversary of the purchase date. To the extent that this prospectus elsewhere provides for a waiver with respect to such shares following a shorter holding period, that waiver will apply to exchanges following such shorter period. To the extent that this prospectus elsewhere provides for a waiver with

respect to exchanges of Class C shares for load waived shares, that waiver will also apply to such exchanges.
- Employees and registered representatives of Ameriprise Financial or its affiliates and their immediate family members.
- Shares purchased by or through qualified accounts (including IRAs, Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, 401(k)s, 403(b) TSCAs subject to ERISA and defined benefit plans) that are held by a covered family member, defined as an Ameriprise financial advisor and/or the advisor's spouse, advisor's lineal ascendant (mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, great grandmother, great grandfather), advisor's lineal descendant (son, step-son, daughter, step-daughter, grandson, granddaughter, great grandson, great granddaughter) or any spouse of a covered family member who is a lineal descendant.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (i.e. Rights of Reinstatement).

MERRILL LYNCH

Effective April 10, 2017, shareholders purchasing fund shares through a Merrill Lynch platform or account will be eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this fund's prospectus or SAI.

Front-end Sales Load Waivers on Class A Shares Available at Merrill Lynch

- Employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the shares are not held in a commission- based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan.
- Shares purchased by or through a 529 Plan.
- Shares purchased through a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program.
- Shares purchased by third party investment advisors on behalf of their advisory clients through Merrill Lynch's platform.
- Shares of funds purchased through the Merrill Edge Self-Directed platform.
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the fund family).
- Shares exchanged from Class C (i.e. level-load) shares of the same fund in the month of or following the 10-year anniversary of the purchase date.
- Employees and registered representatives of Merrill Lynch or its affiliates and their family members.
- Trustees of the fund, and employees of the fund's investment adviser or any of its affiliates, as described in this prospectus.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement).

CDSC Waivers on Class A Shares and Class C Shares Available at Merrill Lynch

- Death or disability of the shareholder.
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the fund's prospectus.

- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account.
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching age 70½.
- Shares sold to pay Merrill Lynch fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Merrill Lynch.
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.
- Shares held in retirement brokerage accounts, that are exchanged for a lower cost share class due to transfer to fee based accounts or platforms (applicable to A and C shares only).

Front-end Load Discounts Available at Merrill Lynch: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation and Letters of Intent

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus.
- Rights of Accumulation (ROA) which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Merrill Lynch. Eligible fund family assets not held at Merrill Lynch may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.
- Letters of Intent (LOI) which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within a fund family, through Merrill Lynch, over a 13-month period of time.

MORGAN STANLEY

Effective July 1, 2018, shareholders purchasing fund shares through a Morgan Stanley Wealth Management transactional brokerage account will be eligible only for the following front-end sales charge waivers with respect to Class A shares, which may differ from and may be more limited than those disclosed elsewhere in this fund's Prospectus or SAI.

Front-end Sales Charge Waivers on Class A Shares available at Morgan Stanley Wealth Management

- Employer-sponsored retirement plans (e.g., 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer-sponsored 403(b) plans, profit sharing and money purchase pension plans and defined benefit plans). For purposes of this provision, employer-sponsored retirement plans do not include SEP IRAs, Simple IRAs, SAR-SEPs or Keogh plans.
- Morgan Stanley employee and employee-related accounts according to Morgan Stanley's account linking rules.
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions when purchasing shares of the same fund.
- Shares purchased through a Morgan Stanley self-directed brokerage account.
- Class C (i.e., level-load) Shares that are no longer subject to a contingent deferred sales charge and are converted to Class A Shares of the same fund pursuant to Morgan Stanley Wealth Management's share class conversion program.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (i) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (ii) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (iii) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales charge.

Investors should retain this supplement for future reference.

VAST/VET/VOT/AppARev (4/2018)

Virtus Duff & Phelps Select MLP and Energy Fund,
a series of Virtus Alternative Solutions Trust

Supplement dated March 19, 2018 to the Summary Prospectus
and the Virtus Alternatives Solutions Trust Statutory Prospectus,
dated February 28, 2018, as supplemented

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO INVESTORS

Effective March 29, 2018, the fund's investment adviser, Virtus Alternative Investment Advisers, Inc., will contractually lower the fund's investment management fee and implement more favorable expense limitation arrangements. These changes are described in more detail below.

Under "Fees and Expenses" in the fund's summary prospectus and the summary section of the statutory prospectus, the "Annual Fund Operating Expenses" table and associated footnotes will be replaced with the following:

Annual Fund Operating Expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class T
Management Fees	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%	0.90%
Distribution and Shareholder Servicing (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	3.53%[b]	3.48%[b]	3.45%[b]	3.53%[c]
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[d]	4.70%	5.40%	4.37%	4.70%
Less: Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement[e]	(3.28%)	(3.23%)	(3.20%)	(3.28%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement[d][e]	1.42%	2.17%	1.17%	1.42%

(b) Restated to reflect certain contract and expense allocation changes.

(c) Estimated for current fiscal year, as annualized.

(d) The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets appearing in the Financial Highlights tables, which tables reflect only the operating expenses of the fund and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

(e) The fund's investment adviser has contractually agreed to limit the fund's total operating expenses (excluding certain expenses, such as front-end or contingent deferred sales charges, taxes, leverage expenses, interest, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, unusual or infrequently occurring expenses (such as litigation), acquired fund fees and expenses, and dividend expenses, if any) so that such expenses do not exceed 1.40% for Class A Shares, 2.15% for Class C Shares, 1.15% for Class I Shares and 1.40% for Class T Shares through February 28, 2019. Following the contractual period, the adviser may discontinue these expense reimbursement arrangements at any time. Under certain conditions, the adviser may recapture operating expenses reimbursed under these arrangements for a period of three years after the date on which it was incurred or waived by Virtus.

Under "Fees and Expenses in the fund's summary prospectus and the summary section of the statutory prospectus, the "Example" table will be replaced with the following:

	Share Status	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	Sold or Held	$711	$1,632	$2,558	$4,897
Class C	Sold	$320	$1,326	$2,423	$5,129
	Held	$220	$1,326	$2,423	$5,129
Class I	Sold or Held	$119	$1,032	$1,957	$4,321
Class T	Sold or Held	$391	$1,343	$2,301	$4,721

In the first table in the section "More Information About Fund Expenses" on page 18 of the statutory prospectus, the row corresponding to the fund will be replaced with the following:

	Class A Shares	Class C Shares	Class I Shares	Class R6 Shares	Class T Shares
Virtus Duff & Phelps Select MLP & Energy Fund	1.40%	2.15%	1.15%	N/A	1.40%

In the second table in the section "More Information About Fund Expenses" on page 18 of the statutory prospectus, the row corresponding to the fund will be replaced and a new footnote added as follows:

	Class A Shares	Class C Shares	Class I Shares	Class R6 Shares
Virtus Duff & Phelps Select MLP & Energy Fund(2)	1.57%	2.32%	1.32%	N/A

(2) Reflects expense limitation arrangements then in effect.

Under "Management Fees" in the section "Management of the Funds" on page 33, the second table showing management fees will be revised to disclose the fee for Virtus Duff & Phelps Select MLP and Energy Fund as 0.90%.

Investors should retain this supplement with the Prospectuses for future reference.

VAST 8034/MLPFundNewAdvFee&Caps (3/2018)

Virtus Alternative Solutions Trust

Supplement dated February 28, 2018 to the Prospectuses and Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) dated February 28, 2018

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Availability of Shares

Class T Shares are not currently available for purchase.

Investors should retain this supplement for future reference.

VAST 8034/ClassTNotAvailable 2/2018)

PROSPECTUS

VIRTUS ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS TRUST

VIRTUS MUTUAL FUNDS

February 28, 2018

	TICKER SYMBOL BY CLASS				
FUND	**A**	**C**	**I**	**R6**	**T**
Virtus Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund	VMSAX	VCMSX	VMSIX	VMSRX	VMSTX
Virtus Duff & Phelps Select MLP and Energy Fund	VLPAX	VLPCX	VLPIX		VTLPX
Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund	VCOAX	VCOCX	VCOIX	VRCOX	VCTOX

The Securities and Exchange Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the state securities commissions have not approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense. This prospectus contains important information that you should know before investing in Virtus Mutual Funds. Please read it carefully and retain it for future reference.

Not FDIC Insured
No Bank Guarantee
May Lose Value

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Virtus Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund

Investment Objective

The fund has an investment objective of long-term total return.

Fees and Expenses

The tables below illustrate all fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts in Class A Shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Virtus Funds. You may qualify for sales charge discounts in Class T Shares if you invest at least $250,000 in the fund. More information on these and other discounts is available: (i) from your financial advisor or other financial intermediary; (ii) under “Sales Charges” on page 38 of the fund’s prospectus; (iii) with respect to purchase of shares through specific intermediaries, in Appendix A to the fund’s prospectus, entitled “Intermediary Sales Charge Discounts and Waivers;” and (iv) under “Alternative Purchase Arrangements” on page 93 of the fund’s statement of additional information.

Shareholder Fees ***(fees paid directly from your investment)***	**Class A**	**Class C**	**Class I**	**Class R6**	**Class T**
Maximum Sales Charge (load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.75%	None	None	None	2.50%
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (load) (as a percentage of the lesser of purchase price or redemption proceeds)	None	1.00%[(a)]	None	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses ***(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)***	**Class A**	**Class C**	**Class I**	**Class R6**	**Class T**
Management Fees	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.30%
Distribution and Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.62%[(b)]	0.56%[(b)]	0.56%[(b)]	0.54%[(c)]	0.62%[(c)]
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%	0.07%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(d)]	2.24%	2.93%	1.93%	1.91%	2.24%
Less: Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement[(e)]	(0.48)%	(0.42)%	(0.42)%	(0.46)%	(0.48)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement[(d)(e)]	1.76%	2.51%	1.51%	1.45%	1.76%

(a) The deferred sales charge is imposed on Class C Shares redeemed during the first year only.

(b) Restated to reflect certain contract and expense allocation changes.

(c) Estimated for current fiscal year, as annualized.

(d) The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets appearing in the Financial Highlights tables, which tables reflect only the operating expenses of the fund and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

(e) The fund’s investment adviser has contractually agreed to waive a portion of the management fee so that such fee does not exceed 1.25% through February 28, 2019. The fund’s investment adviser also has contractually agreed to limit the fund’s total operating expenses (excluding certain expenses, such as front-end or contingent deferred sales charges, taxes, leverage expenses, interest, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, unusual or infrequently occurring expenses (such as litigation), acquired fund fees and expenses, and dividend expenses, if any) so that such expenses do not exceed 1.69% for Class A Shares, 2.44% for Class C Shares, 1.44% for Class I Shares, 1.38% for Class R6 Shares and 1.69% for Class T Shares through February 28, 2019. Following the contractual period, the adviser may discontinue these expense reimbursement arrangements at any time. Under certain conditions, the adviser may recapture operating expenses reimbursed under these arrangements for a period of three years after the date on which it was incurred or waived by Virtus.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes an investment of $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated. It shows your costs if you sold your shares at the end of the period or continued to hold them. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year, that the fund’s operating expenses remain the same and that the expense reimbursement agreement remains in place for the contractual period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	Share Status	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	Sold or Held	$744	$1,192	$1,665	$2,967
Class C	Sold	$354	$867	$1,506	$3,222
	Held	$254	$867	$1,506	$3,222
Class I	Sold or Held	$154	$565	$1,003	$2,220
Class R6	Sold or Held	$148	$555	$989	$2,195
Class T	Sold or Held	$424	$888	$1,377	$2,724

Portfolio Turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal period, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 106% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by identifying and pursuing multiple "strategies" of the fund's subadviser, which are investment ideas and opportunities across and within a wide range of asset classes. The fund will utilize a large range of investments, including fixed income, currencies, equity, convertible securities (including contingent convertible securities), money market instruments, bank deposits, depositary receipts, collective investment vehicles, exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and derivative instruments to pursue its objective.

Equity securities in which the fund invests will be of issuers of any market capitalization. Fixed income investments may be in bonds without regard to maturity or credit quality, including high-yield/high-risk securities (so-called “junk bonds”). Derivatives will be used extensively and may include futures, options, swaps, swaptions, total return swaps, foreign exchange options and forwards. The fund’s investments may include securities of U.S. and foreign issuers, including securities of issuers in emerging markets countries and securities denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar. From time to time, the fund’s portfolio may be focused in a particular market sector where the subadviser believes the best opportunities reside.

The fund may take both long and synthetic short positions through the use of derivatives. Derivative usage may include but is not limited to derivatives on interest rates, inflation rates, bonds, credit, equity, financial indices, volatility, dividend payments and currencies. Derivatives usage may be for the purposes of hedging, efficient portfolio management, or investment and may be exchange traded or traded off exchange through market counterparties. Certain of the derivatives used by the fund may be considered commodity interests under the Commodity Exchange Act and related regulations, and the fund's use of such investments may cause the fund to be deemed a commodity pool subject to regulation.

The fund seeks to generate a positive return of 5% per annum above the Fed Funds Target Rate, on a gross of fees basis, on average, over rolling three year periods, with a portfolio volatility target of less than half the volatility of global equities, measured over the same rolling three year periods. To do so, the subadviser selects strategies based on views on asset classes, sectors, currencies, interest rates, inflation, and volatility. These strategies will be actively managed and will adjust over time, and may result in a high degree of portfolio turnover.

The fund is considered non-diversified under federal securities laws, which means that it may concentrate its investments in fewer issuers than permitted for diversified mutual funds.

Principal Risks

The fund may not achieve its objective(s), and it is not intended to be a complete investment program. The value of the fund’s investments that supports your share value may decrease. If between the time you purchase shares and the time you sell shares the value of the fund’s investments decreases, you will lose money. Investment values can decrease for a number of reasons. Conditions affecting the overall economy, specific industries or companies in which the fund invests can be worse than expected, and investments may fail to perform as the subadviser expects. As a result, the value of your shares may decrease. Purchase and redemption activities by fund shareholders may impact the management of the fund and its ability to achieve its investment objective(s). The redemption by one or more large shareholders or groups of shareholders of their holdings in the fund could have an adverse impact on the remaining shareholders in the fund including by accelerating the realization of capital gains and increasing the fund's transaction costs. The principal risks of investing in the fund are:

> *Call Risk.* The risk that issuers will prepay fixed rate obligations when interest rates fall, forcing the fund to reinvest in obligations with lower interest rates than the original obligations and otherwise not benefit fully from the increase in value that other fixed income securities experience when interest rates decline.

> *Commodity Pool Risk.* The risk that the fund's regulation as a commodity pool under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") will subject the fund to additional costs and/or affect the operations of the fund.

> *Contingent Convertible Securities Risk.* The risk that the financial strength of the issuer of a contingent convertible security held by the fund will decline in a prescribed way or regulatory actions trigger a conversion event, causing the value of the fund's investment in the security to decrease, perhaps significantly.

> *Convertible Securities Risk.* The risk that a convertible security held by the fund will be called for redemption at a time and/or price unfavorable to the fund.

> *Counterparty Risk.* The risk that a party upon whom the fund relies to consummate a transaction will default.

> *Credit Risk.* The risk that the issuer of a security will fail to pay interest or principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make such payments will cause the price of the security to decline.

> *Currency Rate Risk.* The risk that fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies may negatively affect the value of the fund's shares.

> *Depositary Receipts Risk.* The risk that investments in foreign companies through depositary receipts will expose the fund to the same risks as direct investments in securities of foreign issuers.

> *Derivatives Risk.* The risk that the fund will incur a loss greater than the fund's investment in, or will experience greater share price volatility as a result of investing in, a derivative contract. Derivatives may include, among other things, futures, options, forwards and swap agreements and may be used in order to hedge portfolio risks, create leverage or attempt to increase returns.

> *Emerging Market Investing Risk.* The risk that prices of emerging markets securities will be more volatile, or will be more greatly affected by negative conditions, than those of their counterparts in more established foreign markets.

> *Equity Securities Risk.* The risk that events negatively affecting issuers, industries or financial markets in which the fund invests will impact the value of the stocks held by the fund and, thus, the value of the fund's shares over short or extended periods. Investments in a particular style or in small or medium-sized companies may enhance that risk.

> *Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) Risk.* The risk that the value of an ETF will be more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities the ETF is designed to track, or that the costs to the fund of owning shares of the ETF will exceed those the fund would incur by investing in such securities directly.

> *Foreign Currency Transactions Risk.* The risk that the fund's transactions with respect to foreign currency are not successful or have the effect of limiting gains from favorable market movements.

> *Foreign Investing Risk.* The risk that the prices of foreign securities in the fund's portfolio will be more volatile than those of domestic securities, or will be negatively affected by currency fluctuations, less regulated or liquid securities markets, or economic, political or other developments.

> *High-Yield/High-Risk Fixed Income Securities (Junk Bonds) Risk.* The risk that the issuers of high-yield/high-risk securities in the fund's portfolio will default, that the prices of such securities will be volatile, and that the securities will not be liquid.

> *Income Risk.* The risk that income received from the fund will vary widely over the short- and/or long-term and/or be less than anticipated if the proceeds from maturing securities in the fund are reinvested in lower-yielding securities.

> *Interest Rate Risk.* The risk that when interest rates rise, the values of the fund's debt securities, especially those with longer maturities, will fall.

> *Leverage Risk.* The risk that leverage created from borrowing or certain types of transactions or instruments, including derivatives, may impair the fund's liquidity, cause it to liquidate positions at an unfavorable time, increase its volatility or otherwise cause it not to achieve its intended result.

> *Liquidity Risk.* The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and price beneficial to the fund.

> *Market Volatility Risk.* The risk that the value of the securities in which the fund invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual issuers and/or general economic conditions. Such price changes may be temporary or may last for extended periods.

> *Non-Diversification Risk.* The risk that the fund will be more susceptible to factors negatively impacting the securities in its portfolio to the extent that the fund invests more of its assets in the securities of fewer issuers than would a diversified fund.

> *Portfolio Turnover Risk.* The risk that the fund's principal investment strategies will result in a consistently high portfolio turnover rate. See the "Portfolio Turnover" section above for more information about the impact that portfolio turnover can have on your investment.

> *Sector Focused Investing Risk.* The risk that events negatively affecting a particular market sector in which the fund focuses its investments will cause the value of the fund's shares to decrease, perhaps significantly.

> *Short Sales Risk.* The risk that the fund will experience a loss if the price of a borrowed security increases between the date of a short sale and the date on which the fund replaces the security.

> *Short-Term Investments Risk.* The risk that the fund's short-term investments will not provide the liquidity or protection intended or will prevent the fund from experiencing positive movements in the fund's principal investment strategies.

> *Small and Medium Market Capitalization Risk.* The risk that the fund's investments in small and medium market capitalization companies will increase the volatility and risk of loss to the fund, as compared with investments in larger, more established companies.

Performance Information

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the potential risks of investing in the fund. The fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future.

Performance for Class T Shares is not shown here as Class T Shares have not begun operations as of the date of this prospectus.

The bar chart shows changes in the fund's performance from year to year over the life of the fund. The table shows how the fund's average annual returns compare to those of a broad measure of market performance. Updated performance information is available at *virtus.com* or by calling 800-243-1574.

Calendar year total returns for Class I Shares

Returns do not reflect sales charges and would be lower if they did.

Best Quarter:	Q4/2016:	3.53%	Worst Quarter:	Q1/2016:	-2.13%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended 12/31/17)

Returns reflect deduction of maximum sales charges and full redemption at end of periods shown.

	1 Year	Since Inception Class A, C and I (7/20/15)	Since Inception Class R6 (11/03/16)
Class I			
Return Before Taxes	-2.13%	-0.79%	—
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-2.18%	-1.00%	—
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-1.17%	-0.68%	—
Class A			
Return Before Taxes	-7.92%	-3.43%	—
Class C			
Return Before Taxes	-3.03%	-1.76%	—
Class R6			
Return Before Taxes	-2.02%	—	0.90%
The U.S. Treasury Federal Funds Rate (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	0.69%	0.42%	0.64%

The U.S. Treasury Federal Funds Rate is the interest rate paid on overnight loans made between depository institutions. Rates shown are the weighted average of rates on brokered trades and represent the arithmetic mean of daily rates for a given period of time.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. After-tax returns are shown only for Class I Shares; after-tax returns for other classes will vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold fund shares in tax-deferred accounts or to shares held by non-taxable entities. In certain cases, the Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares for a period may be higher than other return figures for the same period. This will occur when a capital loss is realized upon the sale of fund shares and provides an assumed tax benefit that increases the return.

Management

The fund's investment adviser is Virtus Alternative Investment Advisers, Inc. ("VAIA").

The fund's subadviser is Aviva Investors Americas LLC ("AIA"). In performing its services, AIA utilizes the services of investment professionals of affiliated investment advisory firms who are best positioned to provide the expertise required to manage a particular strategy or product. In keeping with applicable regulatory guidance, each such affiliate entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with AIA pursuant to which such affiliate is considered a "Participating Affiliate" of AIA as that term is used in relief granted by the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission allowing US registered investment advisers to use portfolio management and trading resources of advisory affiliates subject to the supervision of a registered adviser. Investment professionals from the Participating Affiliate, Aviva Investors Global Services Limited ("AIGSL"), render portfolio management, research or trading services to clients of AIA. Taken together AIA and AIGSL are referred to herein as "Aviva Investors."

Portfolio Management

> ***Peter Fitzgerald, CFA,*** Portfolio Manager at AIGSL, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Fitzgerald has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in July 2015.

> ***Daniel James,*** Portfolio Manager at AIGSL, is a manager of the fund. Mr. James has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in July 2015.

> ***Ian Pizer, PhD, CFA,*** Senior Portfolio Manager at AIGSL, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Pizer has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in July 2015.

> ***Brendan Walsh, PhD,*** Portfolio Manager at AIGSL, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Walsh has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since November 2015.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum initial investments applicable to Class A and Class C Shares:

- $2,500, generally
- $100 for Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), systematic purchase or exchange accounts
- No minimum for defined contribution plans, asset-based fee programs, profit-sharing plans or employee benefit plans.

Minimum additional investments applicable to Class A, Class C Shares:

- $100, generally
- No minimum for defined contribution plans, asset-based fee programs, profit-sharing plans or employee benefit plans.

For Class I Shares, the minimum initial purchase is $100,000; there is no minimum for additional purchases.

Class R6 Shares are available only to the following investors without a minimum initial investment or minimum additional purchases: certain employer-sponsored retirement plans, including Section 401(k), 403(b) and 457, profit-sharing, money purchase pension and defined benefit plans and non-qualified deferred compensation plans, in each case provided that plan level or omnibus accounts are held on the books of the fund. Other institutional investors may be permitted to purchase Class R6 Shares subject to the fund's determination of eligibility and may be subject to a $2,500,000 minimum initial investment requirement.

Class T Shares are available only through financial intermediaries. Your financial intermediary will provide you with the information you need to open an account and to buy or sell Class T Shares.

In general, you may buy or sell shares of the fund by mail or telephone on any business day. You also may buy and sell shares through a financial advisor, broker-dealer or other financial intermediary.

Taxes

The fund's distributions are taxable to you as either ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the fund over another investment.

No compensation, administrative payments, sub-transfer agency payments or service payments are paid to brokers or other entities from fund assets or the Distributor's or an affiliate's resources on sales of or investments in Class R6 Shares. Class R6 Shares do not carry sales commissions or pay Rule 12b-1 fees, or make payments to brokers or other entities to assist in, or in connection with, the sale of the fund's shares.

Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Investment Objective

The fund has an investment objective of total return with a secondary objective of income.

Fees and Expenses

The tables below illustrate all fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts in Class A Shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Virtus Funds. You may qualify for sales charge discounts in Class T Shares if you invest at least $250,000 in the fund. More information on these and other discounts is available: (i) from your financial advisor or other financial intermediary; (ii) under “Sales Charges” on page 38 of the fund’s prospectus; (iii) with respect to purchase of shares through specific intermediaries, in Appendix A to the fund’s prospectus, entitled “Intermediary Sales Charge Discounts and Waivers;” and (iv) under “Alternative Purchase Arrangements” on page 93 of the fund’s statement of additional information.

Shareholder Fees *(fees paid directly from your investment)*	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class T
Maximum Sales Charge (load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	5.75%	None	None	2.50%
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (load) (as a percentage of the lesser of purchase price or redemption proceeds)	None	1.00%[a]	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class T
Management Fees	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Distribution and Shareholder Servicing (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	3.53%[b]	3.48%[b]	3.45%[b]	3.53%[c]
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[d]	4.80%	5.50%	4.47%	4.80%
Less: Expense Reimbursement[e]	(3.23)%	(3.18)%	(3.15)%	(3.23)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement[d][e]	1.57%	2.32%	1.32%	1.57%

(a) The deferred sales charge is imposed on Class C Shares redeemed during the first year only.

(b) Restated to reflect certain contract and expense allocation changes.

(c) Estimated for current fiscal year, as annualized.

(d) The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets appearing in the Financial Highlights tables, which tables reflect only the operating expenses of the fund and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

(e) The fund's investment adviser has contractually agreed to limit the fund's total operating expenses (excluding certain expenses, such as front-end or contingent deferred sales charges, taxes, leverage expenses, interest, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, unusual or infrequently occurring expenses (such as litigation), acquired fund fees and expenses, and dividend expenses, if any) so that such expenses do not exceed 1.55% for Class A Shares, 2.30% for Class C Shares, 1.30% for Class I Shares 1.55% for Class T Shares through February 28, 2019. Following the contractual period, the adviser may discontinue these expense reimbursement arrangements at any time. Under certain conditions, the adviser may recapture operating expenses reimbursed under these arrangements for a period of three years after the date on which it was incurred or waived by Virtus.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes an investment of $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated. It shows your costs if you sold your shares at the end of the period or continued to hold them. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year, that the fund’s operating expenses remain the same and that the expense reimbursement agreement remains in place for the contractual period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	Share Status	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	Sold or Held	$726	$1,663	$2,605	$4,975
Class C	Sold	$335	$1,359	$2,472	$5,205
	Held	$235	$1,359	$2,472	$5,205
Class I	Sold or Held	$134	$1,066	$2,008	$4,406
Class T	Sold or Held	$406	$1,376	$2,350	$4,802

Portfolio Turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal period, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 32% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its assets in securities of master limited partnerships ("MLPs") and/or other equity securities in energy and energy-related industries. The subadviser intends to focus the fund's investments primarily in equity securities of MLPs, general partners ("GPs") of MLPs, and other MLP-related entities, that operate and own, directly or through affiliates, midstream energy infrastructure assets. The companies in which the fund invests engage in the transportation, storage, gathering, processing, treatment, refining, marketing, or distribution of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, chemicals, electricity and refined products, and/or the generation of electricity from coal, natural gas, nuclear, solar, water, wind, wood and other renewable sources.

GPs of MLPs are entities structured as C-corporations with direct economic incentive distribution rights to an underlying MLP or direct ownership in an affiliated general partner entity; therefore, the subadviser will consider GPs to be MLPs and/or energy-related for the purposes of the fund's 80% test. MLP-related securities include MLP shares, limited liability companies ("LLCs") that bear the economic characteristics of MLPs, midstream energy shipping companies structured similarly to MLPs, other companies focused on midstream energy infrastructure including energy-related yieldcos, exchange-traded notes ("ETNs") that derive their returns from a master limited partnership index, total return swaps derived from single MLPs and structured notes that derive their returns from a basket of MLPs. In determining whether a security is considered by the fund to be energy or energy-related, the subadviser primarily relies upon the issuer's Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS") sector classification; those issuers classified by GICS as being in the energy sector and those issuers classified as being in the utility sector that also own units or have an economic interest in a publicly-traded MLP or yieldco will be considered to be energy or energy-related. Although the fund's 80% test does not require it, certain securities, such as LLCs that bear the economic characteristics of MLPs, may be considered by the fund to be both MLPs and energy or energy-related for the purposes of the 80% test.

The subadviser will utilize a deep fundamental, bottom-up approach to capture attractive total return potential and distribution growth opportunities across the energy infrastructure spectrum. The fund is not limited by market capitalizations or country exposure, and may invest in emerging markets issuers, although the subadviser expects that a vast majority of the portfolio will be invested in U.S. equities due to the nature of MLP investing.

As part of its total return strategy, the fund will generate both income and capital appreciation. The fund intends to be taxed as a registered investment company ("RIC"), and comply with all RIC-related restrictions including limiting its investments in publicly-traded MLPs to 25%, thereby avoiding taxation as a C-corporation under the Internal Revenue Code. The fund's allocation to ETNs, swaps and/or structured notes will vary over time, but will not exceed 10% of assets.

The fund is non-diversified under federal securities laws and will concentrate its investments in companies in energy and energy-related industries as defined above.

Principal Risks

The fund may not achieve its objective(s), and it is not intended to be a complete investment program. The value of the fund's investments that supports your share value may decrease. If between the time you purchase shares and the time you sell shares the value of the fund's investments decreases, you will lose money. Investment values can decrease for a number of reasons. Conditions affecting the overall economy, specific industries or companies in which the fund invests can be worse than expected, and investments may fail to perform as the subadviser expects. As a result, the value of your shares may decrease. Purchase and redemption activities by fund shareholders may impact the management of the fund and its ability to achieve its investment objective(s). The redemption by one or more large shareholders or groups of shareholders of their holdings in the fund could have an adverse impact on the remaining shareholders in the fund including by accelerating the realization of capital gains and increasing the fund's transaction costs. The principal risks of investing in the fund are:

> ***Derivatives Risk.*** The risk that the fund will incur a loss greater than the fund’s investment in, or will experience greater share price volatility as a result of investing in, a derivative contract. Derivatives may include, among other things, futures, options, forwards and swap agreements and may be used in order to hedge portfolio risks, create leverage, or to attempt to increase yield.

> ***Emerging Market Investing Risk.*** The risk that prices of emerging markets securities will be more volatile, or will be more greatly affected by negative conditions, than those of their counterparts in more established foreign markets.

> ***Energy Industry Concentration Risk.*** The risk that events negatively affecting the energy-related industries in which the fund focuses its investments will cause the value of the fund’s shares to decrease, perhaps significantly.

> ***Equity Securities Risk.*** The risk that events negatively affecting issuers, industries or financial markets in which the fund invests will impact the value of the stocks held by the fund and, thus, the value of the fund’s shares over short or extended periods. Investments in a particular style or in small or medium-sized companies may enhance that risk.

> ***Exchange-Traded Notes (ETNs) Risk.*** The risk that the value of an ETN will be more volatile than securities making up the index the ETN is designed to track, or that the costs to the fund of owning shares of the ETN will exceed those the fund would incur by investing in the underlying securities directly.

> ***Foreign Investing Risk.*** The risk that the prices of foreign securities in the fund’s portfolio will be more volatile than those of domestic securities, or will be negatively affected by currency fluctuations, less regulated or liquid securities markets, or economic, political or other developments.

> ***Infrastructure-Related Investment Risk.*** The risk that the value of the fund’s shares will decrease as a result of conditions, such as general or local economic conditions and political developments, changes in regulations, environmental problems, casualty losses, and changes in interest rates, negatively affecting the infrastructure companies in which the fund invests.

> ***Liquidity Risk.*** The risk that certain securities may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time and price beneficial to the fund.

> ***Market Volatility Risk.*** The risk that the value of the securities in which the fund invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual issuers and/or general economic conditions. Such price changes may be temporary or may last for extended periods.

> ***Master Limited Partnership (MLP) Risk.*** The risk that the fund’s investments in MLP units will be negatively impacted by tax law changes, changes in interest rates, the failure of the MLP's parent or sponsor to make payments as expected, regulatory developments or other factors affecting the MLP’s underlying assets, which are typically in the natural resources and energy sectors.

> ***MLP Affiliate Risk.*** The risk that the fund’s investments in securities issued by MLP affiliates will be negatively impacted by the MLPs’ results of operations, financial condition, cash flows or distributions.

> ***MLP Tax-Deferred Distribution Risk.*** The risk that the fund’s investments in MLPs will cause the fund to receive, and/or to pay to the fund’s shareholders, distributions that represent a return of capital.

> ***Non-Diversification Risk.*** The risk that the fund will be more susceptible to factors negatively impacting the securities in its portfolio to the extent that the fund invests more of its assets in the securities of fewer issuers than would a diversified fund.

> ***RIC Compliance Risk.*** The risk that the fund will fail to qualify as a “regulated investment company” under the Internal Revenue Code, increasing the fund’s expenses and reducing its investment performance.

> ***Short-Term Investments Risk.*** The risk that the fund’s short-term investments will not provide the liquidity or protection intended or will prevent the fund from experiencing positive movements in the fund’s principal investment strategies.

> *Small and Medium Market Capitalization Risk.* The risk that the fund's investments in small and medium market capitalization companies will increase the volatility and risk of loss to the fund, as compared with investments in larger, more established companies.

Performance Information

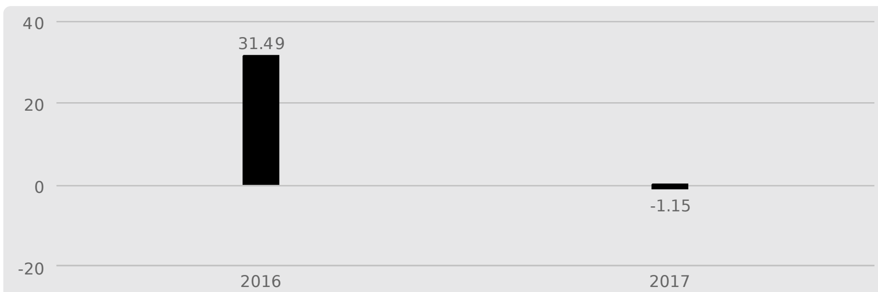
The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the potential risks of investing in the fund. The fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future.

Performance for Class T Shares is not shown here as Class T Shares have not begun operations as of the date of this prospectus.

The bar chart shows changes in the fund's performance from year to year over the life of the fund. The table shows how the fund's average annual returns compare to those of a broad-based securities market index. Updated performance information is available at *virtus.com* or by calling 800-243-1574.

Calendar year total returns for Class I Shares

Returns do not reflect sales charges and would be lower if they did.



Best Quarter:	Q2/2016:	15.15%	Worst Quarter:	Q2/2017:	-7.81%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended 12/31/17)

Returns reflect deduction of maximum sales charges and full redemption at end of periods shown.

	1 Year	Since Inception (9/9/15)
Class I		
Return Before Taxes	-1.15%	2.18%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	-1.66%	1.67%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	-0.34%	1.60%
Class A		
Return Before Taxes	-7.09%	-0.65%
Class C		
Return Before Taxes	-2.16%%	1.14%
The Alerian MLP Index (reflects no deduction of fees, expenses or taxes)	-6.52%	-2.41%

The Alerian MLP Index is the leading gauge of energy Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs). The float-adjusted, capitalization-weighted index, whose constituents represent approximately 85% of total float-adjusted market capitalization, is disseminated real-time on a price-return basis (AMZ) and on a total-return basis (AMZX). The index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. After-tax returns are shown only for Class I Shares; after-tax returns for other classes will vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold fund shares in tax-deferred accounts or to shares held by non-taxable entities. In certain cases, the Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares for a period may be higher than other return figures for the same period. This will occur when a capital loss is realized upon the sale of fund shares and provides an assumed tax benefit that increases the return.

Management

The fund's investment adviser is Virtus Alternative Investment Advisers, Inc. ("VAIA").

The fund's subadviser is Duff & Phelps Investment Management Co. ("Duff & Phelps"), an affiliate of VAIA.

Portfolio Management

> *Charles Georgas, CFA,* Managing Director and Portfolio Manager at Duff & Phelps, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Georgas has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in September 2015.

> *David D. Grumhaus, Jr,* Senior Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager at Duff & Phelps, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Grumhaus has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in September 2015.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum initial investments applicable to Class A and Class C Shares:

- $2,500, generally
- $100 for Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), systematic purchase or exchange accounts
- No minimum for defined contribution plans, asset-based fee programs, profit-sharing plans or employee benefit plans.

Minimum additional investments applicable to Class A and Class C Shares:

- $100, generally
- No minimum for defined contribution plans, asset-based fee programs, profit-sharing plans or employee benefit plans.

For Class I Shares, the minimum initial purchase is $100,000; there is no minimum for additional purchases.

Class T Shares are available only through financial intermediaries. Your financial intermediary will provide you with the information you need to open an account and to buy or sell Class T Shares.

In general, you may buy or sell shares of the fund by mail or telephone on any business day. You also may buy and sell shares through a financial advisor, broker-dealer or other financial intermediary.

Taxes

The fund's distributions are taxable to you as either ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the fund over another investment.

Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Investment Objective

The fund has an investment objective of seeking long-term total return, which may include investment returns from a combination of sources including capital appreciation and interest income.

Fees and Expenses

The tables below illustrate all fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts in Class A Shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least $50,000 in Virtus Funds. You may qualify for sales charge discounts in Class T Shares if you invest at least $250,000 in the fund. More information on these and other discounts is available: (i) from your financial advisor or other financial intermediary; (ii) under “Sales Charges” on page 38 of the fund’s prospectus; (iii) with respect to purchase of shares through specific intermediaries, in Appendix A to the fund’s prospectus, entitled “Intermediary Sales Charge Discounts and Waivers;” and (iv) under “Alternative Purchase Arrangements” on page 93 of the fund’s statement of additional information.

Shareholder Fees *(fees paid directly from your investment)*	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class R6	Class T
Maximum Sales Charge (load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price)	3.75%	None	None	None	2.50%
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (load) (as a percentage of the lesser of purchase price or redemption proceeds)	None	1.00%[(a)]	None	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses *(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)*	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class R6	Class T
Management Fees	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%	0.75%
Distribution and Shareholder Servicing (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	None	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	0.68%[(b)]	0.55%[(b)]	0.59%[(b)]	0.55%[(b)]	0.68%[(c)]
Dividend and Interest Expense on Short Sales	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses[(d)]	1.72%	2.34%	1.38%	1.34%	1.72%
Less: Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement[(e)]	(0.33)%	(0.20)%	(0.24)%	(0.23)%	(0.33)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement[(d)(e)]	1.39%	2.14%	1.14%	1.11%	1.39%

(a) The deferred sales charge is imposed on Class C Shares redeemed during the first year only.

(b) Restated to reflect certain contract and expense allocation changes.

(c) Estimated for current fiscal year, as annualized.

(d) The Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets appearing in the Financial Highlights tables, which tables reflect only the operating expenses of the fund and do not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

(e) The fund's investment adviser has contractually agreed to limit the fund's total operating expenses (excluding certain expenses, such as front-end or contingent deferred sales charges, taxes, leverage expenses, interest, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, unusual or infrequently occurring expenses (such as litigation), acquired fund fees and expenses, and dividend expenses, if any) so that such expenses do not exceed 1.35% for Class A Shares, 2.10% for Class C Shares, 1.10% for Class I Shares, 1.07% for Class R6 Shares and 1.35% for Class T Shares through February 28, 2019. Following the contractual period, the adviser may discontinue these expense reimbursement arrangements at any time. Under certain conditions, the adviser may recapture operating expenses reimbursed under these arrangements for a period of three years after the date on which it was incurred or waived by Virtus.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes an investment of $10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated. It shows your costs if you sold your shares at the end of the period or continued to hold them. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year, that the fund’s operating expenses remain the same and that the expense reimbursement agreement remains in place for the contractual period. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	Share Status	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	Sold or Held	$511	$866	$1,244	$2,303
Class C	Sold	$317	$711	$1,232	$2,661
	Held	$217	$711	$1,232	$2,661
Class I	Sold or Held	$116	$413	$732	$1,637
Class R6	Sold or Held	$113	$402	$712	$1,593
Class T	Sold or Held	$388	$747	$1,130	$2,203

Portfolio Turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal period, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 141% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in securities and other credit instruments the subadviser believes to offer "credit opportunities." Such instruments will include bonds and other types of credit instruments as described below. The fund intends to invest a substantial amount of its assets in credit instruments that are rated below investment grade. Securities rated “Ba” or below by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) or “BB” or below by Standard and Poor’s Ratings Services (“S&P”) and Fitch Ratings (“Fitch”) are considered below investment grade, also known as “high-yield/high-risk” securities and commonly referred to as “junk bonds.” The fund seeks investments believed by the subadviser to be best suited to the current investment environment and market outlook. The fund primarily invests in a combination of performing, stressed, and distressed credit instruments including:

- Unsecured debt obligations, including high-yield/high-risk obligations;
- Secured bank loans (including those that, at the time of investment, could be considered junk securities as described above);
- Second lien or other subordinated or unsecured adjustable, variable or floating rate and fixed rate loans or debt, including convertible bonds (including those that, at the time of investment, could be considered junk securities as described above);
- Structured products, including collateralized debt and loan obligations (collectively, “structured products”) that provide long or short exposure to other credit obligations;
- Swaps and other derivative instruments (including credit default, total return, index and interest rate swaps), options (including options on swaps, futures contracts and foreign currencies), forward contracts and futures contracts;
- Short-term debt securities such as U.S. government securities, commercial paper and other money market instruments and cash equivalents (including shares of money market funds)

The fund may invest in all or some of these types of instruments. The fund is non-diversified, as it focuses on a relatively small number of issuers. The fund may invest without limitation in distressed securities or other debt that is in default or whose issuers are in bankruptcy. The fund may invest in both domestic and foreign securities, including securities in emerging markets, and may invest in securities of any maturity. Certain securities in which the fund will invest, including collateralized debt and loan obligations, will be subject to the limitations applicable to illiquid securities (generally 15%). With respect to credit default swaps, in addition to purchasing such securities, the fund may also write them.

The fund may hold significant positions in equity securities, including common and preferred stocks and convertible securities, including contingent convertible securities, or other assets that the fund receives as part of a reorganization process, and may hold those assets until such time as the subadviser believes that a disposition is most advantageous. Such assets will be considered “credit opportunities” for purposes of the fund’s requirement to invest 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in securities and other credit instruments the subadviser believes offer credit opportunities. The fund may also purchase significant positions in equity securities, including common and preferred stocks and convertible securities, exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), or issuers that are structured as master limited partnerships (“MLPs”), that were not received as part of a reorganization process. Such assets will not be considered “credit opportunities” for purposes of this requirement. The fund's policy of investing 80% of its assets in credit opportunities may be changed only upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders.

The fund may borrow up to 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed). The fund may borrow for investment purposes, to meet redemption requests, and for temporary, extraordinary or emergency purposes.

Principal Risks

The fund may not achieve its objective(s), and it is not intended to be a complete investment program. The value of the fund’s investments that supports your share value may decrease. If between the time you purchase shares and the time you sell shares the value of the fund’s investments decreases, you will lose money. Investment values can decrease for a number of reasons. Conditions affecting the overall economy, specific industries or companies in which the fund invests can be worse than expected, and investments may fail to perform as the subadvisers expect. As a result, the value of your shares may decrease. Purchase and redemption activities by fund shareholders may impact the management of the fund and its ability to achieve its investment objective(s). The redemption by one or more large shareholders or groups of shareholders of their holdings in the fund could have an adverse impact on the remaining shareholders in the fund including by accelerating the realization of capital gains and increasing the fund’s transaction costs. The principal risks of investing in the fund are:

> ***Call Risk.*** The risk that issuers will prepay fixed rate obligations when interest rates fall, forcing the fund to reinvest in obligations with lower interest rates than the original obligations and otherwise not benefit fully from the increase in value that other fixed income securities experience when interest rates decline.

> ***Contingent Convertible Securities Risk.*** The risk that the financial strength of the issuer of a contingent convertible security held by the fund will decline in a prescribed way or regulatory actions trigger a conversion event, causing the value of the fund's investment in the security to decrease, perhaps significantly.

> ***Convertible Securities Risk.*** The risk that a convertible security held by the fund will be called for redemption at a time and/or price unfavorable to the fund.

> ***Counterparty Risk.*** The risk that a party upon whom the fund relies to consummate a transaction will default.

> ***Credit Risk.*** The risk that the issuer of a security will fail to pay interest or principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer’s ability to make such payments will cause the price of the security to decline.

> ***Derivatives Risk.*** The risk that the fund will incur a loss greater than the fund’s investment in, or will experience greater share price volatility as a result of investing in, a derivative contract. Derivatives may include, among other things, futures, options, forwards and swap agreements and may be used in order to hedge portfolio risks, create leverage, or to attempt to increase yield.

> ***Emerging Market Investing Risk.*** The risk that prices of emerging markets securities will be more volatile, or will be more greatly affected by negative conditions, than those of their counterparts in more established foreign markets.

> ***Equity Securities Risk.*** The risk that events negatively affecting issuers, industries or financial markets in which the fund invests will impact the value of the stocks held by the fund and, thus, the value of the fund’s shares over short or extended periods. Investments in a particular style or in small or medium-sized companies may enhance that risk.

> ***Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) Risk.*** The risk that the value of an ETF will be more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities the ETF is designed to track, or that the costs to the fund of owning shares of the ETF will exceed those the fund would incur by investing in such securities directly.

> ***Foreign Currency Transactions Risk.*** The risk that the fund’s transactions with respect to foreign currency are not successful or have the effect of limiting gains from favorable market movements.

> ***Foreign Investing Risk.*** The risk that the prices of foreign securities in the fund’s portfolio will be more volatile than those of domestic securities, or will be negatively affected by currency fluctuations, less regulated or liquid securities markets, or economic, political or other developments.

> ***High-Yield/High-Risk Fixed Income Securities (Junk Bonds) Risk.*** The risk that the issuers of high-yield/high-risk securities in the fund’s portfolio will default, that the prices of such securities will be volatile, and that the securities will not be liquid.

> ***Insolvency and Bankruptcy Risk.*** The risk that the issuers of certain securities in which the fund invests, including debt obligations that are in default, will fail to repay their obligations to the fund, in whole or in part, or that the fund will be adversely affected by the bankruptcy of such issuers.

> *Interest Rate Risk.* The risk that when interest rates rise, the values of the fund's debt securities, especially those with longer maturities, will fall.
> *Large Market Capitalization Companies Risk.* The risk that the value of investments in larger companies may not rise as much as smaller companies, or that larger companies may be unable to respond quickly to competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
> *Leverage Risk.* The risk that leverage created from borrowing or certain types of transactions or instruments, including derivatives, may impair the fund's liquidity, cause it to liquidate positions at an unfavorable time, increase its volatility or otherwise cause it not to achieve its intended result.
> *Loan Risk.* The risks that, in addition to the risks typically associated with high-yield/high-risk fixed income securities, loans (including floating rate loans) in which the fund invests may be unsecured or not fully collateralized, may be subject to restrictions on resale, and/or some loans may trade infrequently on the secondary market. Loans settle on a delayed basis, potentially leading to the sale proceeds of loans not being available to meet redemptions for a substantial period of time after the sale of the loans.
> *Long-Term Maturities/Durations Risk.* The risk of greater price fluctuations than would be associated with securities having shorter maturities or durations.
> *Market Volatility Risk.* The risk that the value of the securities in which the fund invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual issuers and/or general economic conditions. Such price changes may be temporary or may last for extended periods.
> *Master Limited Partnership (MLP) Risk.* The risk that the fund's investments in MLP units will be negatively impacted by tax law changes, changes in interest rates, the failure of the MLP's parent or sponsor to make payments as expected, regulatory developments or other factors affecting the MLP's underlying assets, which are typically in the natural resources and energy sectors.
> *Non-Diversification Risk.* The risk that the fund will be more susceptible to factors negatively impacting the securities in its portfolio to the extent that the fund invests more of its assets in the securities of fewer issuers than would a diversified fund.
> *Preferred Stock Risk.* The risk that a preferred stock will decline in price, fail to pay dividends when expected, or be illiquid.
> *Short Sales Risk.* The risk that the fund will experience a loss if the price of a borrowed security increases between the date of a short sale and the date on which the fund replaces the security.
> *Short-Term Investments Risk.* The risk that the fund's short-term investments will not provide the liquidity or protection intended or will prevent the fund from experiencing positive movements in the fund's principal investment strategies.
> *Small and Medium Market Capitalization Risk.* The risk that the fund's investments in small and medium market capitalization companies will increase the volatility and risk of loss to the fund, as compared with investments in larger, more established companies.
> *Structured Products Risk.* The risk that, in addition to the general risks associated with investing in debt securities, the fund's exposure to certain risks -- such as counterparty risk, liquidity risk and market volatility risk -- will be different or greater as a result of investing through structured products.
> *U.S. Government Securities Risk.* The risk that U.S. Government securities in the fund's portfolio will be subject to price fluctuations, or that an agency or instrumentality will default on an obligation not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

Performance Information

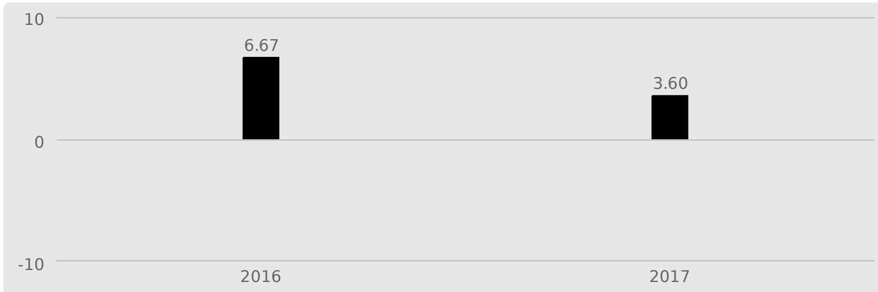
The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the potential risks of investing in the fund. The fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future.

Performance for Class T Shares is not shown here as Class T Shares have not begun operations as of the date of this prospectus.

The bar chart shows changes in the fund's performance from year to year over the life of the fund. The table shows how the fund's average annual returns compare to those of a broad-based securities market index and a composite benchmark that reflects the market sectors in which the fund invests. Updated performance information is available at *virtus.com* or by calling 800-243-1574.

Calendar year total returns for Class I Shares

Returns do not reflect sales charges and would be lower if they did.



Best Quarter:	Q3/2016:	2.98%	Worst Quarter:	Q1/2016:	-0.10%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended 12/31/17)

Returns reflect deduction of maximum sales charges and full redemption at end of periods shown.

	1 Year	Since Inception (6/5/15)
Class I		
Return Before Taxes	3.60%	3.13%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	0.95%	1.17%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	2.03%	1.49%
Class A		
Return Before Taxes	-0.32%	1.41%
Class C		
Return Before Taxes	2.68%	2.14%
Class R6		
Return Before Taxes	3.84%	3.26%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. High-Yield 2% Issuer Capped Bond Index	7.50%	6.12%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	3.54%	2.73%

Effective March 1, 2018, the fund’s primary benchmark is the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. High-Yield 2% Issuer Capped Bond Index. The index is a market capitalization-weighted index that measures fixed rate non-investment grade debt securities of U.S. and non-U.S. corporations. No single issuer accounts for more than 2% of market cap. The index is calculated on a total return basis. Prior to March 1, 2018, the fund's primary benchmark was the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The index is calculated on a total return basis. The fund believes that the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. High-Yield 2% Issuer Capped Bond Index provides a better measure for the fund’s performance as it is more closely aligned with the characteristics of the fund. The fund will no longer use the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index as a benchmark for performance comparisons. The indexes are unmanaged and not available for direct investment.

After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. After-tax returns are shown only for Class I Shares; after-tax returns for other classes will vary. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor’s tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns are not relevant to investors who hold fund shares in tax-deferred accounts or to shares held by non-taxable entities. In certain cases, the Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares for a period may be higher than other return figures for the same period. This will occur when a capital loss is realized upon the sale of fund shares and provides an assumed tax benefit that increases the return.

Management

The fund’s investment adviser is Virtus Alternative Investment Advisers, Inc. (“VAIA”).

The fund’s subadviser is Newfleet Asset Management, LLC (“Newfleet”), an affiliate of VAIA.

Portfolio Management

> *David L. Albrycht, CFA,* President and Chief Investment Officer at Newfleet, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Albrycht has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in June 2015.

> *Timothy Dias, CFA, CAIA,* Managing Director and Credit Research Analyst at Newfleet, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Dias has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since March 2017.

> *Patrick D. Fleming,* Managing Director and Senior Counsel at Newfleet, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Fleming has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since March 2017.

> *Eric Hess, CFA,* Managing Director and Credit Research Analyst at Newfleet, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Hess has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since March 2017.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum initial investments applicable to Class A and Class C Shares:

- $2,500, generally
- $100 for Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), systematic purchase or exchange accounts
- No minimum for defined contribution plans, asset-based fee programs, profit-sharing plans or employee benefit plans.

Minimum additional investments applicable to Class A, Class C Shares:

- $100, generally
- No minimum for defined contribution plans, asset-based fee programs, profit-sharing plans or employee benefit plans.

For Class I Shares, the minimum initial purchase is $100,000; there is no minimum for additional purchases.

Class R6 Shares are available only to the following investors without a minimum initial investment or minimum additional purchases: certain employer-sponsored retirement plans, including Section 401(k), 403(b) and 457, profit-sharing, money purchase pension and defined benefit plans and non-qualified deferred compensation plans, in each case provided that plan level or omnibus accounts are held on the books of the fund. Other institutional investors may be permitted to purchase Class R6 Shares subject to the fund's determination of eligibility and may be subject to a $2,500,000 minimum initial investment requirement.

Class T Shares are available only through financial intermediaries. Your financial intermediary will provide you with the information you need to open an account and to buy or sell Class T Shares.

In general, you may buy or sell shares of the fund by mail or telephone on any business day. You also may buy and sell shares through a financial advisor, broker-dealer or other financial intermediary.

Taxes

The fund's distributions are taxable to you as either ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Such tax-deferred arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial advisor to recommend the fund over another investment.

No compensation, administrative payments, sub-transfer agency payments or service payments are paid to brokers or other entities from fund assets or the Distributor's or an affiliate's resources on sales of or investments in Class R6 Shares. Class R6 Shares do not carry sales commissions or pay Rule 12b-1 fees, or make payments to brokers or other entities to assist in, or in connection with, the sale of the fund's shares.

Ask your financial advisor or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

More Information About Fund Expenses

VAIA has contractually agreed to limit the total operating expenses (excluding certain expenses, such as front-end or contingent deferred sales charges, taxes, leverage expenses, interest, brokerage commissions, expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, unusual or infrequently occurring expenses (such as litigation), acquired fund fees and expenses, and dividend expenses, if any) through February 28, 2019 of the funds so that such expenses do not exceed, on an annualized basis, the amounts indicated in the following table.

	Class A Shares	Class C Shares	Class I Shares	Class R6 Shares	Class T Shares
Virtus Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund	1.69%	2.44%	1.44%	1.38%	1.69%
Virtus Duff & Phelps Select MLP and Energy Fund	1.55%	2.30%	1.30%	N/A	1.55%
Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund	1.35%	2.10%	1.10%	1.07%	1.35%

Following the contractual period, VAIA may discontinue these arrangements at any time. Under certain conditions, VAIA may recapture operating expenses waived or reimbursed under these expense limitation arrangements for a period of three years following the time such waiver or reimbursement occurred, provided that the recapture does not cause the applicable fund(s) to exceed its expense limit in effect at the time of the waiver or reimbursement, or at the time of recapture.

For those funds operating under an expense reimbursement arrangement or fee waiver during the prior fiscal year, total (net) fund operating expenses, including acquired fund fees and expenses, if any, after effect of any expense reimbursement and/or fee waiver were:

	Class A Shares	Class C Shares	Class I Shares	Class R6 Shares
Virtus Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund	1.76%	2.51%	1.51%	1.46%
Virtus Duff & Phelps Select MLP and Energy Fund	1.57%	2.32%	1.32%	N/A
Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund	1.39%	2.14%	1.14%	1.10%

Additionally, VAIA has contractually agreed to waive a portion of the management fee applicable to the Virtus Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund so that such fee does not exceed 1.25% through February 28, 2019.

More Information About Investment Objectives and Principal Investment Strategies

The investment objectives and principal strategies of each fund are described in this section. Each of the funds has a non-fundamental investment objective. A non-fundamental investment objective may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval. If a fund's investment objective is changed, the prospectus will be supplemented to reflect the new investment objective. To the extent that there is a material change in a fund's investment objective, shareholders will be provided with reasonable notice. There is no guarantee that a fund will achieve its objective.

Please see the statement of additional information ("SAI") for additional information about the securities and investment strategies described in this prospectus and about additional securities and investment strategies that may be used by the funds.

Non-Fundamental Investment Objective:

The fund has an investment objective of long term total return.

Principal Investment Strategies:

The fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by identifying and pursuing multiple "strategies" of the fund's subadviser, which are investment ideas and opportunities across and within a wide range of asset classes. The fund will utilize a large range of investments, including fixed income, currencies, equity, convertible securities, (including contingent convertible securities), money market instruments, bank deposits, depositary receipts, collective investment vehicles, exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and derivative instruments to pursue its objective.

Equity securities in which the fund invests will be of issuers of any market capitalization. Fixed income investments may be in bonds without regard to maturity or credit quality, including high-yield/high-risk securities (so-called “junk bonds”). Derivatives will be used extensively and may include futures, options, swaps, swaptions, total return swaps, foreign exchange options and forwards. The fund’s investments may include securities of U.S. and foreign issuers, including securities of issuers in emerging markets countries and securities denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar. From time to time, the fund’s portfolio may be focused in a particular market sector where the subadviser believes the best opportunities reside.

The fund may take both long and synthetic short positions through the use of derivatives. Derivative usage may include but is not limited to derivatives on interest rates, inflation rates, bonds, credit, equity, financial indices, volatility, dividend payments and currencies. Derivatives usage may be for the purposes of hedging, efficient portfolio management, or investment and may be exchange traded or traded off exchange through market counterparties. Certain of the derivatives used by the fund may be considered commodity interests under the Commodity Exchange Act and related regulations, and the fund's use of such investments may cause the fund to be deemed a commodity pool subject to regulation.

The fund seeks to generate a positive return of 5% per annum above the Fed Funds Target Rate, on a gross of fees basis, on average, over rolling three year periods, with a portfolio volatility target of less than half the volatility of global equities, measured over the same rolling three year periods. To do so, the subadviser selects strategies based on views on asset classes, sectors, currencies, interest rates, inflation, and volatility. These strategies will be actively managed and will adjust over time, and may result in a high degree of portfolio turnover.

The fund is considered non-diversified under federal securities laws, which means that it may concentrate its investments in fewer issuers than permitted for diversified mutual funds.

Temporary Defensive Strategy: If a subadviser does not believe that market conditions are favorable to the fund’s principal investment strategies, the fund may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal strategies by investing in cash or money market instruments, including, but not limited to, U.S. Government obligations maturing within one year from the date of purchase. When this allocation happens, the fund may not achieve its investment objectives.

Please see “More Information About Risks Related to Principal Investment Strategies” for information about the risks of investing in the fund. Please refer to “Risks Associated with Additional Investment Techniques and Fund Operations” for other investment techniques of the fund.

Non-Fundamental Investment Objectives:

The fund has an investment objective of total return with a secondary objective of income.

Principal Investment Strategies:

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its assets in securities of master limited partnerships ("MLPs") and/or other equity securities in energy and energy-related industries. The subadviser intends to focus the fund's investments primarily in equity securities of MLPs, general partners ("GPs") of MLPs, and other MLP-related entities, that operate and own, directly or through affiliates, midstream energy infrastructure assets. The companies in which the fund invests engage in the transportation, storage, gathering, processing, treatment, refining, marketing, or distribution of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, chemicals, electricity and refined products, and/or the generation of electricity from coal, natural gas, nuclear, solar, water, wind, wood and other renewable sources.

GPs of MLPs are entities structured as C-corporations with direct economic incentive distribution rights to an underlying MLP or direct ownership in an affiliated general partner entity; therefore, the subadviser will consider GPs to be MLPs and/or energy-related for the purposes of the fund's 80% test. MLP-related securities include MLP shares, limited liability companies ("LLCs") that bear the economic characteristics of MLPs, midstream energy shipping companies structured similarly to MLPs, other companies focused on midstream energy infrastructure including energy-related yieldcos, exchange-traded notes ("ETNs") that derive their returns from a master limited partnership index, total return swaps derived from single MLPs and structured notes that derive their returns from a basket of MLPs. In determining whether a security is considered by the fund to be energy or energy-related, the subadviser primarily relies upon the issuer's Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS") sector classification; those issuers classified by GICS as being in the energy sector and those issuers classified as being in the utility sector that also own units or have an economic interest in a publicly-traded MLP or yieldco will be considered to be energy or energy-related. Although the fund's 80% test does not require it, certain securities, such as LLCs that bear the economic characteristics of MLPs, may be considered by the fund to be both MLPs and energy or energy-related for the purposes of the 80% test.

The subadviser will utilize a deep fundamental, bottom-up approach to capture attractive total return potential and distribution growth opportunities across the energy infrastructure spectrum. The fund is not limited by market capitalizations or country exposure, and may invest in emerging markets issuers, although the subadviser expects that a vast majority of the portfolio will be invested in U.S. equities due to the nature of MLP investing.

As part of its total return strategy, the fund will generate both income and capital appreciation. The fund intends to be taxed as a registered investment company ("RIC"), and comply with all RIC-related restrictions including limiting its investments in publicly-traded MLPs to 25%, thereby avoiding taxation as a C-corporation under the Internal Revenue Code. The fund's allocation to ETNs, swaps and/or structured notes will vary over time, but will not exceed 10% of assets.

The fund is non-diversified under federal securities laws and will concentrate its investments in companies in energy and energy-related industries as defined above.

Temporary Defensive Strategy: During periods of extreme market fluctuations, the subadviser, at its discretion, may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment strategies by investing part or all of the fund's assets in cash or cash equivalents. When this allocation happens, the fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Please see "More Information About Risks Related to Principal Investment Strategies" for information about the risks of investing in the fund. Please refer to "Risks Associated with Additional Investment Techniques and Fund Operations" for other investment techniques of the fund.

Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund

Non-Fundamental Investment Objectives:

The fund has an investment objective of seeking long-term total return, which may include investment returns from a combination of sources including capital appreciation and interest income.

Principal Investment Strategies:

Under normal circumstances, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in securities and other credit instruments the subadviser believes to offer "credit opportunities." Such instruments will include bonds and other types of credit instruments as described below. The fund intends to invest a substantial amount of its assets in credit instruments that are rated below investment grade. Securities rated “Ba” or below by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) or “BB” or below by Standard and Poor’s Ratings Services (“S&P”) and Fitch Ratings (“Fitch”) are considered below investment grade, also known as “high-yield/high-risk” securities and commonly referred to as “junk bonds.” The fund seeks investments believed by the subadviser to be best suited to the current investment environment and market outlook. The fund primarily invests in a combination of performing, stressed, and distressed credit instruments including:

- Unsecured debt obligations, including high-yield/high-risk obligations;
- Secured bank loans (including those that, at the time of investment, could be considered junk securities as described above);
- Second lien or other subordinated or unsecured adjustable, variable or floating rate and fixed rate loans or debt, including convertible bonds (including those that, at the time of investment, could be considered junk securities as described above);
- Structured products, including collateralized debt and loan obligations (collectively, “structured products”) that provide long or short exposure to other credit obligations;
- Swaps and other derivative instruments (including credit default, total return, index and interest rate swaps), options (including options on swaps, futures contracts and foreign currencies), forward contracts and futures contracts;
- Short-term debt securities such as U.S. government securities, commercial paper and other money market instruments and cash equivalents (including shares of money market funds)

The fund may invest in all or some of these types of instruments. The fund is non-diversified, as it focuses on a relatively small number of issuers. The fund may invest without limitation in distressed securities or other debt that is in default or whose issuers are in bankruptcy. The fund may invest in both domestic and foreign securities, including securities in emerging markets, and may invest in securities of any maturity. Certain securities in which the fund will invest, including collateralized debt and loan obligations, will be subject to the limitations applicable to illiquid securities (generally 15%). With respect to credit default swaps, in addition to purchasing such securities, the fund may also write them.

The fund may hold significant positions in equity securities, including common and preferred stocks and convertible securities, including contingent convertible securities, or other assets that the fund receives as part of a reorganization process, and may hold those assets until such time as the subadviser believes that a disposition is most advantageous. Such assets will be considered “credit opportunities” for purposes of the fund’s requirement to invest 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in securities and other credit instruments the subadviser believes offer credit opportunities.

The fund may also purchase significant positions in exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), equity securities, including common and preferred stocks and convertible securities, or issuers that are structured as master limited partnerships (“MLPs”), that were not received as part of a reorganization process, in order to potentially modify the fund’s exposure solely to credit obligations. Such assets will not be considered “credit opportunities” for purposes of this requirement. The fund's policy of investing 80% of its assets in credit opportunities may be changed only upon 60 days' written notice to shareholders. The subadviser believes that the flexibility afforded by being able to invest in such instruments may benefit the fund by (i) allowing the fund to invest in potentially attractive investment opportunities that are not credit obligations; and (ii) increasing the mix of instruments in the fund’s portfolio which could reduce the overall risk of the fund’s portfolio. There can be no assurance that these benefits will be realized and such instruments may expose the fund to risks not presented by credit obligations. The fund may invest in such instruments for non-hedging purposes, which is considered a speculative practice, and presents even greater risk of loss.

The fund may borrow an amount up to 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed). The fund may borrow for investment purposes, to meet repurchase requests and for temporary, extraordinary or emergency purposes. To the extent the fund borrows more money than its cash or short-term cash equivalents and invests the proceeds as discussed above, the fund will create financial leverage. It will do so only when it expects to be able to invest the proceeds at a higher rate of return than its cost of borrowing. The use of borrowing for investment purposes increases both investment opportunity and investment risk.

Temporary Defensive Strategy: During periods of extreme market fluctuations, the subadviser, at its discretion, may take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment strategies by investing part or all of the fund's assets in cash or cash equivalents. When this allocation happens, the fund may not achieve its investment objective.

Please see "More Information About Risks Related to Principal Investment Strategies" for information about the risks of investing in the fund. Please refer to "Risks Associated with Additional Investment Techniques and Fund Operations" for other investment techniques of the fund.

More Information About Risks Related to Principal Investment Strategies

Each of the funds may not achieve its objective, and each is not intended to be a complete investment program.

Generally, the value of a fund's investments that supports your share value may decrease. If between the time you purchase shares and the time you sell shares the value of such fund's investments decreases, you will lose money.

Investment values can decrease for a number of reasons. Conditions affecting the overall economy, specific industries or companies in which the fund invests can be worse than expected and investments may fail to perform as the adviser or a subadviser expects. As a result, the value of your shares may decrease.

Specific risks of investing each fund are identified in the below table and described in detail following the table. For certain funds, the indicated risks apply indirectly through the fund's investments in other funds.

Risks	Virtus Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund	Virtus Duff & Phelps Select MLP and Energy Fund	Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund
Commodity Pool	X		
Contingent Convertible Securities	X		X
Convertible Securities	X		X
Counterparty	X		X
Debt Securities	X		X
Call	X		X
Credit	X		X
Interest Rate	X		X
Insolvency and Bankruptcy			X
Depositary Receipts	X		
Derivatives	X	X	X
Energy Industry Concentration		X	
Equity Securities	X	X	X
Large Market Capitalization Companies		X	X
Small and Medium Market Capitalization Companies	X	X	X
Exchange-Traded Funds	X	X	X
Foreign Currency Transactions	X		X
Foreign Investing	X	X	X
Currency Rate	X	X	X
Emerging Market Investing	X	X	X
High Yield-High Risk Securities (Junk Bonds)	X		X
Income	X		X
Infrastructure-Related Investments		X	
Leverage	X		X
Liquidity	X	X	X
Loans			X
Long-Term Maturities/Durations			X
Market Volatility	X	X	X
Master Limited Partnership		X	X
MLP Affiliate		X	
MLP Tax-Deferred Distribution		X	
Non-Diversification	X	X	X
Portfolio Turnover	X		
Preferred Stocks			X
RIC Compliance		X	
Sector Focused Investing	X		
Short Sales	X		X
Short-Term Investments	X	X	X
Structured Products			X
U.S. Government Securities			X

Commodity Pool

A fund's investments in certain instruments deemed to be "commodity interests" under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") and the rules of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") may cause the fund to be deemed a commodity pool, thereby subjecting the fund to regulation under the CEA and CFTC rules. In that event, the fund's Adviser will be registered as a Commodity Pool Operator, certain of the fund's subadvisers will be registered as Commodity Trading Advisers, and the fund will be operated in accordance with CFTC rules. Because of the applicable registration requirements and rules, investing the fund's assets in commodity interests could cause the fund to incur additional expenses. Alternatively, if the fund limits its exposure to commodity interests in order to qualify for exemption from being considered a commodity pool, the fund's use of investment techniques described in this prospectus may be limited or restricted.

Contingent Convertible Securities

Contingent convertible or contingent capital securities are a form of hybrid security that are intended to either convert into equity or have their principal written down upon the occurrence of certain trigger events. One type of contingent convertible security has characteristics designed to absorb losses, where the liquidation value of the security may be adjusted downward to below the original par value or written off entirely under certain circumstances. For instance, if losses have eroded the issuer's capital levels below a specified threshold, the liquidation value of the security may be reduced in whole or in part. The write-down of the security's par value may occur automatically and would not entitle holders to institute bankruptcy proceedings against the issuer. In addition, an automatic write-down could result in a reduced income rate if the dividend or interest payment associated with the security is based on the security's par value. Such securities may, but are not required to, provide for circumstances under which the liquidation value of the security may be adjusted back up to par, such as an improvement in capitalization or earnings. Another type of contingent convertible security provides for mandatory conversion of the security into common shares of the issuer under certain circumstances. The mandatory conversion might relate, for example, to the issuer's failure to maintain a minimum capital. Since the common stock of the issuer may not pay a dividend, investors in such instruments could experience reduced yields (or no yields at all) and conversion would deepen the subordination of the investor, effectively worsening the investor's standing in the case of an issuer's insolvency. An automatic write-down or conversion event with respect to a contingent convertible security will typically be triggered by a reduction in the issuer's capital level, but may also be triggered by regulatory actions, such as a change in regulatory capital requirements, or by other factors.

Convertible Securities

Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stock, rights, warrants or other securities that may be converted into or exchanged for a prescribed amount of common stock or other security of the same or a different issuer or into cash within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. A convertible security generally entitles the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on debt securities or the dividend paid on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. If a convertible security is called for redemption, the respective fund may have to redeem the security, convert it into common stock or sell it to a third party at a price and time that is not beneficial for the fund. The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates rise and, because of the conversion feature, tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying securities. Securities convertible into common stocks may have higher yields than common stocks but lower yields than comparable nonconvertible securities.

Counterparty

When a fund engages in investment techniques in which it relies on another party to consummate the transaction, the fund is subject to the risk of default by the other party. To the extent that a fund enters into multiple transactions with a single or limited number of counterparties, the fund will be subject to increased levels of counterparty risk.

Debt Securities

Debt securities are subject to various risks, the most prominent of which are credit risk and interest rate risk. These risks can affect a security's price volatility to varying degrees, depending upon the nature of the instrument. Risks associated with investing in debt securities include the following:

- ***Call Risk.*** There is a risk that issuers will prepay fixed rate obligations when interest rates fall. A fund holding callable securities therefore may be forced to reinvest in obligations with lower interest rates than the original obligations and otherwise may not benefit fully from the increase in value that other fixed income securities experience when rates decline.

- ***Credit Risk.*** There is a risk that the issuer of a security will fail to pay interest or principal in a timely manner, or that negative perceptions of the issuer's ability to make such payments will cause the price of the security to decline. Debt securities rated below investment-grade are especially susceptible to this risk.
- ***Interest Rate Risk.*** The values of debt securities usually rise and fall in response to changes in interest rates. Declining interest rates generally increase the value of existing debt instruments, and rising interest rates generally decrease the value of existing debt instruments. Changes in a debt instrument's value usually will not affect the amount of interest income paid to a fund, but will affect the value of the fund's shares. Interest rate risk is generally greater for investments with longer maturities.

  Certain securities pay interest at variable or floating rates. Variable rate securities reset at specified intervals, while floating rate securities reset whenever there is a change in a specified index rate. In most cases, these reset provisions reduce the effect of changes in market interest rates on the value of the security. However, some securities do not track the underlying index directly, but reset based on formulas that can produce an effect similar to leveraging; others may also provide for interest payments that vary inversely with market rates. The market prices of these securities may fluctuate significantly when interest rates change.

  Some investments give the issuer the option to call or redeem an investment before its maturity date. If an issuer calls or redeems an investment during a time of declining interest rates, a fund might have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, and therefore it might not benefit from any increase in value as a result of declining interest rates.
- ***Insolvency and Bankruptcy Risk.*** A fund's investments in obligations of stressed, distressed and bankrupt issuers, including debt obligations that are in default, generally trade significantly below par and are considered speculative. The repayment of defaulted obligations is subject to significant uncertainties. Defaulted obligations might be repaid only after lengthy workout or bankruptcy proceedings, during which the issuer might not make any interest or other payments. Typically such workout or bankruptcy proceedings result in only partial recovery of cash payments or an exchange of the defaulted obligation for other debt or equity securities of the issuer or its affiliates, which may in turn be illiquid or speculative. There is even a potential risk of loss by the fund of its entire investment in such securities.

  There are a number of significant risks inherent in the bankruptcy process. A bankruptcy filing by an issuer may adversely and permanently affect the market position and operations of the issuer. Many factors of the bankruptcy process, including court decisions, the size and priority of other claims, and the duration and costs of the bankruptcy process, are beyond the control of the fund and can adversely affect the fund's return on investment. For example, a court could invalidate or subordinate a debt obligation of, or reclaim amounts paid by a debtor to, the fund. To the extent that any such payments are recaptured from a fund, the resulting loss will be borne by the fund and its investors.

  A subadviser, on behalf of a fund, may also participate on committees formed by creditors to negotiate with debtors with respect to restructuring issues. There can be no assurance that a subadviser's participation would yield favorable results for the relevant fund, and such participation may subject the fund to additional duties, liabilities and trading restrictions in a particular investment.

Depositary Receipts

Certain funds may invest in American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) sponsored by U.S. banks, European Depositary Receipts (EDRs), Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs), ADRs not sponsored by U.S. banks, other types of depositary receipts (including non-voting depositary receipts), and other similar instruments representing securities of foreign companies.

Although certain depositary receipts may reduce or eliminate some of the risks associated with foreign investing, these types of securities generally are subject to many of the same risks as direct investment in securities of foreign issuers.

Derivatives

Derivative transactions are contracts whose value is derived from the value of an underlying asset, index or rate, including futures, options, non-deliverable forwards, forward foreign currency exchange contracts and swap agreements. A fund may use derivatives to hedge against factors that affect the value of its investments, such as interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. A fund may also utilize derivatives as part of its overall investment technique to gain or lessen exposure to various securities, markets, volatility, dividend payments and currencies.

Derivatives typically involve greater risks than traditional investments. It is generally more difficult to ascertain the risk of, and to properly value, derivative contracts. Many derivatives, and particularly those that are privately negotiated, are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties or a loss of value to the fund. The prices of derivatives may move in unexpected ways, especially in abnormal market conditions. Derivatives are usually less liquid than traditional securities and are subject to counterparty risk (the risk that the other party to the contract will default or otherwise not be able to perform its contractual obligations). In addition, some derivatives transactions may involve potentially unlimited losses.

Derivative contracts entered into for hedging purposes may also subject a fund to losses if the contracts do not correlate with the assets, indexes or rates they were designed to hedge. Gains and losses derived from hedging transactions are, therefore, more dependent upon the subadviser's ability to correctly predict the movement of the underlying asset prices, indexes or rates.

As an investment company registered with the SEC, each fund is required to identify on its books (often referred to as "asset segregation") liquid assets, or engage in other SEC-approved measures, to "cover" open positions with respect to certain kinds of derivative instruments. If a fund investing in such instruments has insufficient cash to meet such requirements, it may have to sell other investments, including at disadvantageous times.

Governments, agencies and/or other regulatory bodies may adopt or change laws or regulations that could adversely affect a fund's ability to invest in derivatives as the fund's subadviser intends. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), among other things, grants the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") and SEC broad rulemaking authority to implement various provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act including comprehensive regulation of the over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives market. The implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act could adversely affect a fund by placing limits on derivative transactions, and/or increasing transaction and/or regulatory compliance costs. For example, the CFTC has recently adopted new rules that will apply a new aggregation standard for position limit purposes, which may further limit a fund's ability to trade futures contracts and swaps.

There are also special tax rules applicable to certain types of derivatives, which could affect the amount, timing and character of a fund's income or loss and hence of its distributions to shareholders by causing holding period adjustments, converting short-term capital losses into long-term capital losses, and accelerating a fund's income or deferring its losses. A fund's use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders or the resources required by the fund or its adviser and/or subadviser(s) to comply with particular regulatory requirements.

Energy Industry Concentration

The value of the investments of a fund that focuses its investments in a particular industry or market sector will be highly sensitive to financial, economic, political and other developments affecting that industry or market sector, and conditions that negatively impact that industry or market sector will have a greater impact on the fund as compared with a fund that does not have its holdings concentrated in a particular industry or market sector. Events negatively affecting the energy-related industries in which the fund has invested are therefore likely to cause the value of the fund's shares to decrease, perhaps significantly. Energy-related industries have historically experienced price volatility. At times, the performance of investments in energy-related industries may lag the performance of other sectors or the market as a whole. Specific risks applicable to energy-related industries include fluctuations in commodity prices; reduced consumer demand for commodities such as oil, natural gas or petroleum products; reduced availability of natural gas or other commodities for transporting, processing, storing or delivering; slowdowns in new construction; extreme weather or other natural disasters; and threats of attack by terrorists on energy assets. Additionally, energy-related industries are subject to substantial government regulation, and changes in the regulatory environment for energy and energy-related companies may adversely impact their profitability.

Equity Securities

Generally, prices of equity securities are more volatile than those of fixed income securities. The prices of equity securities will rise and fall in response to a number of different factors. In particular, equity securities will respond to events that affect entire financial markets or industries (such as changes in inflation or consumer demand) and to events that affect particular issuers (such as news about the success or failure of a new product). Equity securities also are subject to "stock market risk," meaning that stock prices in general may decline over short or extended periods of time. When the value of the stocks held by the fund goes down, the value of the fund's shares will be affected.

- ***Large Market Capitalization Companies Risk.*** The value of investments in larger companies may not rise as much as investments in smaller companies, and larger companies may be unable to respond quickly to competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes.
- ***Small and Medium Market Capitalization Companies Risk.*** Small and medium-sized companies often have narrower markets, fewer products or services to offer, and more limited managerial and financial resources than larger, more established companies. As a result, the performance of small and medium-sized companies may be more volatile, and they may face a greater risk of business failure, which could increase the volatility and risk of loss to the fund.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs)

ETFs invest in a portfolio of securities designed to track a particular market segment or index. The risks associated with investing in ETFs generally reflect the risks of owning shares of the underlying securities the ETF is designed to track, although lack of liquidity in an ETF could result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities. Assets invested in ETFs incur a layering of expenses, including operating costs and advisory fees that fund shareholders indirectly bear; such expenses may exceed the expenses the fund would incur if it invested directly in the underlying portfolio of securities the ETF is designed to track. Shares of ETFs trade on a securities exchange and may trade at, above, or below their net asset value.

Foreign Currency Transactions

A fund may engage in foreign currency transactions, including foreign currency forward contracts, options, swaps and other similar strategic transactions. These transactions may be for the purposes of hedging or efficient portfolio management, or may be for investment purposes, and they may be exchange traded or traded directly with market counterparties. Such transactions may not prove successful or may have the effect of limiting gains from favorable markets movements.

A fund may use derivatives to acquire positions in various currencies, which presents the risk that the fund could lose money on its exposure to a particular currency and also lose money on the derivative. A fund also may take positions in currencies that do not correlate to the currency exposure presented by the fund’s other investments. As a result, the fund’s currency exposure may differ, in some cases significantly, from the currency exposure of its other investments and/or its benchmarks.

Foreign Investing

Investing in securities of non-U.S. companies involves special risks and considerations not typically associated with investing in U.S. companies, and the values of non-U.S. securities may be more volatile than those of U.S. securities. The values of non-U.S. securities are subject to economic and political developments in countries and regions where the issuers operate or are domiciled, or where the securities are traded, such as changes in economic or monetary policies, and to changes in currency exchange rates. Values may also be affected by restrictions on receiving the investment proceeds from a non-U.S. country.

In general, less information is publicly available about non-U.S. companies than about U.S. companies. Non-U.S. companies are generally not subject to the same accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards as are U.S. companies. Certain foreign issuers classified as passive foreign investment companies may be subject to additional taxation risk.

- ***Currency Rate Risk.*** Because the foreign securities in which a fund invests generally trade in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, changes in currency exchange rates will affect the fund’s net asset value, the value of dividends and interest earned, and gains and losses realized on the sale of securities. Because the value of each fund’s shares is calculated in U.S. dollars, it is possible for a fund to lose money by investing in a foreign security if the local currency of a foreign market depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the local currency value of the fund’s holdings goes up. Generally, a strong U.S. dollar relative to such other currencies will adversely affect the value of the fund’s holdings in foreign securities.
- ***Emerging Market Investing Risk.*** The risks of foreign investments are generally greater in countries whose markets are still developing than they are in more developed markets. Emerging market countries typically have economic and political systems that are less fully developed, and can be expected to be less stable than those of more developed countries. For example, the economies of such countries can be subject to rapid and unpredictable rates of inflation or deflation. Since these markets are often small, they may be more likely to suffer sharp and frequent price changes or long-term price depression because of adverse publicity, investor perceptions

or the actions of a few large investors. They may also have policies that restrict investment by foreigners, or that prevent foreign investors from withdrawing their money at will. Certain emerging markets may also face other significant internal or external risks, including the risk of war and civil unrest. For all of these reasons, investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative. To the extent that a fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a particular emerging market, the fund will be more vulnerable to financial, economic, political and other developments in that country, and conditions that negatively impact that country will have a greater impact on the fund as compared with a fund that does not have its holdings concentrated in a particular country.

High-Yield/High-Risk Fixed Income Securities (Junk Bonds)

Securities rated “BB” or below by S&P or Fitch, or “Ba” or below by Moody’s, may be known as “high-yield” securities and commonly referred to as “junk bonds.” The highest of the ratings among S&P, Fitch and Moody's is used to determine the security's classification. Such securities entail greater price volatility and credit and interest rate risk than investment-grade securities. Analysis of the creditworthiness of high-yield/high-risk issuers is more complex than for higher-rated securities, making it more difficult for a fund's subadviser to accurately predict risk. There is a greater risk with high-yield/high-risk fixed income securities that an issuer will not be able to make principal and interest payments when due. If the fund pursues missed payments, there is a risk that fund expenses could increase. In addition, lower-rated securities may not trade as often and may be less liquid than higher-rated securities, especially during periods of economic uncertainty or change. As a result of all of these factors, these bonds are generally considered to be speculative.

Income

The income shareholders receive from a fund is based primarily on the dividends and interest the fund earns from its investments, which can vary widely over the short- and long-term. If prevailing market interest rates drop, distribution rates of the fund’s preferred stock holdings and any bond holdings could drop as well. The fund’s income also would likely be affected adversely when prevailing short-term interest rates increase. In certain circumstances, a fund may be treated as receiving income even though no cash is received. A fund may not be able to pay distributions, or may have to reduce distribution levels, if the cash distributions that the fund receives from its investments decline. For investments in inflation-protected treasuries (TIPS), income may decline due to a decline in inflation (or deflation) or due to changes in inflation expectations.

Infrastructure-Related Investment

Infrastructure-related entities are subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business or operations including high interest costs in connection with capital construction programs, costs associated with environmental and other regulations, the effects of economic slowdown and surplus capacity, increased competition from other providers of services, uncertainties concerning the availability of fuel at reasonable prices, the effects of energy conservation policies and other factors. Additionally, infrastructure-related entities may be subject to regulation by various governmental authorities and may also be affected by governmental regulation of rates charged to customers, service interruption due to environmental, operational or other mishaps and the imposition of special tariffs and changes in tax laws, regulatory policies and accounting standards.

Leverage

When a fund makes investments in futures contracts, forward contracts, swaps and other derivative instruments, the futures contracts, forward contracts, swaps and certain other derivatives provide the economic effect of financial leverage by creating additional investment exposure, as well as the potential for greater loss. When a fund uses leverage through activities such as borrowing, entering into short sales, purchasing securities on margin or on a when-issued basis, or purchasing derivative instruments in an effort to increase its returns, the fund has the risk of magnified capital losses that occur when losses affect an asset base, enlarged by borrowings or the creation of liabilities, that exceeds the net assets of the fund. The value of the shares of a fund employing leverage will be more volatile and sensitive to market movements. Leverage may also involve the creation of a liability that requires the fund to pay interest.

Liquidity

Certain securities in which a fund invests may be difficult to sell at the time and price beneficial to the fund, for example due to low trading volumes or legal restrictions. When there is no willing buyer or a security cannot be readily sold, the fund may have to sell at a lower price or may be unable to sell the security at all. The sale of such securities may also require the fund to incur expenses in addition to those normally associated with the sale of a security.

In addition to this, certain shareholders, including affiliates of a fund's investment adviser and/or subadviser(s), may from time to time own or control a significant percentage of the fund's shares. Redemptions by these shareholders of their shares of the fund may increase the fund's liquidity risk by causing the fund to have to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or price.

Loans

Investing in loans (including floating rate loans, loan assignments, loan participations and other loan instruments) carries certain risks in addition to the risks typically associated with high-yield/high-risk fixed income securities. Loans may be unsecured or not fully collateralized, may be subject to restrictions on resale and sometimes trade infrequently on the secondary market. In the event a borrower defaults, a fund's access to the collateral may be limited or delayed by bankruptcy or other insolvency laws. There is a risk that the value of the collateral securing the loan may decline after a fund invests and that the collateral may not be sufficient to cover the amount owed to the fund. If the loan is unsecured, there is no specific collateral on which the fund can foreclose. In addition, if a secured loan is foreclosed, a fund may bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and disposing of the collateral, including the risk that collateral may be difficult to sell.

Transactions in many loans settle on a delayed basis that may take more than seven days. As a result, sale proceeds related to the sale of loans may not be available to make additional investments or to meet the Fund's redemption obligations until potentially a substantial period of time after the sale of the loans. No active trading market may exist for some loans, which may impact the ability of the Fund to realize full value in the event of the need to liquidate such assets. Adverse market conditions may impair the liquidity of some actively traded loans. Loans also may be subject to restrictions on resale, which can delay the sale and adversely impact the sale price. Difficulty in selling a loan can result in a loss. Loans made to finance highly leveraged corporate acquisitions may be especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic or market conditions. Certain loans may not be considered "securities," and purchasers, such as a fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the strong anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws. With loan participations, a fund may not be able to control the exercise of any remedies that the lender would have under the loan and likely would not have any rights against the borrower directly, so that delays and expense may be greater than those that would be involved if a fund could enforce its rights directly against the borrower.

Long-Term Maturities/Durations

Fixed income securities with longer maturities or durations may be subject to greater price fluctuations due to interest rate, tax law, and general market changes than securities with shorter maturities or durations.

Market Volatility

The value of the securities in which a fund invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual issuers and/or general economic conditions. Such price changes may be temporary or may last for extended periods.

Instability in the financial markets has exposed each fund to greater market and liquidity risk and potential difficulty in valuing portfolio instruments that it holds. In response to financial markets that experienced extreme volatility, and in some cases a lack of liquidity, the U.S. Government and other governments have taken a number of unprecedented actions, including acquiring distressed assets from financial institutions and acquiring ownership interests in those institutions. The implications of government ownership and disposition of these assets are unclear. Additional legislation or government regulation may also change the way in which funds themselves are regulated, which could limit or preclude a fund's ability to achieve its investment objective.

Master Limited Partnership (MLP)

An investment in MLP units involves some risks that differ from an investment in the common stock of a corporation. Holders of MLP units have limited control on matters affecting the partnership. MLPs holding credit-related investments are subject to interest rate risk and the risk of default on payment obligations by debt issuers. MLPs that concentrate in a particular industry or a particular geographic region are subject to risks associated with such industry or region. The fees that MLPs charge for transportation of oil and gas products through their pipelines are subject to government regulation, which could negatively impact the revenue stream. Investing in MLPs also involves certain risks related to investing in the underlying assets of the MLPs and risks associated with pooled investment vehicles. These include the risk of environmental incidents, terrorist attacks, demand destruction from high commodity prices, proliferation of alternative energy sources, inadequate supply of external capital, and conflicts of interest with the general partner. The benefit derived from the fund's investment in MLPs is largely dependent on the MLPs being treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes, so any change to this status would adversely affect the price of the MLP units.

Certain MLPs in which a fund may invest depend upon their parent or sponsor entities for the majority of their revenues. If their parent or sponsor entities fail to make such payments or satisfy their obligations, the revenues and cash flows of such MLPs and ability of such MLPs to make distributions to unit holders, such as the fund, would be adversely affected.

MLP Affiliate

The performance of securities issued by MLP affiliates, including MLP I-Shares and common shares of corporations that own general partner interests primarily depend on the performance of an MLP. As such, results of operations, financial condition, cash flows and distributions for MLP affiliates primarily depend on an MLP's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. The risks and uncertainties that affect the MLP, its results of operations, financial condition, cash flows and distributions also affect the value of securities held by the MLP affiliates. Securities of MLP I-Shares may trade at a market price below that of the MLP affiliate and may be less liquid than securities of their MLP affiliate.

MLP Tax-Deferred Distribution

Because an MLP is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, holders of its equity are taxed on their allocable share of income from the MLP rather than distributions received from the MLP. Many MLPs make cash distributions in excess of their taxable income. The excess of distributions over income reduces the partners' tax basis in their equity interest in the MLP. Accordingly, the tax on such distributions may be deferred until the MLP interest is sold. Similarly, if a fund makes distributions to its shareholders in excess of its taxable income, such excess will represent a return of capital that reduces shareholders' tax basis in their shares. Because the basis reduction would increase any future gain on a disposition of the shares the tax may be deferred until each shareholder sells its shares.

Non-Diversification

As a non-diversified investment company, the fund is not limited in the proportion of assets that it may invest in the securities of any one issuer. If the fund takes concentrated positions in a small number of issuers, the fund may be more susceptible to the risks associated with those issuers, or to a single economic, political, regulatory or other event affecting those issuers.

Portfolio Turnover

A fund's investment strategy may result in consistently frequently high turnover rate. A high portfolio turnover rate may result in correspondingly greater brokerage commission expenses and the distribution to shareholders of additional capital gains for tax purposes, some of which may be taxable at ordinary income rates. These factors may negatively affect the fund's performance.

Preferred Stocks

Preferred stocks may provide a higher dividend rate than the interest yield on debt securities of the same issuer, but are subject to greater risk of fluctuation in market value and greater risk of non-receipt of income. Unlike interest on debt securities, dividends on preferred stocks must be declared by the issuer's board of directors before becoming payable. Preferred stocks are in many ways like perpetual debt securities, providing a stream of income but without stated maturity date. Because they often lack a fixed maturity or redemption date, preferred stocks are likely to fluctuate substantially in price when interest rates change. Such fluctuations generally are comparable to or exceed those of long-term government or corporate bonds (those with maturities of fifteen to thirty years). Preferred stocks have claims on assets and earnings of the issuer which are subordinate to the claims of all creditors but senior to the claims of common stockholders. A preferred stock rating differs from a bond rating because it applies to an equity issue which is intrinsically different from, and subordinated to, a debt issue. Preferred stock ratings generally represent an assessment of the capacity and willingness of an issuer to pay preferred stock dividends and any applicable sinking fund obligations. Preferred stock also may be subject to optional or mandatory redemption provisions, and may be significantly less liquid than many other securities, such as U.S. Government securities, corporate debt or common stock.

RIC Compliance

The fund's investment in MLPs presents unusual challenges in qualifying each year as a "regulated investment company" (a "RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code, a designation which allows the fund to avoid paying taxes at regular corporate rates on its income. If for any taxable year the fund fails to qualify as a RIC, the fund's taxable income will be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates. The resulting increase to the fund's expenses will reduce its performance and its income available for distribution to shareholders.

Sector Focused Investing

The value of the investments of a fund that focuses its investments in a particular market sector will be highly sensitive to financial, economic, political and other developments affecting that market sector, and conditions that negatively impact that market sector will have a greater impact on the fund as compared with a fund that does not have its holdings similarly focused. Events negatively affecting the market sectors in which a fund has invested are therefore likely to cause the value of the fund's shares to decrease, perhaps significantly.

Short Sales

A fund may engage in short sales, which are transactions in which a fund sells a security that it does not own (or that it owns but does not intend to deliver) in anticipation that the price of the security will decline. In order to establish a short position in a security, a fund must first borrow the security from a broker or other institution to complete the sale. The fund may not always be able to borrow a security, or to close out a short position at a particular time or at an acceptable price. If the price of the borrowed security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the fund replaces the security, the fund may experience a loss. A fund's loss on a short sale is limited only by the maximum attainable price of the security (which could be limitless) less the price the fund paid for the security at the time it was borrowed.

Short-Term Investments

Short-term investments include money market instruments, repurchase agreements, certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances and other short-term instruments that are not U.S. Government securities. These securities generally present less risk than many other investments, but they are generally subject to credit risk and may be subject to other risks as well.

Structured Products

Holders of structured products bear risks of the underlying investments, index or reference obligation and are subject to counterparty risk. A fund investing in a structured product may have the right to receive payments only from the structured product, and generally will not have direct rights against the issuer or the entity that sold the assets to be securitized. Certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market, and a fund's investments in structured products may be characterized by the fund as illiquid securities. In addition to the general risks associated with debt securities discussed herein, structured products carry additional risks, including, but not limited to: the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; and the possibility that the structured products are subordinate to other classes. Structured notes are based upon the movement of one or more factors, including currency exchange rates, interest rates, reference bonds and stock indices, and changes in interest rates and impact of these factors may cause significant price fluctuations. Additionally, changes in the reference instrument or security may cause the interest rate on the structured note to be reduced to zero.

U.S. Government Securities

Obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies, authorities and instrumentalities and backed by the full faith and credit of the United States only guarantee principal and interest will be timely paid to holders of the securities. The entities do not guarantee that the value of fund shares will increase, and in fact, the market values of such obligations may fluctuate. In addition, not all U.S. Government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States; some are the obligation solely of the entity through which they are issued. There is no guarantee that the U.S. Government would provide financial support to its agencies and instrumentalities if not required to do so by law.

Management of the Funds

The Adviser

Virtus Alternative Investment Advisers, Inc. ("VAIA") is the investment adviser to the funds and is located at 100 Pearl Street, Hartford, CT 06103. VAIA, an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Virtus Investment Partners, Inc., a publicly traded multi-manager asset management business, acts as the investment adviser to open- and closed-end funds totaling $419 million in assets under management as of December 31, 2017.

Subject to the direction of the funds' Board of Trustees, VAIA is responsible for managing the funds' investment programs and for the general operations of the funds, including oversight of the funds' subadvisers, and recommending their hiring, termination and replacement.

VAIA has appointed and oversees the activities of each of the subadvisers for the funds as shown in the table below. Each subadviser manages the investments of each fund to conform with its investment policies as described in this prospectus.

Virtus Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund	AIA
Virtus Duff & Phelps Select MLP and Energy Fund	Duff & Phelps
Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund	Newfleet

Management Fees

Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund pays VAIA an investment management fee that is accrued daily against the value of the fund's average daily Managed Assets at the annual rates shown in the table below. "Managed Assets" means the total assets of the fund, including any assets attributable to borrowings, minus the fund's accrued liabilities other than such borrowings. (As of the date of this prospectus, the funds do not intend to engage in borrowing.)

	All Assets
Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund	0.75%

Virtus Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund and Virtus Duff & Phelps Select MLP and Energy Fund pay VAIA an investment management fee that is accrued daily against the value of the fund's net assets at the annual rates shown in the table below.

	All Assets	First $5 billion	$5+ billion
Virtus Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund		1.30%	1.25%
Virtus Duff & Phelps Select MLP and Energy Fund	1.00%		

Out of its investment management fee, VAIA pays each subadviser a subadvisory fee. For its services to Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund, Newfleet receives as its subadvisory fee 50% of the net investment management fee. For its services to Virtus Duff & Phelps Select MLP and Energy Fund, Duff & Phelps receives as its subadvisory fee 50% of the net investment management fee.

The Subadvisers

AIA is located at 225 West Wacker Drive, Suite 2250, Chicago, IL 60606 and has been a registered investment adviser since 2012. As of December 31, 2017, AIA had assets under management of approximately $9.8 billion.

Duff & Phelps, an affiliate of VAIA, is located at 200 South Wacker Drive, Suite 500, Chicago, IL 60606. Duff & Phelps acts as subadviser to mutual funds and as adviser or subadviser to closed-end mutual funds and to institutional clients. Duff & Phelps (together with its predecessor) has been in the investment advisory business for more than 70 years. As of December 31, 2017, Duff & Phelps had approximately $10.2 billion in assets under management on a discretionary basis.

Newfleet, an affiliate of VAIA, is located at 100 Pearl Street, Hartford, CT 06103. Newfleet acts as subadviser to mutual funds and as adviser to institutions and individuals. As of December 31, 2017, Newfleet had approximately $12.1 billion in assets under management. Newfleet has been an investment adviser since 1989.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees approving the investment advisory and subadvisory agreements for the funds is available in the funds' semiannual report covering the period from November 1, 2016 through April 30, 2017.

The funds and VAIA have received an exemptive order from the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") that permits VAIA, subject to certain conditions, and without the approval of shareholders, to: (a) select both unaffiliated subadvisers and certain wholly-owned affiliated subadvisers to manage all or a portion of the assets of a fund, and enter into subadvisory agreements with such subadvisers, and (b) materially amend subadvisory agreements with such subadvisers. In such circumstances, shareholders would receive notice of such action.

Portfolio Management

The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the funds' portfolios.

AIA

Virtus Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund	Peter Fizgerald, CFA (since July 2015) Daniel James (since July 2015) Ian Pizer, PhD, CFA (since July 2015) Brendan Walsh, PhD (since November 2015)

In performing its services, AIA utilizes the services of investment professionals of affiliated investment advisory firms who are best positioned to provide the expertise required to manage a particular strategy or product. In keeping with applicable regulatory guidance, each such affiliate entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with AIA pursuant to which such affiliate is considered a "Participating Affiliate" of AIA as that term is used in relief granted by the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission allowing US registered investment advisers to use portfolio management and trading resources of advisory affiliates subject to the supervision of a registered adviser. Investment professionals from the Participating Affiliate, Aviva Investors Global Services Limited ("AIGSL"), render portfolio management, research or trading services to clients of AIA. AIA and the Participating Affiliate are both members of a group of internationally affiliated investment advisers collectively referred to as "Aviva Investors."

Peter Fitzgerald, CFA. Mr. Fitzgerald is Portfolio Manager at AIGSL (since 2011). He is also Head of Multi-assets at Aviva Investors and heads the multi-asset investment team overseeing fund managers, strategists and researchers. Mr. Fitzgerald is responsible for Aviva Investor's return-targeted multi-fund range and co-manages a number of risk-targeted, unit-linked and pension portfolios. He began his career at Old Mutual in 1995 before joining BNP Wealth Management's multi-asset team (2009 to 2011).

Daniel James. Mr. James is Portfolio Manager at AIGSL (since May 2014). He is also Global Head of Rates and Multi-Strategy Fixed Income London at Aviva Investors; he oversees the management of developed and emerging sovereign debt portfolios and also manages the global markets alpha product which invests across fixed income asset classes. Before joining AIGSL, Mr. James was chief investment officer at Fischer Francis Trees and Watts where he was responsible for fixed income, absolute return and global aggregate products (2010 to 2011). Before that, he held positions at ABN AMRO Asset Management and Mercury Asset Management, having joined the industry in 1995.

Ian Pizer, PhD, CFA. Mr. Pizer is Senior Portfolio Manager at AIGSL (since 2014). Prior to joining AIGSL, he was Investment Director, Multi-Asset Investing, at Standard Life Investments where he managed the Global Absolute Return Strategies fund and the Absolute Return Bond Strategy fund from 2002 to 2014.

Brendan Walsh, PhD. Mr. Walsh is Portfolio Manager at AIGSL (since 2010). Prior to joining AIGSL, he was Quantitative Analyst at Standard Life Investments where he managed the Global Absolute Return Strategies fund (2006 to 2010).

Duff & Phelps

Virtus Duff & Phelps Select MLP and Energy Fund	Charles J. Georgas, CFA (since September 2015) David D. Grumhaus, Jr. (since September 2015)

Charles J. Georgas, CFA. Mr. Georgas is a managing director and portfolio manager at Duff & Phelps Investment Management, where he is responsible for analyzing midstream energy master limited partnerships (MLPs) and is co-portfolio manager of the Duff & Phelps Select Energy MLP Fund Inc. (DSE). Prior to joining Duff & Phelps in 2008, Mr. Georgas was a senior equity analyst covering the consumer sector for Marquis Investment Research. His investment experience includes eight years in the hedge fund industry.

David D. Grumhaus, Jr. Mr. Grumhaus is a senior managing director and senior portfolio manager with Duff & Phelps' utilities equity team, and leads the firm's master limited partnership effort. He is also lead portfolio manager of the Duff

& Phelps Select Energy MLP Fund Inc. (DSE). Prior to joining Duff & Phelps in 2014, Mr. Grumhaus served as a portfolio manager and director of research for Copia Capital, LLC. Previously, he was an investment banker for Goldman, Sachs & Co., as well as William Blair & Company, LLC.

Newfleet

Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund	David L. Albrycht, CFA (since June 2015) Timothy Dias, CFA, CAIA (since March 2017) Patrick D. Fleming (since March 2017) Eric Hess, CFA (since March 2017)

David L. Albrycht, CFA.Mr. Albrycht is President and Chief Investment Officer at Newfleet. Prior to joining Newfleet in 2011, he was Executive Managing Director (2008 to 2011) and Vice President (2005 to 2008), Fixed Income, of Goodwin Capital Advisers, Inc. (“Goodwin”). Previously, he was associated with Virtus Investment Advisers, Inc., an affiliate of VAIA, which at the time was an affiliate of Goodwin. He managed fixed income portfolios for Goodwin affiliates since 1991. Mr. Albrycht also manages several fixed income and variable investment options as well as two closed-end funds.

Timothy Dias, CFA, CAIA. Mr. Dias is managing director and credit research analyst at Newfleet, focusing on leveraged finance, covering the technology and media non-cable industries. Prior to joining Newfleet in 2016, Mr. Dias was a director at Babson Capital Management (2011 to 2016), associate director (2007 to 2011) and analyst (2004 to 2007). In addition to assisting in the management of an event driven long/short strategy, Mr. Dias has extensive research experience in credit, equity, and distressed debt.

Patrick D. Fleming. Mr. Fleming is managing director, senior counsel, distressed debt at Newfleet, focusing on investments in leveraged loans, high yield bonds, and distressed debt. Prior to joining Newfleet in 2015, Mr. Fleming was an attorney in the Bankruptcy & Restructuring Group at Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP (2010 to 2014). Prior to Morgan Lewis, he served as law clerk to the Honorable Robert E. Gerber of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York.

Eric Hess, CFA. Mr. Hess is managing director and credit research analyst at Newfleet, responsible for the telecommunications, media, oil services, and utility industry sectors. Prior to joining Newfleet in 2011, Mr. Hess was on the fixed income team at Goodwin (2010 to 2011).

Please refer to the SAI for additional information about the funds' portfolio managers, including the structure of and method of computing compensation, other accounts they manage and their ownership of shares of the funds.

Risks Associated with Additional Investment Techniques and Fund Operations

In addition to the Principal Investment Strategies and Risks Related to Principal Investment Strategies, each of the funds listed in the chart below may engage in additional investment techniques that present additional risks to a fund. Those additional investment techniques in which a fund is expected to engage as of the date of this prospectus are indicated in the chart below, although other techniques may be utilized from time to time. The information below the chart describes the additional investment techniques and their risks. Many of the additional investment techniques that a fund may use, as well as other investment techniques that are relied upon to a lesser degree, are more fully described in the SAI.

Risks	Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund	Duff & Phelps Select MLP and Energy Fund	Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund
Cybersecurity	X	X	X
Equity REIT Securities	X		
Illiquid and Restricted Securities			X
Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities			X
Operational	X	X	X
Preferred Stock	X		
Repurchase Agreements			X
Securities Lending	X		X

Cybersecurity

With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the funds have become potentially more susceptible to operational and information security risks through breaches in cybersecurity. In general, a breach in cybersecurity can result from either a deliberate attack or an unintentional event. Cybersecurity breaches may involve, among other things, infection by computer viruses or other malicious software code or unauthorized access to the digital information systems, networks or devices of the funds or their service providers (including, but not limited to, the funds' investment adviser, transfer agent, custodian, administrators and other financial intermediaries) through "hacking" or other means, in each case for the purpose of misappropriating assets or sensitive information (including, for example, personal shareholder information), corrupting data or causing operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the funds. Any such cybersecurity breaches or losses of service may cause the funds to lose proprietary information, suffer data corruption or lose operational capacity, which, in turn, could cause the funds to incur regulatory penalties, reputational damage, additional compliance costs associated with corrective measures, and/or financial loss. While the funds and their service providers have established business continuity plans and risk management systems designed to prevent or reduce the impact of cybersecurity attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems due in part to the ever-changing nature of technology and cybersecurity attack tactics, and there is a possibility that certain risks have not been adequately identified or prepared for. Cybersecurity risks may also impact issuers of securities in which the funds invest, which may cause the funds' investments in such issuers to lose value.

Equity REIT Securities

REITs are financial vehicles that pool investor capital to purchase or finance real estate. Equity REITs invest primarily in direct ownership or lease of real property, and they derive most of their income from rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Investing in equity REITs and REIT-like entities involves certain unique risks in addition to those risks associated with investing in the real estate industry in general. REITs and REIT-like entities are typically small or medium market capitalization companies, and they are subject to management fees and other expenses. A fund that invests in REITs and REIT-like entities will bear its proportionate share of the costs of the REITs' and REIT-like entities' operations. REITs and REIT-like entities are dependent upon management skill, may not be diversified, and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency and self-liquidation. REITs and REIT-like entities also are subject to the possibility of failing to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income. Also, because REITs and REIT-like entities typically are invested in a limited number of projects or in a particular market segment, these entities are more susceptible to adverse developments affecting a single project or market segment than more broadly diversified investments. In the event of a default by a borrower or lessee, a REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting its investments. In addition, investment in REITs could cause the fund to possibly fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, depending upon the nature of dividends received by the fund.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities

Certain securities in which a fund invests may be difficult to sell at the time and price beneficial to the fund, for example due to low trading volumes or legal restrictions. When there is no willing buyer or a security cannot be readily sold, the fund may have to sell at a lower price or may be unable to sell the security at all. The sale of such securities may also require the fund to incur expenses in addition to those normally associated with the sale of a security.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities

Mortgage-backed securities represent interests in pools of residential mortgage loans purchased from individual lenders by a federal agency or originated and issued by private lenders. Asset-backed securities represent interests in pools of underlying assets such as motor vehicle installment sales or installment loan contracts, leases of various types of real and personal property, and receivables from credit card arrangements. These two types of securities share many of the same risks.

The impairment of the value of collateral or other assets underlying a mortgage-backed or asset-backed security, such as that resulting from non-payment of loans, may result in a reduction in the value of such security and losses to a fund.

Early payoffs in the loans underlying such securities may result in a fund receiving less income than originally anticipated. The variability in prepayments will tend to limit price gains when interest rates drop and exaggerate price declines when interest rates rise. In the event of high prepayments, a fund may be required to invest proceeds at lower interest rates, causing the fund to earn less than if the prepayments had not occurred. Conversely, rising interest rates may cause prepayments to occur at a slower than expected rate, which may effectively change a security that was considered short- or intermediate-term into a long-term security. Long-term securities tend to fluctuate in value more widely in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term securities.

Operational

An investment in a fund, like any mutual fund, can involve operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service providers. The occurrence of any of these failures, errors or breaches could result in a loss of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage or other events, any of which could have a material adverse effect on a fund. While the funds seek to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures that could cause losses to a fund.

Preferred Stocks

Preferred stocks may provide a higher dividend rate than the interest yield on debt securities of the same issuer, but are subject to greater risk of fluctuation in market value and greater risk of non-receipt of income. Unlike interest on debt securities, dividends on preferred stocks must be declared by the issuer's board of directors before becoming payable. Preferred stocks are in many ways like perpetual debt securities, providing a stream of income but without stated maturity date. Because they often lack a fixed maturity or redemption date, preferred stocks are likely to fluctuate substantially in price when interest rates change. Such fluctuations generally are comparable to or exceed those of long-term government or corporate bonds (those with maturities of fifteen to thirty years). Preferred stocks have claims on assets and earnings of the issuer which are subordinate to the claims of all creditors but senior to the claims of common stockholders. A preferred stock rating differs from a bond rating because it applies to an equity issue which is intrinsically different from, and subordinated to, a debt issue. Preferred stock ratings generally represent an assessment of the capacity and willingness of an issuer to pay preferred stock dividends and any applicable sinking fund obligations. Preferred stock also may be subject to optional or mandatory redemption provisions, and may be significantly less liquid than many other securities, such as U.S. Government securities, corporate debt or common stock.

Repurchase Agreements

A fund may invest in repurchase agreements with commercial banks, brokers and dealers considered by the fund's subadviser to be creditworthy. Such agreements subject the fund to the risk of default or insolvency of the counterparty.

Securities Lending

A fund may loan portfolio securities with a value up to one-third of its total assets to increase its investment returns. If the borrower is unwilling or unable to return the borrowed securities when due, the lending fund can suffer losses. In addition, there is a risk of delay in receiving additional collateral or in the recovery of the securities, and a risk of loss of rights in the collateral, in the event that the borrower fails financially. There is also a risk that the value of the investment of the collateral could decline, causing a loss to the lending fund.

The funds may buy other types of securities or employ other portfolio management techniques. Please refer to the SAI for more detailed information about these and other investment techniques of the funds.

Pricing of Fund Shares

How is the Share Price determined?

Each fund calculates a share price for each class of its shares. The share price (net asset value or "NAV") for each class is based on the net assets of the fund and the number of outstanding shares of that class. In general, each fund calculates a share price for each class by:

- adding the values of all securities and other assets of the fund;
- subtracting liabilities; and
- dividing the result by the total number of outstanding shares of that class.

Assets: Equity securities are valued at the official closing price (typically last sale) on the exchange on which the securities are primarily traded, or, if no closing price is available, at the last bid price. Shares of other investment companies are valued at such companies' NAVs. Debt securities are valued on the basis of broker quotations or valuations provided by a pricing service, which in determining value utilizes information with respect to recent sales, market transactions in comparable securities, quotations from dealers, and various relationships between securities. Other assets, such as accrued interest, accrued dividends and cash are also included in determining a fund's NAV. As required, some securities and assets are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by, or under the direction of, the Board of Trustees.

Liabilities: Accrued liabilities for class-specific expenses (if any), distribution fees, service fees and other liabilities are deducted from the assets of each class. Accrued expenses and liabilities that are not class-specific (such as management fees) are allocated to each class in proportion to each class's net assets except where an alternative allocation can be more appropriately made.

Net Asset Value (NAV): The liabilities allocated to a class are deducted from the proportionate interest of such class in the assets of the applicable fund. The resulting amount for each class is then divided by the number of shares outstanding of that class to produce each class's NAV per share.

The NAV per share of each class of each fund is determined as of the close of regular trading (normally 4:00 PM Eastern Time) on days when the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open for trading. A fund will not calculate its NAV per share class on days when the NYSE is closed for trading. If a fund (or underlying fund, as applicable) holds securities that are traded on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other holidays when the funds do not price their shares, the NAV of the fund's shares may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem the fund's shares.

How are securities fair valued?

If market quotations are not readily available or available prices are not reliable, the funds determine a "fair value" for an investment according to policies and procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. The types of assets for which such pricing might be required include: (i) securities whose trading has been suspended; (ii) securities where the trading market is unusually thin or trades have been infrequent; (iii) debt securities that have recently gone into default and for which there is no current market quotation; (iv) a security whose market price is not available from an independent pricing source and for which otherwise reliable quotes are not available; (v) securities of an issuer that has entered into a restructuring; (vi) a security whose price as provided by any pricing source does not, in the opinion of the adviser/subadviser, reflect the security's market value; (vii) foreign securities subject to trading collars for which no or limited trading takes place; (viii) securities where the market quotations are not readily available as a result of "significant" events; and (ix) securities whose principal exchange or trading market is closed for an entire business day on which a fund needs to determine its NAV. This list is not inclusive of all situations that may require a security to be fair valued, nor is it intended to be conclusive in determining whether a specific event requires fair valuation.

The value of any portfolio security held by a fund for which market quotations are not readily available shall be determined in good faith and in a manner that assesses the security's "fair value" on the valuation date (i.e., the amount that the fund might reasonably expect to receive for the security upon its current sale), based on a consideration of all available facts and all available information, including, but not limited to, the following: (i) the fundamental analytical data relating to the investment; (ii) the value of other relevant financial instruments, including derivative securities, traded on other markets or among dealers; (iii) an evaluation of the forces which influence the market in which these securities are purchased and sold (*e.g.*, the existence of merger proposals or tender offers that might affect the value of the security); (iv) the type of the security; (v) the size of the holding; (vi) the initial cost of the security; (vii) trading volumes on markets, exchanges or among broker-dealers; (viii) price quotes from dealers and/or pricing services; (ix) values of baskets of securities traded on other markets, exchanges, or among dealers; (x) changes in interest rates; (xi) information obtained from the issuer, analysts, other financial institutions and/or the appropriate stock exchange (for exchange traded securities); (xii) an analysis of the company's financial statements; (xiii) government (domestic or foreign) actions or pronouncements; (xiv) recent news about the security or issuer; (xv) whether two or more dealers with whom the adviser/subadviser regularly effects trades are willing to purchase or sell the security at comparable prices; and (xvi) other news events or relevant matters.

Certain foreign common stocks may be fair valued in cases where closing prices are not readily available or are deemed not reflective of readily available market prices. For example, events (such as movement in the U.S. securities market, or other regional and local developments) may occur between the time that foreign markets close (where the security is principally traded) and the time that the fund calculates its NAV (generally, the close of regular trading on the NYSE) that may impact the value of securities traded in these foreign markets. In such cases, information from an external vendor may be utilized to adjust closing market prices of certain foreign common stocks to reflect their fair value. Because the frequency of significant events is not predictable, fair valuation of certain foreign common stocks may occur on a frequent basis.

The value of a security, as determined using the funds' fair valuation procedures, may not reflect such security's market value.

At what price are shares purchased?

All investments received by the funds' authorized agents in good order prior to the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 PM Eastern Time) will be executed based on that day's NAV; investments received by the funds' authorized agent in good order after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be executed based on the next business day's NAV. Shares credited to your account from the reinvestment of a fund's distributions will be in full and fractional shares that are purchased at the closing NAV on the next business day on which the fund's NAV is calculated following the dividend record date.

Sales Charges

What are the classes and how do they differ?

Currently, each fund offers multiple classes of shares. Each class of shares has different sales and distribution charges. (See "Fund Fees and Expenses" in each fund's "Fund Summary" previously in this prospectus.) For certain classes of shares, the funds have adopted distribution and service plans allowed under Rule 12b-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (Rule 12b-1 Fees), that authorize the funds to pay distribution and service fees for the sale of their shares and for services provided to shareholders.

The Rule 12b-1 Fees for each class of each fund are as follows:

Fund	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class R6	Class T
Virtus Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund	0.25%	1.00%	None	None	0.25%
Virtus Duff & Phelps Select MLP and Energy Fund	0.25%	1.00%	None	N/A	0.25%
Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund	0.25%	1.00%	None	None	0.25%

What arrangement is best for you?

The different classes of shares permit you to choose the method of purchasing shares that is most beneficial to you. In choosing a class of shares, consider the amount of your investment, the length of time you expect to hold the shares, whether you decide to receive distributions in cash or to reinvest them in additional shares, and any other personal circumstances. Depending upon these considerations, the accumulated distribution and service fees and contingent deferred sales charges of one class of shares may be more or less than the initial sales charge and accumulated distribution and service fees of another class of shares bought at the same time. Because distribution and service fees are paid out of a fund's assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges.

Your financial representative should recommend only those arrangements that are suitable for you based on known information. In certain instances, you may be entitled to a reduction or waiver of sales charges. For instance, you may be entitled to a sales charge discount on Class A Shares and Class T Shares if you purchase more than certain breakpoints.

To determine your eligibility for a sales charge discount on Class A Shares, you may aggregate all of your accounts (including joint accounts, retirement accounts such as individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"), non-IRAs, etc.) and those of your spouse, domestic partner, children and minor grandchildren.

The availability of certain sales charge waivers and discounts may depend on whether you purchase your shares directly from the fund or through a financial intermediary. Different intermediaries may impose different sales charges (including partial reduction in or waivers of sales charges) other than those listed in this section. Such intermediary-specific sales charge variations are described in Appendix A to this prospectus, entitled "Intermediary Sales Charges Discounts and Waivers." Appendix A is incorporated herein by reference and is legally part of this prospectus.

Your financial representative may request that you provide an account statement or other holdings information to determine your eligibility for a breakpoint and/or waiver and to make certain all involved parties have the necessary data. In all instances, it is the purchaser's responsibility to notify the fund or the purchaser's financial representative at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying the purchaser for sales charge waivers or discounts. For waivers and discounts not available through a particular intermediary, in order to receive these waivers or discounts shareholders will have to purchase fund shares through another intermediary offering such waivers or discounts or directly from the fund if the fund offers such waivers or discounts.

Additional information about the classes of shares offered, sales charges, breakpoints and discounts follows in this section and also may be found in the SAI in the section entitled "How to Buy Shares." Intermediary-specific sales charge variations are described in Appendix A to this prospectus, entitled "Intermediary Sales Charges Discounts and Waivers." This information is available free of charge, and in a clear and prominent format, at the Individual Investors section of virtus.com. Please be sure that you fully understand these choices before investing. If you or your financial representative requires additional assistance, you may also contact Virtus Fund Services by calling toll-free 800-243-1574.

Class A Shares. If you purchase Class A Shares of Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund, you will pay a sales charge at time of purchase equal to 3.75% of the offering price (3.90% of the amount invested). If you purchase Class A Shares of the other funds, you will pay a sales charge at the time of purchase equal to 5.75% of the offering price (6.10% of the amount invested). The sales charge may be reduced or waived under certain conditions. (See Initial Sales Charge Alternative—Class A Shares below.) Generally, Class A Shares are not subject to any charges by the funds when redeemed; however, a contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") may be imposed on certain redemptions within 18 months of a finder's fee being paid. For Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund, the CDSC is 0.50%; for all other Virtus Mutual Funds in this prospectus, the CDSC is 1.00%. The 18-month period begins on the last day of the month preceding the month in which the purchase was made, and shares not subject to a finder's fee will be deemed to be redeemed first. Class A Shares have lower distribution and service fees (0.25%) and as a result pay higher dividends than Class C Shares.

Class C Shares. If you purchase Class C Shares, you will not pay a sales charge at the time of purchase. If you sell your Class C Shares within the first year after they are purchased, you will pay a deferred sales charge of 1%. (See Deferred Sales Charge Alternative—Class C Shares below.) Class C Shares do not convert to any other class of shares of the fund, so the higher distribution and services fees paid by Class C Shares continue for the life of the account.

Class I Shares. Class I Shares are offered primarily to clients of financial intermediaries that (i) charge such clients an ongoing fee for advisory, investment, consulting, or similar services; or (ii) have entered into an agreement with the fund's distributor to offer Class I Shares through a no-load network or platform. Such clients may include pension and profit sharing plans, other employee benefit trusts, endowments, foundations and corporations. Class I Shares are also offered to private and institutional clients of, or referred by, the adviser, a subadviser or their affiliates, and to Trustees of the funds and trustees/directors of affiliated open- and closed-end funds, and directors, officers and employees of Virtus and its affiliates. If you are eligible to purchase and do purchase Class I Shares, you will pay no sales charge at any time. There are no distribution and service fees applicable to Class I Shares.

Class R6 Shares (Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund and Virtus Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund only). Class R6 Shares are offered to the following investors (provided that they do not require or receive any compensation, administrative payments, sub-transfer agency payments or service payments with respect to Class R6 Shares) without a minimum initial investment: (i) qualified retirement plans, including, but not limited to, 401(k) plans, 457 plans, employer sponsored 403(b) plans, defined benefit plans and other accounts or plans whereby Class R6 Shares are held on the books of a fund through plan level or omnibus accounts; (ii) banks and trust companies; (iii) insurance companies; (iv) registered investment companies; and (v) non-qualified deferred compensation plans. Other institutional investors may be permitted to purchase Class R6 Shares subject to the fund's determination of eligibility and may be subject to a $2,500,000 minimum initial investment requirement. The minimum initial investment amount may be waived subject to the fund's discretion. If you are eligible to purchase and do purchase Class R6 Shares, you will pay no sales charge at any time. There are no distribution and service fees applicable to Class R6 Shares.

Class T Shares. If you purchase Class T Shares, you will pay a sales charge at time of purchase equal to 2.50% of the offering price (2.56% of the amount invested). You may qualify for sales charge discounts in Class T Shares if you invest at least $250,000 in a fund. More information on these and other discounts is available: (i) from your financial intermediary; (ii) under "Sales Charges" in the funds' prospectus; (iii) with respect to purchase of shares through specific intermediaries, in Appendix A to the fund's prospectus, entitled "Intermediary Sales Charge Discounts and Waivers;" and (iv) under "Alternative Purchase Arrangements" in the funds' statement of additional information. Class T Shares are not subject to any sales charges by the fund when redeemed.

Initial Sales Charge Alternative—Class A Shares. The public offering price of Class A Shares is the NAV plus a sales charge that varies depending on the size of your purchase. (See "Class A Shares—Reduced Initial Sales

Charges” in the SAI.) Shares purchased based on the automatic reinvestment of income dividends or capital gain distributions are not subject to any sales charges. The sales charge is divided between your investment dealer and the fund's underwriter, VP Distributors, LLC (“VP Distributors” or the “Distributor”).

Sales Charge you may pay to purchase Class A Shares

Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund

	Sales Charge as a percentage of	
Amount of Transaction at Offering Price	**Offering Price**	**Net Amount Invested**
Under $50,000	3.75%	3.90%
$50,000 but under $100,000	3.50	3.63
$100,000 but under $250,000	3.25	3.36
$250,000 but under $500,000	2.25	2.30
$500,000 but under $1,000,000	1.75	1.78
$1,000,000 or more	None	None

All Other Funds

	Sales Charge as a percentage of	
Amount of Transaction at Offering Price	**Offering Price**	**Net Amount Invested**
Under $50,000	5.75%	6.10%
$50,000 but under $100,000	4.75	4.99
$100,000 but under $250,000	3.75	3.90
$250,000 but under $500,000	2.75	2.83
$500,000 but under $1,000,000	2.00	2.04
$1,000,000 or more	None	None

Class A Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers

Investors may qualify for reduced or no initial (front-end) sales charges, as shown in the table above, through utilization of Combination Purchase Privilege, Letter of Intent, Right of Accumulation, Purchase by Associations or the Account Reinstatement Privilege. These programs are summarized below and are described in greater detail in the SAI. These reductions and waivers do not apply to any CDSC that may be applied to certain Class A Share redemptions.

Combination Purchase Privilege. Your purchase of any class of shares (other than Class T Shares) of these funds or any other Virtus Mutual Fund, if made at the same time by the same person, will be added together with any existing Virtus Mutual Fund account values to determine whether the combined sum entitles you to an immediate reduction in sales charges. A “person” is defined in this and the following sections as either: (a) any individual, his or her spouse or domestic partner, children and minor grandchildren purchasing shares for his, her or their own account (including an IRA account) including his, her or their own sole proprietorship or trust where any of the above is a named beneficiary; (b) a trustee or other fiduciary purchasing for a single trust, estate or single fiduciary account (even though more than one beneficiary may exist); (c) multiple accounts (up to 200) under a qualified employee benefit plan or administered by a third party administrator; or (d) trust companies, bank trust departments, registered investment advisers, and similar entities placing orders or providing administrative services with respect to accounts over which they exercise discretionary investment authority and which are held in a fiduciary, agency, custodial or similar capacity, provided all shares are held of record in the name, or nominee name, of the entity placing the order.

Letter of Intent. If you sign a Letter of Intent, your purchase of any class of shares (other than Class T Shares) of these funds or any other Virtus Mutual Fund, if made by the same person within a 13-month period, will be added together to determine whether you are entitled to an immediate reduction in sales charges. Sales charges are reduced based on the overall amount you indicate that you will buy under the Letter of Intent. The Letter of Intent is a mutually non-binding arrangement between you and Virtus Mutual Funds. Shares worth 5% of the Letter of Intent amount will be held in escrow (while remaining registered in your name) to secure payment of the higher sales charges applicable to the shares actually purchased in the event the full intended amount is not purchased.

Right of Accumulation. The value of your account(s) in any class of shares (other than Class T Shares) of these funds or any other Virtus Mutual Fund if made over time by the same person, may be added together at the time of each purchase to determine whether the combined sum entitles you to a prospective reduction in sales charges. You must provide certain account information to Virtus Mutual Funds or their agents at the time of purchase to exercise this right.

Gifting of Shares. If you make a gift of shares of a Virtus Mutual Fund, upon your request you may combine purchases, if made at the same time, of any class of shares of these funds or any other Virtus Mutual Fund at the sales charge discount allowed for the combined purchase. The receiver of the gift may also be entitled to a prospective reduction in sales charges in accordance with the funds' right of accumulation or other provisions. You or the receiver of the gift must provide certain account information to Virtus Mutual Funds or their agents at the time of purchase to exercise this right.

Purchase by Associations. Certain groups or associations may be treated as a "person" and qualify for reduced Class A Share sales charges. The group or association must: (1) have been in existence for at least six months; (2) have a legitimate purpose other than to purchase mutual fund shares at a reduced sales charge; (3) work through an investment dealer; and (4) not be a group whose sole reason for existing is to consist of members who are credit card holders of a particular company, policyholders of an insurance company, customers of a bank or a broker-dealer or clients of an investment adviser.

Account Reinstatement Privilege. Subject to the funds' policies and procedures regarding market timing, for 180 days after you sell your Class A Shares on which you previously paid a sales charge, you may purchase Class A Shares of any Virtus Mutual Fund at NAV, with no sales charge, by reinvesting all or part of your proceeds, but not more.

Sales at Net Asset Value. In addition to the programs summarized above, the funds may sell their Class A Shares at NAV without an initial sales charge to certain types of accounts or account holders, including, but not limited to: trustees of the Virtus Mutual Funds; directors, officers, employees and sales representatives of the adviser, a subadviser or the Distributor and corporate affiliates of the adviser, a subadviser or the Distributor; private clients of an adviser or subadviser to any of the Virtus Mutual Funds; registered representatives and employees of dealers with which the Distributor has sales agreements; and certain qualified employee benefit plans, endowment funds or foundations. Please see the SAI for more information about qualifying for purchases of Class A Shares at NAV.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge you may pay on Class A Shares

Investors buying Class A Shares on which a finder's fee has been paid may incur a CDSC if they redeem their shares. The CDSC may be imposed on redemptions within 18 months of a finder's fee being paid. For Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund, the CDSC is 0.50%; for all other Virtus Mutual Funds in this prospectus, the CDSC is 1.00%. The 18-month period begins on the last day of the month preceding the month in which the purchase was made, and shares not subject to a finder's fee will be deemed to be redeemed first. The CDSC will be multiplied by the then current market value or the initial cost of the shares being redeemed, whichever is less.

Deferred Sales Charge Alternative—Class C Shares

Class C Shares are purchased without an initial sales charge; however, shares sold within one year of purchase are subject to a CDSC of 1.00%. The sales charge will be multiplied by the then-current market value or the initial cost of the shares being redeemed, whichever is less. No sales charge will be imposed on increases in NAV or on shares purchased through the reinvestment of income dividends or capital gain distributions. To minimize the sales charge, shares not subject to any charge will be redeemed first, followed by shares held the longest time. The date of purchase will be used to calculate the number of shares owned and time period held.

Deferred Sales Charge you may pay to sell Class C Shares

Year	1	2+
CDSC	1%	0%

Class A and Class C Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers

The availability of certain sales charge waivers and discounts may depend on whether you purchase your shares through a financial intermediary offering them. Different intermediaries may impose different sales charges (including partial reduction in or waivers of sales charges) other than those listed in this section, provided that they do not exceed the maximum sales charge listed. Such intermediary-specific sales charge variations are described in Appendix A to this prospectus, entitled "Intermediary Sales Charge Discounts and Waivers." Appendix A is incorporated herein by reference and is legally part of this prospectus.

Sales Charge you may pay to purchase Class T Shares

	Sales Charge as a percentage of	
Amount of Transaction at Offering Price	**Offering Price**	**Net Amount Invested**
Under $250,000	2.50%	2.56%
$250,000 but under $500,000	2.00	2.04
$500,000 but under $1,000,000	1.50	1.52
$1,000,000 or more	1.00	1.01

Compensation to Dealers

Class A Shares, Class C Shares and Class I Shares Only

Dealers with whom the Distributor has entered into sales agreements receive a discount or commission on Class A Shares as described below.

Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund

Amount of Transaction at Offering Price	Sales Charge as a Percentage of Offering Price	Sales Charge as a Percentage of Amount Invested	Dealer Discount as a Percentage of Offering Price
Under $50,000	3.75%	3.90%	3.25%
$50,000 but under $100,000	3.50	3.63	3.00
$100,000 but under $250,000	3.25	3.36	2.75
$250,000 but under $500,000	2.25	2.30	2.00
$500,000 but under $1,000,000	1.75	1.78	1.50
$1,000,000 or more	None	None	None

All Other Funds

Amount of Transaction at Offering Price	Sales Charge as a Percentage of Offering Price	Sales Charge as a Percentage of Amount Invested	Dealer Discount as a Percentage of Offering Price
Under $50,000	5.75%	6.10%	5.00%
$50,000 but under $100,000	4.75	4.99	4.25
$100,000 but under $250,000	3.75	3.90	3.25
$250,000 but under $500,000	2.75	2.83	2.25
$500,000 but under $1,000,000	2.00	2.04	1.75
$1,000,000 or more	None	None	None

With respect to Class C Shares, the Distributor intends to pay investment dealers a sales commission of 1% of the sale price of Class C Shares sold by such dealers. Your broker, dealer or financial advisor may also charge you additional commissions or fees for their services in selling shares to you provided they notify the Distributor of their intention to do so.

Dealers and other entities that enter into special arrangements with the Distributor or the funds' transfer agent, Virtus Fund Services, LLC (the "Transfer Agent"), may receive compensation for the sale and promotion of shares of these funds. Such fees are in addition to the sales commissions referenced above and may be based upon the amount of sales of fund shares by a dealer; the provision of assistance in marketing of fund shares; access to sales personnel and information dissemination services; and other criteria as established by the Distributor. Depending on the nature of the services, these fees may be paid either from the funds through distribution fees, service fees or, in some cases, the Distributor may pay certain fees from its own profits and resources.

Dealers and other entities that enter into special arrangements with the Distributor or the Transfer Agent may receive compensation from or on behalf of the funds for providing certain recordkeeping and related services to the funds or their shareholders. These fees may also be referred to as shareholder accounting fees, administrative services fees, sub-transfer agent fees or networking fees. They are not for the sale, promotion or marketing of fund shares.

From its own profits and resources, the Distributor may, from time to time, make payments to qualified wholesalers, registered financial institutions and third party marketers for marketing support services and/or retention of assets. These payments are sometimes referred to as "revenue sharing." Among others, the Distributor has agreed to make such payments for marketing support services to AXA Advisors, LLC. For Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund, the Distributor may pay broker-dealers a finder's fee in an amount equal to 0.50% of eligible Class A Share purchases from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 and 0.25% on amounts greater than $3,000,000. For all other Virtus Mutual Funds, the Distributor may pay broker-dealers a finder's fee in an amount equal to 1.00% of eligible Class A Share purchases from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, 0.50% on amounts of $3,000,001 to $10,000,000, and 0.25% on amounts greater than $10,000,000. Purchases of Class A Shares by an account in the name of a qualified employee benefit plan are eligible for a finder's fee only if such plan has at least 100 eligible employees. A CDSC may be imposed on certain redemptions of such Class A investments. The CDSC may be imposed on redemptions within 18 months of a finder's fee being paid. For Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund, the CDSC is 0.50%; for all other Virtus Mutual Funds in this prospectus, the CDSC is 1.00%. For purposes of determining the applicability of the CDSC, the 18-month period begins on the last day of the month preceding the month in which the purchase was made. The Distributor will also pay broker-dealers a service fee of 0.25% beginning in the thirteenth month following purchase of Class A Shares on which a finder's fee has been paid. Dealers must have an aggregate value of $50,000 or more per Fund CUSIP to qualify for payment. VP Distributors reserves the right to discontinue or alter such fee payment plans at any time.

From its own resources or pursuant to the distribution and shareholder servicing plans, and subject to the dealers' prior approval, the Distributor may provide additional compensation to registered representatives of dealers in the form of travel expenses, meals, and lodging associated with training and educational meetings sponsored by the Distributor. The Distributor may also provide gifts amounting in value to less than $100, and occasional meals or entertainment, to registered representatives of dealers. Any such travel expenses, meals, lodging, gifts or entertainment paid will not be preconditioned upon the registered representatives' or dealers' achievement of a sales target. The Distributor may, from time to time, reallow the entire portion of the sales charge on Class A Shares which it normally retains to individual selling dealers. However, such additional reallowance generally will be made only when the selling dealer commits to substantial marketing support such as internal wholesaling through dedicated personnel, internal communications and mass mailings.

The Distributor has also agreed to pay fees to certain distributors for preferred marketing opportunities. These arrangements may be viewed as creating a conflict of interest between these distributors and investors. Investors should make due inquiry of their selling agents to ensure that they are receiving the requisite point of sale disclosures and suitable recommendations free of any influence by reason of these arrangements.

The categories of payments the Distributor and/or the Transfer Agent may make to other parties are not mutually exclusive, and such parties may receive payments under more than one or all categories. These payments could be significant to a party receiving them, creating a conflict of interest for such party in making investment recommendations to investors. Investors should make due inquiry of any party recommending the funds for purchase to ensure that such investors are receiving the requisite point of sale disclosures and suitable recommendations free of any influence by reason of these arrangements.

A document containing information about sales charges, including breakpoint (volume) discounts, is available free of charge on the Internet at *virtus.com*. In the Individual Investors section, go to the tab "Investors Knowledge Base" and click on the link for Breakpoint (Volume) Discounts.

Class R6 Shares Only

No compensation, administrative payments, sub-transfer agency payments or service payments are paid to brokers or other entities from fund assets or the Distributor's or an affiliate's resources on sales of or investments in Class R6 Shares. Class R6 Shares do not carry sales commissions or pay Rule 12b-1 fees, or make payments to brokers or other entities to assist in, or in connection with, the sale of the fund's shares.

Class T Shares Only

Dealers with whom the Distributor has entered into sales agreements receive a discount or commission on Class T Shares as described below.

Amount of Transaction at Offering Price	Sales Charge as a Percentage of Offering Price	Sales Charge as a Percentage of Amount Invested	Dealer Discount as a Percentage of Offering Price
Under $250,000	2.50%	2.56%	2.50%
$250,000 but under $500,000	2.00	2.04	2.00
$500,000 but under $1,000,000	1.50	1.52	1.50
$1,000,000 or more	1.00	1.01	1.00

Opening an Account

Class A Shares, Class C Shares and Class I Shares Only

Your financial advisor can assist you with your initial purchase as well as all phases of your investment program. If you are opening an account by yourself, please follow the instructions outlined below.

The funds have established the following preferred methods of payment for fund shares:

- Checks drawn on an account in the name of the investor and made payable to Virtus Mutual Funds;
- Checks drawn on an account in the name of the investor's company or employer and made payable to Virtus Mutual Funds; or
- Wire transfers or Automated Clearing House ("ACH") transfers from an account in the name of the investor, or the investor's company or employer.

Payment in other forms may be accepted at the discretion of the funds; however, the funds generally do not accept such other forms of payment as cash equivalents (such as traveler's checks, cashier's checks, money orders or bank drafts), starter checks, credit card convenience checks, or certain third party checks. Please specify the name(s) of the fund or funds in which you would like to invest on the check or transfer instructions.

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. Accordingly, when you open an account, we will ask for your name, address, date of birth and other information that will allow us to identify you. We may check the information you provide against publicly available databases, information obtained from consumer reporting agencies, other financial institutions or other sources. If, after reasonable effort, we cannot verify your identity, we reserve the right to close the account and redeem the shares at the NAV next calculated after the decision is made by us to close the account.

Step 1.

Your first choice will be the initial amount you intend to invest in each fund.

Minimum **initial** investments applicable to Class A and Class C Shares:

- $100 for individual retirement accounts ("IRAs"), accounts that use the systematic exchange privilege, or accounts that use the Systematic Purchase program. (See Investor Services and Other Information for additional details.)
- There is no initial dollar requirement for defined contribution plans, asset-based fee programs, profit-sharing plans, or employee benefit plans. There is also no minimum for reinvesting dividends and capital gains into another account.
- $2,500 for all other accounts.

Minimum **additional** investments applicable to Class A and Class C Shares:

- $100 for any account.
- There is no minimum additional investment requirement for defined contribution plans, asset-based fee programs, profit-sharing plans, or employee benefit plans. There is also no minimum additional investment requirement for reinvesting dividends and capital gains into another account.

Minimum **initial** investments applicable to Class I Shares:

- $100,000 for any account for qualified investors. (Call Virtus Fund Services at 800-243-1574 for additional details.)

There is no minimum additional investment requirement applicable to Class I Shares.

Step 2.

Your second choice will be what class of shares to buy. Each share class, except Class I Shares and Class R6 Shares, has different sales and distribution charges. Because all future investments in your account will be made in the share class you choose when you open your account, you should make your decision carefully. Your financial advisor can help you pick the share class that makes the most sense for your situation.

Step 3.

Your next choice will be how you want to receive any dividends and capital gain distributions. Your options are:

- Receive both dividends and capital gain distributions in additional shares;
- Receive dividends in additional shares and capital gain distributions in cash;
- Receive dividends in cash and capital gain distributions in additional shares; or
- Receive both dividends and capital gain distributions in cash.

No interest will be paid on uncashed distribution checks.

Class R6 Shares Only

If you are investing through a qualified retirement plan, bank or trust company, insurance company, registered investment company or non-qualified deferred compensation plan, your financial institution or financial intermediary will provide you with the information you need to open an account and buy Class R6 Shares. If you are a qualified institutional investor, please refer to the instructions above for Class A Shares, Class C Shares and Class I Shares, except for the application of any minimum initial and/or additional purchase requirements.

Class T Shares Only

Class T Shares are available only through financial intermediaries. Your financial intermediary will provide you with the information you need to open an account and to buy Class T Shares.

All Share Classes

The funds reserve the right to refuse any purchase order for any reason. The fund will notify the investor of any such rejection in accordance with industry and regulatory standards, which is generally within three business days.

How to Buy Shares

Class A, Class C and Class I Shares Only

	To Open An Account
Through a financial advisor	Contact your advisor. Some advisors may charge a fee and may set different minimum investments or limitations on buying shares.
Through the mail	Complete a new account application and send it with a check payable to the funds. Mail them to: Virtus Mutual Funds, P.O. Box 9874, Providence, RI 02940-8074.
Through express delivery	Complete a new account application and send it with a check payable to the funds. Send them to: Virtus Mutual Funds, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722.
By Federal Funds wire	Call us at 800-243-1574 (press 1, then 0).
By Systematic Purchase	Complete the appropriate section on the application and send it with your initial investment payable to the funds. Mail them to: Virtus Mutual Funds, P.O. Box 9874, Providence, RI 02940-8074.
By telephone exchange	Call us at 800-243-1574 (press 1, then 0).

Class R6 Shares Only

If you are investing through a qualified retirement plan, bank or trust company, insurance company, registered investment company or non-qualified deferred compensation plan, your financial institution or financial intermediary will provide you with the information you need to buy Class R6 Shares. If you are a qualified institutional investor, please refer to the instructions above for Class A Shares, Class C Shares and Class I Shares.

Class T Shares Only

Class T Shares are available only through financial intermediaries. Your financial intermediary will provide you with the information you need to buy Class T Shares.

All Share Classes

The price at which a purchase is effected is based on the NAV next determined after receipt of a purchase order in good order by the funds' Transfer Agent or an authorized agent. A purchase order is generally in “good order” if an acceptable form of payment accompanies the purchase order and the order includes the appropriate application(s) and/or other form(s) and any supporting legal documentation required by the fund's Transfer Agent or an authorized agent, each in legible form.

Each fund reserves the right to refuse any order that may disrupt the efficient management of that fund.

How to Sell Shares

Class A, Class C and Class I Shares Only

	To Sell Shares
Through a financial advisor	Contact your advisor. Some advisors may charge a fee and may set different minimums on redemptions of accounts.
Through the mail	Send a letter of instruction to: Virtus Mutual Funds, P.O. Box 9874, Providence, RI 02940-8074. Be sure to include the registered owner's name, fund and account number, and number of shares or dollar value you wish to sell.
Through express delivery	Send a letter of instruction to: Virtus Mutual Funds, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581-1722. Be sure to include the registered owner's name, fund and account number, and number of shares or dollar value you wish to sell.
By telephone	For sales up to $50,000, requests can be made by calling 800-243-1574.
By telephone exchange	Call us at 800-243-1574 (press 1, then 0).

Class R6 Shares Only

If you are investing through a qualified retirement plan, bank or trust company, insurance company, registered investment company or non-qualified deferred compensation plan, your financial institution or financial intermediary will provide you with the information you need to sell Class R6 Shares. If you are a qualified institutional investor, please refer to the instructions above for Class A Shares, Class C Shares and Class I Shares.

Class T Shares Only

Class T Shares are available only through financial intermediaries. Your financial intermediary will provide you with the information you need to sell Class T Shares.

All Share Classes

You have the right to have the funds buy back shares at the NAV next determined after receipt of a redemption request in good order by the funds' Transfer Agent or an authorized agent. In the case of a Class C Share redemption and certain Class A Share redemptions, you will be subject to the applicable contingent deferred sales charge, if any, for such shares. Subject to certain restrictions, shares may be redeemed by telephone or in writing. In addition, shares may be sold through securities dealers, brokers or agents who may charge customary commissions or fees for their services. The funds do not charge any redemption fees.

Regardless of the method used by the fund for payment (e.g., check, wire or electronic transfer (ACH)), payment for shares redeemed will normally be sent one business day after the request is received in good order by the transfer agent, or one business day after the trade has settled for trades submitted through the NSCC, but will in any case be made within seven days after tender. The right to redeem shares may be suspended and payment postponed during periods when the NYSE is closed, other than customary weekend and holiday closings, or if permitted by rules of the SEC, during periods when trading on the NYSE is restricted or during any emergency which makes it impracticable for a fund to dispose of its securities or to determine fairly the value of its net assets or during any other period permitted by order of the SEC for the protection of investors. Furthermore, the Transfer Agent will not mail redemption proceeds until checks received for shares purchased have cleared, which may take up to 15 days or more.

Things You Should Know When Selling Shares

You may realize a taxable gain or loss (for federal income tax purposes) if you redeem or exchange shares of the funds.

Class A Shares, Class C Shares and Class I Shares

Redemption requests will not be honored until all required documents, in proper form, have been received. Additional documentation will be required for redemptions by organizations, fiduciaries, or retirement plans, or if a redemption is requested by anyone but the shareholder(s) of record. To avoid delay in redemption or transfer, shareholders having questions about specific requirements should contact the funds' Transfer Agent at 800-243-1574.

Transfers between broker-dealer "street" accounts are governed by the accepting broker-dealer. Questions regarding this type of transfer should be directed to your financial advisor.

As stated in the applicable account applications, accounts associated with certain types of retirement plans and individual retirement accounts may incur fees payable to the Transfer Agent in the event of redeeming an account in full. Shareholders with questions about this should contact the funds' Transfer Agent at 800-243-1574.

Redemptions by Mail

➔ If you are selling shares held individually, jointly, or as custodian under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act or Uniform Transfers to Minors Act:

Send a clear letter of instruction if both of these apply:

- The proceeds do not exceed $50,000.
- The proceeds are payable to the registered owner at the address on record.

Send a clear letter of instructions with a signature guarantee when any of these apply:

- You are selling more than $50,000 worth of shares.
- The name or address on the account has changed within the last 30 days.
- You want the proceeds to go to a different name or address than on the account.

➔ If you are selling shares held in a corporate or fiduciary account, please contact the funds' Transfer Agent at 800-243-1574.

The signature guarantee, if required, must be a STAMP 2000 Medallion guarantee made by an eligible guarantor institution as defined by the funds' Transfer Agent in accordance with its signature guarantee procedures. Guarantees using previous technology medallions will not be accepted. As of the date of this prospectus, the Transfer Agent's signature guarantee procedures generally permit guarantees by banks, broker-dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations.

Selling Shares by Telephone

The Transfer Agent will use reasonable procedures to confirm that telephone instructions are genuine. Address and bank account information are verified, redemption instructions are taped, and all redemptions are confirmed in writing.

The individual investor bears the risk from instructions given by an unauthorized third party that the Transfer Agent reasonably believed to be genuine.

The Transfer Agent may modify or terminate the telephone redemption privilege at any time with 60 days' notice to shareholders, except for instances of disruptive trading or market timing; in such cases, the telephone redemption privilege may be suspended immediately, followed by written notice. (See "Disruptive Trading and Market Timing" in this prospectus.)

During times of drastic economic or market changes, telephone redemptions may be difficult to make or temporarily suspended; however, shareholders would be able to make redemptions through other methods described above.

Class R6 Shares Only

If you are investing through a qualified retirement plan, bank or trust company, insurance company, registered investment company or non-qualified deferred compensation plan, your financial institution or financial intermediary will provide you with the information you need to know when selling Class R6 Shares. If you are a qualified institutional investor, please refer to the instructions above for Class A Shares, Class C Shares and Class I Shares.

Class T Shares Only

Class T Shares are available only through financial intermediaries. Your financial intermediary will provide you with the information you need to know when selling Class T Shares.

All Share Classes

Payment of Redemptions In Kind

Each fund reserves the right to pay large redemptions “in kind” (i.e., in securities owned by the fund) rather than in cash. Large redemptions are those that exceed $250,000 or 1% of the fund’s net assets, whichever is less, over any 90-day period. Additional documentation will be required for redemptions by organizations, fiduciaries, or retirement plans, or if a redemption is requested by anyone but the shareholder(s) of record. Investors who are paid redemption proceeds in kind will receive a pro rata share of the fund’s portfolio, which may include illiquid securities. Any securities received remain at market risk until sold. Brokerage commissions and capital gains may be incurred when converting securities received into cash. On any illiquid securities received, the investor will bear the risk of not being able to sell the securities at all.

Account Policies

Account Reinstatement Privilege

Subject to the fund’s policies and procedures regarding market timing, for 180 days after you sell your Class A Shares on which you previously paid a sales charge, you may purchase Class A Shares of the fund or of any Virtus Mutual Fund at NAV, with no sales charge, by reinvesting all or part of your proceeds, but not more. Send your written request to Virtus Mutual Funds, P.O. Box 9874, Providence, RI 02940-8074. You can call Virtus Mutual Funds at 800-243-1574 for more information.

Please remember, a redemption and reinvestment are considered to be a sale and purchase for tax-reporting purposes.

Annual Fee on Small Accounts

To help offset the costs associated with maintaining small accounts, the funds reserve the right to assess an annual $25 small account fee on fund accounts with a balance below $2,500. The small account fee may be waived in certain circumstances, such as for accounts that have elected electronic delivery of statements/regulatory documents and accounts owned by shareholders having multiple accounts with a combined value of over $25,000. The small account fee does not apply to accounts held through a financial intermediary.

The small account fee will be collected through the automatic sale of shares in your account. We will send you written notice before we charge the $25 fee so that you may increase your account balance above the minimum, sign up for electronic delivery, consolidate your accounts or liquidate your account. You may take these actions at any time by contacting your investment professional or the Transfer Agent.

Redemption of Small Accounts

Due to the high cost of maintaining small accounts, if your redemption activity causes your account balance to fall below $200, you may receive a notice requesting you to bring the balance up to $200 within 60 days. If you do not, the shares in the account will be sold at NAV, and a check will be mailed to the address of record. Any applicable sales charges will be deducted.

Distributions of Small Amounts

Distributions in amounts less than $10 will automatically be reinvested in additional shares of the fund.

Uncashed Checks

If any correspondence sent by a fund is returned by the postal or other delivery service as “undeliverable,” your dividends or any other distribution may be automatically reinvested in the fund.

If your distribution check is not cashed within six months, the distribution may be reinvested in the fund at the current NAV. You will not receive any interest on uncashed distribution or redemption checks. This provision may not apply to certain retirement or qualified accounts.

Inactive Accounts

As required by the laws of certain states, if no activity occurs in an account within the time period specified by your state law, Virtus may be required to transfer the assets to your state under the state's abandoned property law.

Exchange Privileges

You should read the prospectus of the Virtus Mutual Fund(s) into which you want to make an exchange before deciding to make an exchange. You can obtain a prospectus from your financial advisor; by calling 800-243-4361; or on the Internet at *virtus.com*.

- You generally may exchange shares of one fund for the same class of shares of another Virtus Mutual Fund (*e.g.*, Class A Shares for Class A Shares). Class C Shares are also exchangeable for Class C1 Shares of those Virtus Mutual Funds offering them. Exchange privileges may not be available for all Virtus Mutual Funds and may be rejected or suspended.
- Exchanges may be made by telephone (800-243-1574) or by mail (Virtus Mutual Funds, P.O. Box 9874, Providence, RI 02940-8074).
- The amount of the exchange must be equal to or greater than the minimum initial investment required, unless the minimum has been waived (as described in the SAI).
- The exchange of shares of one fund for shares of a different fund is treated as a sale of the original fund's shares and any gain on the transaction may be subject to federal income tax.
- In certain circumstances, a fund, the Distributor or the Transfer Agent may enter into an agreement with a financial intermediary to permit exchanges from one class of a fund into another class of the same fund, subject to certain conditions. Such exchanges will only be permitted if, among other things, the financial intermediary agrees to follow procedures established by the fund, the Distributor or the Transfer Agent, which generally will require that the exchanges be carried out (i) within accounts maintained and controlled by the intermediary, (ii) on behalf of all or a particular segment of beneficial owners holding shares of the affected fund within those accounts, and (iii) all at once or within a given time period, or as agreed upon in writing by the fund, the Distributor or the Transfer Agent, and the financial intermediary. Shareholders owning shares of a fund through accounts established directly with the Transfer Agent (i.e., not using a financial intermediary) may be permitted to exchange shares of one class of the fund into another class of the same fund, at the discretion of the fund or the Transfer Agent. A shareholder’s ability to make this type of exchange may be limited by operational or other limitations of his or her financial intermediary or the fund. Under the Code, generally if a shareholder exchanges shares from one class of a fund into another class of the same fund, the transaction should not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes; however, each shareholder should consult both the relevant financial intermediary and the shareholder’s tax advisor regarding the treatment of any specific exchange carried out under the terms of this paragraph.
- If your financial intermediary exchanges Class A Shares for which you already paid an initial sales charge for Class T Shares, the shares subject to the exchange will not be subject to a sales charge.

Disruptive Trading and Market Timing

These funds are not suitable for market timers, and market timers are discouraged from becoming investors. Your ability to make exchanges among Virtus Mutual Funds is subject to modification if we determine, in our sole opinion, that your exercise of the exchange privilege may disadvantage or potentially harm the rights or interests of other shareholders.

Frequent purchases, redemptions and exchanges, programmed exchanges, exchanges into and then out of a fund in a short period of time, and exchanges of large amounts at one time may be indicative of market timing and otherwise disruptive trading (“Disruptive Trading”) which can have risks and harmful effects for other shareholders. These risks and harmful effects include:

- dilution of the interests of long-term investors, if market timers or others exchange into a fund at prices that are below the true value or exchange out of a fund at prices that are higher than the true value;
- an adverse effect on portfolio management, as determined by the adviser or subadviser in its sole discretion, such as causing a fund to maintain a higher level of cash than would otherwise be the case, or causing a fund to liquidate investments prematurely; and
- reducing returns to long-term shareholders through increased brokerage and administrative expenses.

Additionally, the nature of the portfolio holdings of certain funds (or the underlying funds as applicable), may expose those funds to investors who engage in the type of market timing trading that seeks to take advantage of possible delays between the change in the value of a mutual fund's portfolio holdings and the reflection of the change in the NAV of the fund's shares, sometimes referred to as "time-zone arbitrage." Arbitrage market timers seek to exploit possible delays between the change in the value of a mutual fund's portfolio holdings and the NAV of the fund's shares in funds that hold significant investments in foreign securities because certain foreign markets close several hours ahead of the U.S. markets. If an arbitrageur is successful, the value of the fund's shares may be diluted if redeeming shareholders receive proceeds (and buying shareholders receive shares) based upon NAVs which do not reflect appropriate fair value prices.

In order to attempt to protect our shareholders from the potential harmful effects of Disruptive Trading, the funds' Board of Trustees has adopted market timing policies and procedures designed to discourage Disruptive Trading. The Board of Trustees has adopted these policies and procedures as a preventive measure to protect all shareholders from the potential effects of Disruptive Trading, while also abiding by any rights that shareholders may have to make exchanges and provide reasonable and convenient methods of making exchanges that do not have the potential to harm other shareholders.

Excessive trading activity is measured by the number of roundtrip transactions in an account. A roundtrip transaction is one where a shareholder buys and then sells, or sells and then buys, shares of any fund within 30 days. Shareholders of the funds are limited to one roundtrip transaction within any rolling 30-day period. Roundtrip transactions are counted at the shareholder level. In considering a shareholder's trading activity, the funds may consider, among other factors, the shareholder's trading history both directly and, if known, through financial intermediaries, in the funds, in other funds within the Virtus Mutual Fund complex, in non-Virtus funds or in accounts under common control or ownership. We do not include exchanges made pursuant to the dollar cost averaging or other similar programs when applying our market timing policies. Systematic withdrawal and/or contribution programs, mandatory retirement distributions, and transactions initiated by a plan sponsor also will not count towards the roundtrip limits. The funds may permit exchanges that management believes, in the exercise of their judgment, are not disruptive. The size of the fund and the size of the requested transaction may be considered when determining whether or not the transaction would be disruptive.

Shareholders holding shares for at least 30 days following investment will ordinarily be in compliance with the funds' policies regarding excessive trading activity. The funds may, however, take action if activity is deemed disruptive even if shares are held longer than 30 days, such as a request for a transaction of an unusually large size. The size of the fund and the size of the requested transaction may be considered when determining whether or not the transaction would be disruptive.

Under our market timing policies, we may modify your exchange privileges for some or all of the funds by not accepting an exchange request from you or from any person, asset allocation service, and/or market timing service made on your behalf. We may also limit the amount that may be exchanged into or out of any fund at any one time, or may revoke your right to make Internet, telephone or facsimile exchanges. We may reinstate Internet, telephone and facsimile exchange privileges after they are revoked, but we will not reinstate these privileges if we have reason to believe that they might be used thereafter for Disruptive Trading.

The funds currently do not charge exchange or redemption fees, or any other administrative charges on fund exchanges. The funds reserve the right to impose such fees and/or charges in the future.

Orders for the purchase of fund shares are subject to acceptance by the relevant fund. We reserve the right to reject, without prior notice, any exchange request into any fund if the purchase of shares in the corresponding fund is not accepted for any reason.

The funds do not have any arrangements with any person, organization or entity to permit frequent purchases and redemptions of fund shares.

We may, without prior notice, take whatever action we deem appropriate to comply with or take advantage of any state or federal regulatory requirement. The funds reserve the right to reject any purchase or exchange transaction at any time. If we reject a purchase or exchange for any reason, we will notify you of our decision in writing.

The funds cannot guarantee that their policies and procedures regarding market timing will be effective in detecting and deterring all Disruptive Trading.

Retirement Plans

Shares of the funds may be used as investments under the following retirement plans: traditional IRA, rollover IRA, SEP-IRA, SIMPLE IRA, Roth IRA, 401(k) plans, profit-sharing, money purchase plans, and certain 403(b) plans. For more information, call 800-243-4361.

Investor Services and Other Information

Systematic Purchase is a systematic investment plan that allows you to have a specified amount automatically deducted from your checking or savings account and then deposited into your mutual fund account. (Complete the "Systematic Purchase" section on the application and include a voided check.)

Systematic Exchange allows you to automatically move money from one Virtus Mutual Fund to another on a monthly, quarterly, semiannual or annual basis. Shares of one Virtus Mutual Fund will be exchanged for shares of the same class of another Virtus Mutual Fund at the interval you select. (Complete the "Systematic Exchange" section on the application.) Exchange privileges may not be available for all Virtus Mutual Funds and may be rejected or suspended.

Telephone Exchange lets you exchange shares of one Virtus Mutual Fund for the same class of shares in another Virtus Mutual Fund, using our customer service telephone number (800-243-1574). (See the "Telephone Exchange" section on the application.) Exchange privileges may not be available for all Virtus Mutual Funds and may be rejected or suspended.

Systematic Withdrawal allows you to periodically redeem a portion of your account on a predetermined monthly, quarterly, semiannual, or annual basis. Sufficient shares from your account will be redeemed at the closing NAV on the applicable payment date, with proceeds to be mailed to you or sent through ACH to your bank (at your selection). For payments to be mailed, shares will be redeemed on the 15^{th} of the month so that the payment is made about the 20^{th} of the month. For ACH payments, you may select the day of the month for the payments to be made; if no date is specified, the payments will occur on the 15^{th} of the month. The minimum withdrawal is $25, and minimum account balance requirements continue to apply. Shareholders in the program must own Virtus Mutual Fund shares worth at least $5,000.

Disclosure of Fund Portfolio Holdings. A description of the funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the funds' portfolio securities is available in the SAI.

Tax Status of Distributions

The funds plan to make distributions from net investment income at intervals stated in the table below and to distribute net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually.

Fund	Dividend Paid
Virtus Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund	Semiannually
Virtus Duff & Phelps Select MLP and Energy Fund	Semiannually
Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund	Quarterly

Distributions of short-term capital gains (gains on securities held for a year or less) and net investment income are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Certain distributions of long-term capital gains and certain dividends are taxable at a lower rate than ordinary income. Long-term capital gains, if any, which are distributed to shareholders and which are designated by a fund as capital gain distributions, are taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gain distributions regardless of the length of time you have owned your shares.

Unless you elect to receive distributions in cash, dividends and capital gain distributions are paid in additional shares. All distributions, whether paid in cash or in additional shares, are subject to federal income tax and may be subject to state, local and other taxes.

If, for any fiscal year, the total distributions exceed net investment income and realized net capital gains, the excess, distributed from the fund's assets, will generally be treated as a tax-free return of capital (up to the amount of the shareholder's tax basis in the fund shares). The amount treated as a tax-free return of capital will reduce the adjusted basis in the shareholder's shares, thereby increasing the potential gain or reducing the potential loss upon disposition of those shares. If a fund has return of capital, the fund will provide disclosure with each distribution estimating the percentages of the current distribution that represent (1) net investment income, (2) capital gains and (3) return of capital. The fund will send shareholders a Form 1099-DIV for the calendar year that will tell you how to report these distributions for federal income tax purposes.

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Financial Highlights

These tables are intended to help you understand each fund’s financial performance since inception. Some of this information reflects financial information for a single fund share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in a fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, the funds' independent registered public accounting firm. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP's report, together with each fund’s financial statements, is included in the funds’ most recent Annual Report, which is available upon request.

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income (Loss)(1)	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Total from Investment Operations	Dividends from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Realized Short-term and Long-term Gains	Total Distributions
Virtus Aviva Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund							
Class A							
10/31/17	$ 9.71	$(0.01)	$ 0.07	$ 0.06	$(0.01)	$(0.02)	$(0.03)
10/31/16	10.02	(0.06)	(0.19)	(0.25)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.06)
10/31/15(10)	10.00	(0.04)	0.06	0.02	—	—	—
Class C							
10/31/17	9.62	(0.08)	0.07	(0.01)	—	—	—
10/31/16	10.00	(0.13)	(0.20)	(0.33)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.05)
10/31/15(10)	10.00	(0.06)	0.06	—	—	—	—
Class I							
10/31/17	9.74	0.02	0.07	0.09	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.06)
10/31/16	10.03	(0.04)	(0.19)	(0.23)	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.06)
10/31/15(10)	10.00	(0.03)	0.06	0.03	—	—	—
Class R6							
10/31/17(12)	9.65	0.02	0.16	0.18	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.06)

Change in Net Asset Value	Net Asset Value, End of Period	Total Return[(2)]	Net Assets, End of Period (in thousands)	Ratio of Net Expenses (including dividend expense on securities sold short and interest expense on securities sold short after expense waivers and reimbursements) to Average Net Assets	Ratio of Total Expenses (before expense waivers and reimbursements) to Average Net Assets	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover Rate
$ 0.03	$ 9.74	0.63%	$ 2,873	1.69%	2.14%	(0.09)%	106%
(0.31)	9.71	(2.51)	4,847	1.72[(7)(8)]	2.31	(0.65)	129
0.02	10.02	0.20[(3)]	863	1.80[(4)]	4.07[(4)]	(1.40)[(4)]	1[(3)]
(0.01)	9.61	(0.10)	2,637	2.44	2.89	(0.85)	106
(0.38)	9.62	(3.26)	4,655	2.46[(7)(8)]	3.09	(1.40)	129
—	10.00	0.00[(3)]	448	2.55[(4)]	4.63[(4)]	(2.15)[(4)]	1[(3)]
0.03	9.77	0.92	102,802	1.44	1.88	0.16	106
(0.29)	9.74	(2.30)	113,343	1.47[(7)(8)]	2.08	(0.41)	129
0.03	10.03	0.30[(3)]	53,325	1.55[(4)]	3.24[(4)]	(1.15)[(4)]	1[(3)]
0.12	9.77	1.87[(3)]	102	1.39[(4)]	1.84[(4)]	0.21[(4)]	106[(3)]

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income (Loss)[1]	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Total from Investment Operations	Dividends from Net Investment Income	Return of Capital	Total Distributions
Virtus Duff & Phelps Select MLP and Energy Fund							
Class A							
10/31/17	$ 9.57	$ 0.00[5]	$ 0.02	$ 0.02	$(0.10)	$(0.10)	$(0.20)
10/31/16	9.79	0.06	(0.10)	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.18)
10/31/15[11]	10.00	0.01	(0.22)	(0.21)	—	—	—
Class C							
10/31/17	9.54	(0.07)	0.01	(0.06)	(0.02)	(0.10)	(0.12)
10/31/16	9.78	(0.01)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.04)	(0.10)	(0.14)
10/31/15[11]	10.00	0.00[5]	(0.22)	(0.22)	—	—	—
Class I							
10/31/17	9.58	0.03	0.01	0.04	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.22)
10/31/16	9.79	0.08	(0.09)	(0.01)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.20)
10/31/15[11]	10.00	0.02	(0.23)	(0.21)	—	—	—

Change in Net Asset Value	Net Asset Value, End of Period	Total Return[(2)]	Net Assets, End of Period (in thousands)	Ratio of Net Expenses (including dividend expense on securities sold short and interest expense on securities sold short after expense waivers and reimbursements) to Average Net Assets	Ratio of Total Expenses (before expense waivers and reimbursements) to Average Net Assets	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover Rate
$(0.18)	$9.39	0.06%	$ 333	1.55%	4.75%	0.01%	32%
(0.22)	9.57	(0.17)	226	1.56[(7)]	6.20	0.69	33
(0.21)	9.79	(2.10)[(3)]	102	1.55[(4)]	10.70[(4)]	1.00[(4)]	0[(3)]
(0.18)	9.36	(0.69)	145	2.30	5.47	(0.74)	32
(0.24)	9.54	(0.93)	128	2.31[(7)]	6.93	(0.06)	33
(0.22)	9.78	(2.20)[(3)]	98	2.30[(4)]	11.41[(4)]	0.25[(4)]	0[(3)]
(0.18)	9.40	0.27	5,056	1.30	4.46	0.26	32
(0.21)	9.58	0.10	4,738	1.31[(7)]	5.95	0.94	33
(0.21)	9.79	(2.10)[(3)]	4,699	1.30[(4)]	10.41[(4)]	1.25[(4)]	0[(3)]

	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income (Loss)(1)	Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Total from Investment Operations	Dividends from Net Investment Income	Distributions from Realized Short-term and Long-term Gains	Total Distributions
Virtus Newfleet Credit Opportunities Fund							
Class A							
10/31/17	$ 9.85	$0.45	$ 0.02	$ 0.47	$(0.53)	—	$(0.53)
10/31/16	9.83	0.25	0.12	0.37	(0.35)	—	(0.35)
10/31/15(9)	10.00	0.06	(0.19)	(0.13)	(0.04)	—	(0.04)
Class C							
10/31/17	9.84	0.38	0.01	0.39	(0.46)	—	(0.46)
10/31/16	9.82	0.17	0.13	0.30	(0.28)	—	(0.28)
10/31/15(9)	10.00	0.03	(0.19)	(0.16)	(0.02)	—	(0.02)
Class I							
10/31/17	9.86	0.48	(0.01)	0.47	(0.55)	—	(0.55)
10/31/16	9.83	0.27	0.13	0.40	(0.37)	—	(0.37)
10/31/15(9)	10.00	0.07	(0.19)	(0.12)	(0.05)	—	(0.05)
Class R6							
10/31/17	9.86	0.48	0.02	0.50	(0.56)	—	(0.56)
10/31/16	9.83	0.28	0.12	0.40	(0.37)	—	(0.37)
10/31/15(9)	10.00	0.08	(0.20)	(0.12)	(0.05)	—	(0.05)

(1) Computed using average shares outstanding.

(2) Sales charges, where applicable, are not reflected in the total return calculation.

(3) Not annualized.

(4) Annualized.

(5) Amount is less than $0.005 or 0.005%.

(6) The ratio of net expenses to average net assets excluding dividend and interest expense on securities sold short for the Credit Opportunities Fund for Class A is 1.35%, for Class C is 2.10%, for Class I is 1.10% and for Class R6 is 1.06% and 1.04% for the years ended October 31, 2017 and October 31, 2016, respectively.

(7) Net expense ratio includes extraordinary proxy expenses.

(8) Ratio shown is a blended expense ratio due to expense limit change (See Note 4 in the Notes to Financial Statements in the Annual Report).

(9) Inception date June 5, 2015.

(10) Inception date July 20, 2015.

(11) Inception date September 9, 2015.

(12) Inception date November 3, 2016

Change in Net Asset Value	Net Asset Value, End of Period	Total Return[2]	Net Assets, End of Period (in thousands)	Ratio of Net Expenses (including dividend expense on securities sold short and interest expense on securities sold short after expense waivers and reimbursements) to Average Net Assets	Ratio of Total Expenses (before expense waivers and reimbursements) to Average Net Assets	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover Rate
$(0.06)	$9.79	4.80%	$ 1,851	1.36%[6]	1.65%	4.54%	141%
0.02	9.85	3.88	249	1.47[6][7]	1.95	2.56	66
(0.17)	9.83	(1.29)[3]	99	1.35[4][6]	1.77[4]	1.59[4]	21[3]
(0.07)	9.77	3.99	201	2.11[6]	2.37	3.79	141
0.02	9.84	3.16	147	2.24[6][7]	2.67	1.80	66
(0.18)	9.82	(1.62)[3]	98	2.10[4][6]	2.52[4]	0.84[4]	21[3]
(0.08)	9.78	4.81	387	1.11[6]	1.30	4.79	141
0.03	9.86	4.24	458	1.22[6][7]	1.67	2.81	66
(0.17)	9.83	(1.21)[3]	149	1.10[4][6]	1.53[4]	1.84[4]	21[3]
(0.06)	9.80	5.12	86,395	1.07[6]	1.32	4.85	141
0.03	9.86	4.24	94,940	1.15[6][7]	1.64	2.89	66
(0.17)	9.83	(1.21)[3]	96,005	1.04[4][6]	1.52[4]	1.90[4]	21[3]

This Appendix A is part of, and is incorporated into, the prospectus.

Appendix A
Intermediary Sales Charge Discounts and Waivers

Specific intermediaries may have different policies and procedures regarding the availability of front-end sales load waivers or CDSC waivers, which are discussed below. In all instances, it is the purchaser's responsibility to notify the fund or the purchaser's financial intermediary at the time of purchase of any relationship or other facts qualifying the purchaser for sales charge waivers or discounts. For waivers and discounts not available through a particular intermediary, in order to receive these waivers or discounts shareholders will have to purchase fund shares through another intermediary offering such waivers or discounts or directly from the fund if the fund offers such waivers or discounts. Please see the section entitled “Sales Charges – What arrangement is best for you?” for more information on sales charges and waivers available for different classes.

Merrill Lynch

Effective April 10, 2017, shareholders purchasing fund shares through a Merrill Lynch platform or account will be eligible only for the following load waivers (front-end sales charge waivers and contingent deferred, or back-end, sales charge waivers) and discounts, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this fund's prospectus or SAI.

Front-end Sales Load Waivers on Class A Shares available at Merrill Lynch

- Employer-sponsored retirement, deferred compensation and employee benefit plans (including health savings accounts) and trusts used to fund those plans, provided that the shares are not held in a commission-based brokerage account and shares are held for the benefit of the plan.
- Shares purchased by or through a 529 Plan.
- Shares purchased through a Merrill Lynch affiliated investment advisory program.
- Shares purchased by third party investment advisors on behalf of their advisory clients through Merrill Lynch's platform.
- Shares of funds purchased through the Merrill Edge Self-Directed platform.
- Shares purchased through reinvestment of capital gains distributions and dividend reinvestment when purchasing shares of the same fund (but not any other fund within the fund family).
- Shares exchanged from Class C (i.e. level-load) shares of the same fund in the month of or following the 10-year anniversary of the purchase date.
- Employees and registered representatives of Merrill Lynch or its affiliates and their family members.
- Trustees of the fund, and employees of the fund's investment adviser or any of its affiliates, as described in this prospectus.
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions within the same fund family, provided (1) the repurchase occurs within 90 days following the redemption, (2) the redemption and purchase occur in the same account, and (3) redeemed shares were subject to a front-end or deferred sales load (known as Rights of Reinstatement).

CDSC Waivers on Class A Shares and Class C Shares available at Merrill Lynch

- Death or disability of the shareholder.
- Shares sold as part of a systematic withdrawal plan as described in the Fund’s prospectus
- Return of excess contributions from an IRA Account.
- Shares sold as part of a required minimum distribution for IRA and retirement accounts due to the shareholder reaching age 70½.
- Shares sold to pay Merrill Lynch fees but only if the transaction is initiated by Merrill Lynch
- Shares acquired through a right of reinstatement.
- Shares held in retirement brokerage accounts, that are exchanged for a lower cost share class due to transfer to certain fee based accounts or platforms (applicable to A and C shares only).

Front-end Load Discounts on Class A Shares Available at Merrill Lynch: Breakpoints, Rights of Accumulation & Letters of Intent

- Breakpoints as described in this prospectus.
- Rights of Accumulation (ROA) which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holding of fund family assets held by accounts within the purchaser's household at Merrill Lynch. Eligible fund family assets not held at Merrill Lynch may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.
- Letters of Intent (LOI) which allow for breakpoint discounts based on anticipated purchases within a fund family, through Merrill Lynch, over a 13-month period of time.

Virtus Mutual Funds
P.O. Box 9874
Providence, RI 02940-8074

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

You can find more information about the funds in the following documents:

Appendix A – Intermediary Sales Charge Discounts and Waivers

Appendix A – Intermediary Sales Charge Discounts and Waivers contains more information about specific sales charge discounts and waivers available for shareholders who purchase fund shares through a specific intermediary. Appendix A is incorporated by reference and is legally part of this prospectus.

Annual and Semiannual Reports

Annual and semiannual reports will contain more information about the funds' investments. Once available, the annual report will discuss the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the funds' performance during each fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The SAI contains more detailed information about the funds. It is incorporated by reference and is legally part of the prospectus.

To obtain free copies of these documents, you can download copies from the Individual Investors section of *virtus.com*, or you can request copies by calling Virtus Fund Services toll-free at 800-243-1574. You may also call this number to request other information about the funds or to make shareholder inquiries.

Information about the funds (including the SAI) can be reviewed and copied at the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. For information about the operation of the Public Reference Room, call 202-551-8090. Reports and other information about the funds are available in the EDGAR database on the SEC's Internet site at *sec.gov*. You may also obtain copies upon payment of a duplicating fee by writing the Public Reference Section of the SEC, Washington, DC 20549-6009 or by electronic request at *publicinfo@sec.gov*.

Virtus Fund Services: 800-243-1574

Daily NAV Information

The daily NAV for each fund may be obtained from the Our Products section of *virtus.com*.

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