Virtus Alternative Solutions Trust
Supplement dated April 10, 2017 to the Prospectuses and Statement of Additional Information
("SAI") dated April 10, 2017

Virtus Equity Trust
Supplement dated April 10, 2017 to the Prospectuses and SAI dated April 10, 2017

Virtus Opportunities Trust
Supplement dated April 10, 2017 to the Prospectuses and SAI dated April 10, 2017

Virtus Retirement Trust
Supplement dated April 10, 2017 to the Prospectuses and SAI dated April 10, 2017

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Availability of Shares

Class T Shares are not currently available for purchase.

Investors should retain this supplement for future reference.

AllTrusts/ClassTNotAvailable (4/2017)

VIRTUS
MUTUAL FUNDS

PROSPECTUS

FUND	TICKER SYMBOL BY CLASS A	I	R6	T
Virtus DFA 2015 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	VARTX	VDFIX	VDFRX	VDTFX
Virtus DFA 2020 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	VATDX	VDTIX	VDRRX	VTDFX
Virtus DFA 2025 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	VDAAX	VITDX	VRDFX	VFDTX
Virtus DFA 2030 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	VDFAX	VRITX	VRRDX	VDRTX
Virtus DFA 2035 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	VRTAX	VTDIX	VRRTX	VRTDX
Virtus DFA 2040 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	VTARX	VIDFX	VRTRX	VXTDX
Virtus DFA 2045 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	VTATX	VTIDX	VTDRX	VXTRX
Virtus DFA 2050 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	VTDAX	VTIRX	VTRTX	VDATX
Virtus DFA 2055 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	VTRAX	VTITX	VRDTX	VXRTX
Virtus DFA 2060 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	VTTAX	VTTIX	VTTRX	VRFTX

TRUST NAME:
VIRTUS RETIREMENT TRUST

April 10, 2017

Table of Contents

Virtus DFA 2015 Target Date Retirement Income Fund

Investment Objective

The fund has an investment objective of providing total return, consistent with the fund's current asset allocation. Total return is comprised of income and capital appreciation.

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 72 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 84 of the fund's statement of additional information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A	Class I	Class R6	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)	None	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 I	Class R6	Class T
Management Fees	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
Distribution and Shareholder Servicing (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	7.12%	7.12%	7.12%	7.12%[a]
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	7.82%	7.57%	7.57%	7.82%
Less: Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement[b]	(6.82)%	(6.82)%	(6.82)%	(6.82)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement[b]	1.00%	0.75%	0.75%	1.00%

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

(b) The fund's investment adviser has contractually agreed to limit the fund's total operating expenses (excluding certain expenses, including dividend and interest expenses, leverage expenses, taxes, brokerage commissions, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses, if any) so that such expenses do not exceed 0.85% for Class A Shares, 0.60% for Class I Shares, 0.60% for Class R6 Shares and 0.85% for Class T Shares through April 30, 2018. 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 following the time such reimbursement occurred.

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 that you invest $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	$671	$2,161	$3,568	$6,754
Class I	Sold or Held	$77	$1,615	$3,075	$6,409
Class R6	Sold or Held	$77	$1,615	$3,075	$6,409
Class T	Sold or Held	$349	$1,891	$3,347	$6,642

Portfolio Turnover

A 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. The fund does not pay transaction costs when buying and selling shares of other mutual funds managed by the subadviser (the “Underlying Funds”); however, the Underlying Funds pay transaction costs when buying and selling securities for their portfolios. 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 7% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund allocates its assets to Underlying Funds according to an asset allocation strategy designed for investors who have retired, or are planning to retire, within a few years of 2015 (the target date) and planning to withdraw their investment in the fund over many years after the target date. Over time, the fund’s allocation to the Underlying Funds is expected to change based on the asset allocation strategy, from generally being less conservative (having a higher allocation to equity Underlying Funds) to becoming increasingly more conservative (having a lower allocation to equity Underlying Funds), until reaching the “landing point,” which is 15 years after the target date when the fund reaches its final static asset allocation. The asset allocation strategy for the fund reflects the need for reduced equity risk and lower volatility of the inflation-adjusted income the fund may be able to support in retirement as an investor gets closer to the target date.

At its inception, the fund is expected to have a target allocation of 15% to 35% to equity Underlying Funds and a target allocation of approximately 65% to 85% to fixed income Underlying Funds, which would include exposure to long term and intermediate term U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (“TIPS”). At its inception, the fund may invest in: (1) domestic equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of U.S. operating companies; (2) international equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of companies in developed and emerging markets; and (3) fixed income Underlying Funds that may purchase U.S. and foreign debt securities, such as obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. and foreign governments, their agencies and instrumentalities, long, intermediate and short term TIPS, bank obligations, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, obligations of other domestic and foreign issuers, securities of domestic and foreign issuers denominated in U.S. dollars but not trading in the United States, obligations of supranational organizations and inflation-protected securities. Information about the Underlying Funds in which the fund may invest is described below in the section entitled “More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies.”

Over time, the fund’s allocation to Underlying Funds in the various asset classes will change based on the asset allocation glide path and the relative performance of the Underlying Funds. As it approaches the target date, the fund will have a higher allocation to fixed income Underlying Funds invested mainly in long- and intermediate-term TIPS. After its target date, the fund will invest primarily in fixed income Underlying Funds focused on long- and intermediate-term TIPS and ultra-short term obligations. The fund will allocate 15% to 35% of its assets to global equity Underlying Funds and 65% to 85% of its assets to fixed income Underlying Funds at the time it reaches its target date. The asset allocation of the fund will continue to evolve after its target date until 15 years past retirement when the fund is expected to reach its final static asset allocation (also known as the “landing point”) of 15% to 25% of its assets allocated to global equity Underlying Funds and 75% to 85% of its assets allocated to fixed income Underlying Funds. Additional information about how the fund's asset allocation strategy changes over time and more detail about the fund's glide path appears below in the section entitled “More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies.”

The domestic and international equity Underlying Funds may invest in equity securities across all market capitalization ranges and may invest in value stocks, depending on the focus of the pariticular equity Underlying Fund. The fixed income Underlying Funds principally invest in investment grade securities having short-, intermediate- or long-term maturities, depending on the focus of the particular fixed income Underlying Fund. The fund and certain Underlying Funds may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts for foreign or U.S. equity securities and indices, to adjust market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Underlying Funds. Certain Underlying Funds use foreign currency contracts to hedge foreign currency risks, hedge against fluctuations in currency exchange rates or to transfer balances from one currency to another. Certain Underlying Funds also may enter into credit default swaps on issuers or indices to buy or sell credit protection to hedge credit exposure; gain market or issuer exposure without owning the underlying securities; or increase the Underlying Fund’s total return. Certain Underlying Funds also may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts, for hedging interest rate exposure. The Underlying Funds may also lend their portfolio securities to generate additional income.

The fund does not provide guaranteed income or payouts, nor can it ensure that you will have assets in your account sufficient to cover your retirement expenses or that you will have enough saved to be able to retire in the target year identified in the fund's name.

Principal Risks

The fund may not achieve its objective, and it is not intended to be a complete investment program. The value of the fund's and the Underlying Funds' 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 Underlying Funds invest 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. The principal risks of investing in the fund are:

> *Allocation Risk.* The risk that the fund's exposure to equities and fixed income securities, or to different asset classes, may vary from the intended allocation or may not be optimal for market conditions at a given time.

> *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 or attempt to increase returns.

> *Fund of Funds Risk.* The risk that the fund's performance will be adversely affected by the assets owned by the other mutual funds in which it invests, and that the layering of expenses associated with the fund's investment in such other funds will cost shareholders more than direct investments would have cost.

> *New Fund Risk.* The risk that the fund may not grow to an economically viable size, in which case the fund may cease operations and investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their investments at an inopportune time.

The principal risks of investing in the Underlying Funds 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.

> *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.

> *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 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.

> *Foreign Government Debt Risk.* The risk that the governmental entity that controls the repayment of government debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or to pay the interest when it becomes due.

> *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.

> *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.* Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate risk because the prices of fixed income securities tend to move in the opposite direction of interest rates. When interest rates rise, fixed income security prices fall. When interest rates fall, fixed income security prices rise. In general, fixed income securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

> *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. Price changes may be temporary or may last for extended periods.

> *Risks of Investing for Inflation Protection.* The risks that inflation-linked securities will react differently from other fixed income securities to changes in interest rates and that interest and/or principal payments on an inflation-protected security may be irregular. While inflation-protected securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in their value. In addition, positive adjustments to principal in inflation-protected securities generally can be expected to result in taxable income to the Underlying Fund at the time of such adjustments, even though the principal amount is not paid until maturity.

> *Securities Lending Risk.* The risk that, through its investments in Underlying Funds that engage in securities lending, the fund may lose money if a borrower of the Underlying Fund’s securities fails to return loaned securities in a timely manner or at all.

> *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.

> *Value Stocks Risk.* The risk that the fund will underperform when value investing is out of favor or that the fund’s investments will not appreciate in value as anticipated.

Performance Information

The fund has not had a full calendar year of operations; therefore, performance information is not shown here. Updated performance information is available at *virtus.com* or by calling 800-243-1574.

Management

The fund’s investment adviser is Virtus Retirement Investment Advisers, LLC (“VRIA”).

The fund’s subadviser is Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (“Dimensional”).

Portfolio Management

> *Joseph H. Chi,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Chi has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Jed S. Fogdall,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Fogdall has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Joseph F. Kolerich,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Kolerich has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *David A. Plecha,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Plecha has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Allen Pu,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Pu has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum initial investments applicable to Class A and Class T 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 T 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.

For Class R6 Shares, there is no minimum initial investment and there is no minimum for additional purchases. Class R6 Shares are available only to funds advised or subadvised by VRIA or one of its affiliates, 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.

In general, you can 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 Web site for more information.

Investment Objective

The fund has an investment objective of providing total return, consistent with the fund's current asset allocation. Total return is comprised of income and capital appreciation.

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 72 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 84 of the fund's statement of additional information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A	Class I	Class R6	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)	None	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 I	Class R6	Class T
Management Fees	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
Distribution and Shareholder Servicing (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	6.58%	6.58%	6.58%	6.58%[(a)]
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	7.30%	7.05%	7.05%	7.30%
Less: Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement[(b)]	(6.28)%	(6.28)%	(6.28)%	(6.28)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement[(b)]	1.02%	0.77%	0.77%	1.02%

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

(b) The fund's investment adviser has contractually agreed to limit the fund's total operating expenses (excluding certain expenses, including dividend and interest expenses, leverage expenses, taxes, brokerage commissions, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses, if any) so that such expenses do not exceed 0.85% for Class A Shares, 0.60% for Class I Shares, 0.60% for Class R6 Shares and 0.85% for Class T Shares through April 30, 2018. 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 following the time such reimbursement occurred.

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 that you invest $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	$673	$2,071	$3,406	$6,482
Class I	Sold or Held	$79	$1,518	$2,900	$6,112
Class R6	Sold or Held	$79	$1,518	$2,900	$6,112
Class T	Sold or Held	$351	$1,798	$3,178	$6,361

Portfolio Turnover

A 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. The fund does not pay transaction costs when buying and selling shares of other mutual funds managed by the subadviser (the “Underlying Funds”); however, the Underlying Funds pay transaction costs when buying and selling securities for their portfolios. 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 5% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund allocates its assets to Underlying Funds according to an asset allocation strategy designed for investors planning to retire in or within a few years of 2020 (the target date) and planning to withdraw their investment in the fund over many years after the target date. Over time, the fund’s allocation to the Underlying Funds is expected to change based on the asset allocation strategy, from generally being less conservative (having a higher allocation to equity Underlying Funds) to becoming increasingly more conservative (having a lower allocation to equity Underlying Funds), until reaching the “landing point,” which is 15 years after the target date when the fund reaches its final static asset allocation. The asset allocation strategy for the fund reflects the need for reduced equity risk and lower volatility of the inflation-adjusted income the fund may be able to support in retirement as an investor gets closer to the target date.

At its inception, the fund is expected to have a target allocation of 20% to 45% to equity Underlying Funds and a target allocation of approximately 55% to 80% to fixed income Underlying Funds, which would include exposure to long term and intermediate term U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (“TIPS”). At its inception, the fund may invest in: (1) domestic equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of U.S. operating companies; (2) international equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of companies in developed and emerging markets; and (3) fixed income Underlying Funds that may purchase U.S. and foreign debt securities, such as obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. and foreign governments, their agencies and instrumentalities, long, intermediate and short term TIPS, bank obligations, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, obligations of other domestic and foreign issuers, securities of domestic and foreign issuers denominated in U.S. dollars but not trading in the United States, obligations of supranational organizations and inflation-protected securities. Information about the Underlying Funds in which the fund may invest is described below in the section entitled “More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies.”

Over time, the fund’s allocation to Underlying Funds in the various asset classes will change based on the asset allocation glide path and the relative performance of the Underlying Funds. As it approaches the target date, the fund will have a higher allocation to fixed income Underlying Funds invested mainly in long- and intermediate-term TIPS. After its target date, the fund will invest primarily in fixed income Underlying Funds focused on long- and intermediate-term TIPS and ultra-short term obligations. The fund will allocate 15% to 35% of its assets to global equity Underlying Funds and 65% to 85% of its assets to fixed income Underlying Funds at the time it reaches its target date. The asset allocation of the fund will continue to evolve after its target date until 15 years past retirement when the fund is expected to reach its final static asset allocation (also known as the “landing point”) of 15% to 25% of its assets allocated to global equity Underlying Funds and 75% to 85% of its assets allocated to fixed income Underlying Funds. Additional information about how the fund's asset allocation strategy changes over time and more detail about the fund's glide path appears below in the section entitled “More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies.”

The domestic and international equity Underlying Funds may invest in equity securities across all market capitalization ranges and may invest in value stocks, depending on the focus of the pariticular equity Underlying Fund. The fixed income Underlying Funds principally invest in investment grade securities having short-, intermediate- or long-term maturities, depending on the focus of the particular fixed income Underlying Fund. The fund and certain Underlying Funds may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts for foreign or U.S. equity securities and indices, to adjust market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Underlying Funds. Certain Underlying Funds use foreign currency contracts to hedge foreign currency risks, hedge against fluctuations in currency exchange rates or to transfer balances from one currency to another. Certain Underlying Funds also may enter into credit default swaps on issuers or indices to buy or sell credit protection to hedge credit exposure; gain market or issuer exposure without owning the underlying securities; or increase the Underlying Fund’s total return. Certain Underlying Funds also may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts, for hedging interest rate exposure. The Underlying Funds may also lend their portfolio securities to generate additional income.

The fund does not provide guaranteed income or payouts, nor can it ensure that you will have assets in your account sufficient to cover your retirement expenses or that you will have enough saved to be able to retire in the target year identified in the fund's name.

Principal Risks

The fund may not achieve its objective, and it is not intended to be a complete investment program. The value of the fund’s and the Underlying Funds’ 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 Underlying Funds invest 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. The principal risks of investing in the fund are:

> *Allocation Risk.* The risk that the fund’s exposure to equities and fixed income securities, or to different asset classes, may vary from the intended allocation or may not be optimal for market conditions at a given time.

> *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 or attempt to increase returns.

> *Fund of Funds Risk.* The risk that the fund’s performance will be adversely affected by the assets owned by the other mutual funds in which it invests, and that the layering of expenses associated with the fund’s investment in such other funds will cost shareholders more than direct investments would have cost.

> *New Fund Risk.* The risk that the fund may not grow to an economically viable size, in which case the fund may cease operations and investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their investments at an inopportune time.

The principal risks of investing in the Underlying Funds 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.

> *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.

> *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 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.

> *Foreign Government Debt Risk.* The risk that the governmental entity that controls the repayment of government debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or to pay the interest when it becomes due.

> *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.

- *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.* Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate risk because the prices of fixed income securities tend to move in the opposite direction of interest rates. When interest rates rise, fixed income security prices fall. When interest rates fall, fixed income security prices rise. In general, fixed income securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates.
- *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. Price changes may be temporary or may last for extended periods.
- *Risks of Investing for Inflation Protection.* The risks that inflation-linked securities will react differently from other fixed income securities to changes in interest rates and that interest and/or principal payments on an inflation-protected security may be irregular. While inflation-protected securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in their value. In addition, positive adjustments to principal in inflation-protected securities generally can be expected to result in taxable income to the Underlying Fund at the time of such adjustments, even though the principal amount is not paid until maturity.
- *Securities Lending Risk.* The risk that, through its investments in Underlying Funds that engage in securities lending, the fund may lose money if a borrower of the Underlying Fund's securities fails to return loaned securities in a timely manner or at all.
- *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.
- *Value Stocks Risk.* The risk that the fund will underperform when value investing is out of favor or that the fund's investments will not appreciate in value as anticipated.

Performance Information

The fund has not had a full calendar year of operations; therefore, performance information is not shown here. Updated performance information is available at *virtus.com* or by calling 800-243-1574.

Management

The fund's investment adviser is Virtus Retirement Investment Advisers, LLC ("VRIA").

The fund's subadviser is Dimensional Fund Advisors LP ("Dimensional").

Portfolio Management

- *Joseph H. Chi,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Chi has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.
- *Jed S. Fogdall,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Fogdall has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.
- *Joseph F. Kolerich,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Kolerich has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.
- *David A. Plecha,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Plecha has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.
- *Allen Pu,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Pu has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum initial investments applicable to Class A and Class T 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 T 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.

For Class R6 Shares, there is no minimum initial investment and there is no minimum for additional purchases. Class R6 Shares are available only to funds advised or subadvised by VRIA or one of its affiliates, 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.

In general, you can 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 Web site for more information.

Investment Objective

The fund has an investment objective of providing total return, consistent with the fund's current asset allocation. Total return is comprised of income and capital appreciation.

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 72 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 84 of the fund's statement of additional information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A	Class I	Class R6	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)	None	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 I	Class R6	Class T
Management Fees	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
Distribution and Shareholder Servicing (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	6.63%	6.63%	6.63%	6.63%[(a)]
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.19%	0.19%	0.19%	0.19%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	7.37%	7.12%	7.12%	7.37%
Less: Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement[(b)]	(6.33)%	(6.33)%	(6.33)%	(6.33)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement[(b)]	1.04%	0.79%	0.79%	1.04%

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

(b) The fund's investment adviser has contractually agreed to limit the fund's total operating expenses (excluding certain expenses, including dividend and interest expenses, leverage expenses, taxes, brokerage commissions, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses, if any) so that such expenses do not exceed 0.85% for Class A Shares, 0.60% for Class I Shares, 0.60% for Class R6 Shares and 0.85% for Class T Shares through April 30, 2018. 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 following the time such reimbursement occurred.

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 that you invest $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	$675	$2,085	$3,429	$6,521
Class I	Sold or Held	$81	$1,533	$2,925	$6,154
Class R6	Sold or Held	$81	$1,533	$2,925	$6,154
Class T	Sold or Held	$353	$1,812	$3,203	$6,401

Portfolio Turnover

A 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. The fund does not pay transaction costs when buying and selling shares of other mutual funds managed by the subadviser (the "Underlying Funds"); however, the Underlying Funds pay transaction costs when buying and selling securities for their portfolios. 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 6% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund allocates its assets to Underlying Funds according to an asset allocation strategy designed for investors planning to retire in or within a few years of 2025 (the target date) and planning to withdraw their investment in the fund over many years after the target date. Over time, the fund's allocation to the Underlying Funds is expected to change based on the asset allocation strategy, from generally being less conservative (having a higher allocation to equity Underlying Funds) to becoming increasingly more conservative (having a lower allocation to equity Underlying Funds), until reaching the "landing point," which is 15 years after the target date when the fund reaches its final static asset allocation. The asset allocation strategy for the fund reflects the need for reduced equity risk and lower volatility of the inflation-adjusted income the fund may be able to support in retirement as an investor gets closer to the target date.

At its inception, the fund is expected to have a target allocation of 30% to 55% to equity Underlying Funds and a target allocation of approximately 45% to 70% to fixed income Underlying Funds, which would include exposure to long term and intermediate term U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPS"). At its inception, the fund may invest in: (1) domestic equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of U.S. operating companies; (2) international equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of companies in developed and emerging markets; and (3) fixed income Underlying Funds that may purchase U.S. and foreign debt securities, such as obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. and foreign governments, their agencies and instrumentalities, long, intermediate and short term TIPS, bank obligations, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, obligations of other domestic and foreign issuers, securities of domestic and foreign issuers denominated in U.S. dollars but not trading in the United States, obligations of supranational organizations and inflation-protected securities. Information about the Underlying Funds in which the fund may invest is described below in the section entitled "More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies."

Over time, the fund's allocation to Underlying Funds in the various asset classes will change based on the asset allocation glide path and the relative performance of the Underlying Funds. As it approaches the target date, the fund will have a higher allocation to fixed income Underlying Funds invested mainly in long- and intermediate-term TIPS. After its target date, the fund will invest primarily in fixed income Underlying Funds focused on long- and intermediate-term TIPS and ultra-short term obligations. The fund will allocate 15% to 35% of its assets to global equity Underlying Funds and 65% to 85% of its assets to fixed income Underlying Funds at the time it reaches its target date. The asset allocation of the fund will continue to evolve after its target date until 15 years past retirement when the fund is expected to reach its final static asset allocation (also known as the "landing point") of 15% to 25% of its assets allocated to global equity Underlying Funds and 75% to 85% of its assets allocated to fixed income Underlying Funds. Additional information about how the fund's asset allocation strategy changes over time and more detail about the fund's glide path appears below in the section entitled "More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies."

The domestic and international equity Underlying Funds may invest in equity securities across all market capitalization ranges and may invest in value stocks, depending on the focus of the pariticular equity Underlying Fund. The fixed income Underlying Funds principally invest in investment grade securities having short-, intermediate- or long-term maturities, depending on the focus of the particular fixed income Underlying Fund. The fund and certain Underlying Funds may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts for foreign or U.S. equity securities and indices, to adjust market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Underlying Funds. Certain Underlying Funds use foreign currency contracts to hedge foreign currency risks, hedge against fluctuations in currency exchange rates or to transfer balances from one currency to another. Certain Underlying Funds also may enter into credit default swaps on issuers or indices to buy or sell credit protection to hedge credit exposure; gain market or issuer exposure without owning the underlying securities; or increase the Underlying Fund's total return. Certain Underlying Funds also may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts, for hedging interest rate exposure. The Underlying Funds may also lend their portfolio securities to generate additional income.

The fund does not provide guaranteed income or payouts, nor can it ensure that you will have assets in your account sufficient to cover your retirement expenses or that you will have enough saved to be able to retire in the target year identified in the fund's name.

Principal Risks

The fund may not achieve its objective, and it is not intended to be a complete investment program. The value of the fund’s and the Underlying Funds’ 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 Underlying Funds invest 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. The principal risks of investing in the fund are:

> *Allocation Risk.* The risk that the fund’s exposure to equities and fixed income securities, or to different asset classes, may vary from the intended allocation or may not be optimal for market conditions at a given time.

> *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 or attempt to increase returns.

> *Fund of Funds Risk.* The risk that the fund’s performance will be adversely affected by the assets owned by the other mutual funds in which it invests, and that the layering of expenses associated with the fund’s investment in such other funds will cost shareholders more than direct investments would have cost.

> *New Fund Risk.* The risk that the fund may not grow to an economically viable size, in which case the fund may cease operations and investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their investments at an inopportune time.

The principal risks of investing in the Underlying Funds 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.

> *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.

> *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 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.

> *Foreign Government Debt Risk.* The risk that the governmental entity that controls the repayment of government debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or to pay the interest when it becomes due.

> *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.

- > *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.* Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate risk because the prices of fixed income securities tend to move in the opposite direction of interest rates. When interest rates rise, fixed income security prices fall. When interest rates fall, fixed income security prices rise. In general, fixed income securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates.
- > *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. Price changes may be temporary or may last for extended periods.
- > *Risks of Investing for Inflation Protection.* The risks that inflation-linked securities will react differently from other fixed income securities to changes in interest rates and that interest and/or principal payments on an inflation-protected security may be irregular. While inflation-protected securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in their value. In addition, positive adjustments to principal in inflation-protected securities generally can be expected to result in taxable income to the Underlying Fund at the time of such adjustments, even though the principal amount is not paid until maturity.
- > *Securities Lending Risk.* The risk that, through its investments in Underlying Funds that engage in securities lending, the fund may lose money if a borrower of the Underlying Fund’s securities fails to return loaned securities in a timely manner or at all.
- > *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.
- > *Value Stocks Risk.* The risk that the fund will underperform when value investing is out of favor or that the fund’s investments will not appreciate in value as anticipated.

Performance Information

The fund has not had a full calendar year of operations; therefore, performance information is not shown here. Updated performance information is available at *virtus.com* or by calling 800-243-1574.

Management

The fund’s investment adviser is Virtus Retirement Investment Advisers, LLC (“VRIA”).

The fund’s subadviser is Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (“Dimensional”).

Portfolio Management

- > *Joseph H. Chi,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Chi has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.
- > *Jed S. Fogdall,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Fogdall has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.
- > *Joseph F. Kolerich,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Kolerich has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.
- > *David A. Plecha,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Plecha has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.
- > *Allen Pu,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Pu has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum initial investments applicable to Class A and Class T 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 T 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.

For Class R6 Shares, there is no minimum initial investment and there is no minimum for additional purchases. Class R6 Shares are available only to funds advised or subadvised by VRIA or one of its affiliates, 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.

In general, you can 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 Web site for more information.

Investment Objective

The fund has an investment objective of providing total return, consistent with the fund's current asset allocation. Total return is comprised of income and capital appreciation.

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 72 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 84 of the fund's statement of additional information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A	Class I	Class R6	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)	None	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 I	Class R6	Class T
Management Fees	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
Distribution and Shareholder Servicing (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	6.88%	6.88%	6.88%	6.88%[(a)]
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.21%	0.21%	0.21%	0.21%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	7.64%	7.39%	7.39%	7.64%
Less: Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement[(b)]	(6.58)%	(6.58)%	(6.58)%	(6.58)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement[(b)]	1.06%	0.81%	0.81%	1.06%

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

(b) The fund's investment adviser has contractually agreed to limit the fund's total operating expenses (excluding certain expenses, including dividend and interest expenses, leverage expenses, taxes, brokerage commissions, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses, if any) so that such expenses do not exceed 0.85% for Class A Shares, 0.60% for Class I Shares, 0.60% for Class R6 Shares and 0.85% for Class T Shares through April 30, 2018. 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 following the time such reimbursement occurred.

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 that you invest $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	$677	$2,134	$3,516	$6,664
Class I	Sold or Held	$83	$1,586	$3,018	$6,310
Class R6	Sold or Held	$83	$1,586	$3,018	$6,310
Class T	Sold or Held	$355	$1,863	$3,293	$6,549

Portfolio Turnover

A 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. The fund does not pay transaction costs when buying and selling shares of other mutual funds managed by the subadviser (the “Underlying Funds”); however, the Underlying Funds pay transaction costs when buying and selling securities for their portfolios. 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 6% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund allocates its assets to Underlying Funds according to an asset allocation strategy designed for investors planning to retire in or within a few years of 2030 (the target date) and planning to withdraw their investment in the fund over many years after the target date. Over time, the fund’s allocation to the Underlying Funds is expected to change based on the asset allocation strategy, from generally being less conservative (having a higher allocation to equity Underlying Funds) to becoming increasingly more conservative (having a lower allocation to equity Underlying Funds), until reaching the “landing point,” which is 15 years after the target date when the fund reaches its final static asset allocation. The asset allocation strategy for the fund reflects the need for reduced equity risk and lower volatility of the inflation-adjusted income the fund may be able to support in retirement as an investor gets closer to the target date.

At its inception, the fund is expected to have a target allocation of 45% to 70% to equity Underlying Funds and a target allocation of approximately 30% to 55% to fixed income Underlying Funds, which would include exposure to long term and intermediate term U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (“TIPS”). At its inception, the fund may invest in: (1) domestic equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of U.S. operating companies; (2) international equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of companies in developed and emerging markets; and (3) fixed income Underlying Funds that may purchase U.S. and foreign debt securities, such as obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. and foreign governments, their agencies and instrumentalities, long, intermediate and short term TIPS, bank obligations, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, obligations of other domestic and foreign issuers, securities of domestic and foreign issuers denominated in U.S. dollars but not trading in the United States, obligations of supranational organizations and inflation-protected securities. Information about the Underlying Funds in which the fund may invest is described below in the section entitled “More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies.”

Over time, the fund’s allocation to Underlying Funds in the various asset classes will change based on the asset allocation glide path and the relative performance of the Underlying Funds. As it approaches the target date, the fund will have a higher allocation to fixed income Underlying Funds invested mainly in long- and intermediate-term TIPS. After its target date, the fund will invest primarily in fixed income Underlying Funds focused on long- and intermediate-term TIPS and ultra-short term obligations. The fund will allocate 15% to 35% of its assets to global equity Underlying Funds and 65% to 85% of its assets to fixed income Underlying Funds at the time it reaches its target date. The asset allocation of the fund will continue to evolve after its target date until 15 years past retirement when the fund is expected to reach its final static asset allocation (also known as the “landing point”) of 15% to 25% of its assets allocated to global equity Underlying Funds and 75% to 85% of its assets allocated to fixed income Underlying Funds. Additional information about how the fund's asset allocation strategy changes over time and more detail about the fund's glide path appears below in the section entitled “More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies.”

The domestic and international equity Underlying Funds may invest in equity securities across all market capitalization ranges and may invest in value stocks, depending on the focus of the pariticular equity Underlying Fund. The fixed income Underlying Funds principally invest in investment grade securities having short-, intermediate- or long-term maturities, depending on the focus of the particular fixed income Underlying Fund. The fund and certain Underlying Funds may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts for foreign or U.S. equity securities and indices, to adjust market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Underlying Funds. Certain Underlying Funds use foreign currency contracts to hedge foreign currency risks, hedge against fluctuations in currency exchange rates or to transfer balances from one currency to another. Certain Underlying Funds also may enter into credit default swaps on issuers or indices to buy or sell credit protection to hedge credit exposure; gain market or issuer exposure without owning the underlying securities; or increase the Underlying Fund’s total return. Certain Underlying Funds also may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts, for hedging interest rate exposure. The Underlying Funds may also lend their portfolio securities to generate additional income.

The fund does not provide guaranteed income or payouts, nor can it ensure that you will have assets in your account sufficient to cover your retirement expenses or that you will have enough saved to be able to retire in the target year identified in the fund's name.

Principal Risks

The fund may not achieve its objective, and it is not intended to be a complete investment program. The value of the fund's and the Underlying Funds' 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 Underlying Funds invest 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. The principal risks of investing in the fund are:

> *Allocation Risk.* The risk that the fund's exposure to equities and fixed income securities, or to different asset classes, may vary from the intended allocation or may not be optimal for market conditions at a given time.

> *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 or attempt to increase returns.

> *Fund of Funds Risk.* The risk that the fund's performance will be adversely affected by the assets owned by the other mutual funds in which it invests, and that the layering of expenses associated with the fund's investment in such other funds will cost shareholders more than direct investments would have cost.

> *New Fund Risk.* The risk that the fund may not grow to an economically viable size, in which case the fund may cease operations and investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their investments at an inopportune time.

The principal risks of investing in the Underlying Funds 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.

> *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.

> *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 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.

> *Foreign Government Debt Risk.* The risk that the governmental entity that controls the repayment of government debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or to pay the interest when it becomes due.

> *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.

> *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.* Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate risk because the prices of fixed income securities tend to move in the opposite direction of interest rates. When interest rates rise, fixed income security prices fall. When interest rates fall, fixed income security prices rise. In general, fixed income securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

> *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. Price changes may be temporary or may last for extended periods.

> *Risks of Investing for Inflation Protection.* The risks that inflation-linked securities will react differently from other fixed income securities to changes in interest rates and that interest and/or principal payments on an inflation-protected security may be irregular. While inflation-protected securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in their value. In addition, positive adjustments to principal in inflation-protected securities generally can be expected to result in taxable income to the Underlying Fund at the time of such adjustments, even though the principal amount is not paid until maturity.

> *Securities Lending Risk.* The risk that, through its investments in Underlying Funds that engage in securities lending, the fund may lose money if a borrower of the Underlying Fund's securities fails to return loaned securities in a timely manner or at all.

> *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.

> *Value Stocks Risk.* The risk that the fund will underperform when value investing is out of favor or that the fund's investments will not appreciate in value as anticipated.

Performance Information

The fund has not had a full calendar year of operations; therefore, performance information is not shown here. Updated performance information is available at *virtus.com* or by calling 800-243-1574.

Management

The fund's investment adviser is Virtus Retirement Investment Advisers, LLC ("VRIA").

The fund's subadviser is Dimensional Fund Advisors LP ("Dimensional").

Portfolio Management

> *Joseph H. Chi,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Chi has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Jed S. Fogdall,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Fogdall has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Joseph F. Kolerich,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Kolerich has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *David A. Plecha,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Plecha has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Allen Pu,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Pu has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum initial investments applicable to Class A and Class T 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 T 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.

For Class R6 Shares, there is no minimum initial investment and there is no minimum for additional purchases. Class R6 Shares are available only to funds advised or subadvised by VRIA or one of its affiliates, 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.

In general, you can 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 Web site for more information.

Virtus DFA 2035 Target Date Retirement Income Fund

Investment Objective

The fund has an investment objective of providing total return, consistent with the fund's current asset allocation. Total return is comprised of income and capital appreciation.

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 72 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 84 of the fund's statement of additional information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A	Class I	Class R6	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)	None	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 I	Class R6	Class T
Management Fees	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
Distribution and Shareholder Servicing (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	5.94%	5.94%	5.94%	5.94%[(a)]
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.22%	0.22%	0.22%	0.22%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	6.71%	6.46%	6.46%	6.71%
Less: Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement[(b)]	(5.64)%	(5.64)%	(5.64)%	(5.64)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement[(b)]	1.07%	0.82%	0.82%	1.07%

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

(b) The fund's investment adviser has contractually agreed to limit the fund's total operating expenses (excluding certain expenses, including dividend and interest expenses, leverage expenses, taxes, brokerage commissions, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses, if any) so that such expenses do not exceed 0.85% for Class A Shares, 0.60% for Class I Shares, 0.60% for Class R6 Shares and 0.85% for Class T Shares through April 30, 2018. 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 following the time such reimbursement occurred.

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 that you invest $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 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	Sold or Held	$678	$1,970	$3,218	$6,157
Class I	Sold or Held	$84	$1,410	$2,698	$5,757
Class R6	Sold or Held	$84	$1,410	$2,698	$5,757
Class T	Sold or Held	$356	$1,693	$2,984	$6,025

Portfolio Turnover

A 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. The fund does not pay transaction costs when buying and selling shares of other mutual funds managed by the subadviser (the "Underlying Funds"); however, the Underlying Funds pay transaction costs when buying and selling securities for their portfolios. 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 4% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund allocates its assets to Underlying Funds according to an asset allocation strategy designed for investors planning to retire in or within a few years of 2035 (the target date) and planning to withdraw their investment in the fund over many years after the target date. Over time, the fund's allocation to the Underlying Funds is expected to change based on the asset allocation strategy, from generally being less conservative (having a higher allocation to equity Underlying Funds) to becoming increasingly more conservative (having a lower allocation to equity Underlying Funds), until reaching the "landing point," which is 15 years after the target date when the fund reaches its final static asset allocation. The asset allocation strategy for the fund reflects the need for reduced equity risk and lower volatility of the inflation-adjusted income the fund may be able to support in retirement as an investor gets closer to the target date.

At its inception, the fund is expected to have a target allocation of 60% to 85% to equity Underlying Funds and a target allocation of approximately 15% to 40% to fixed income Underlying Funds, which would include exposure to long term and intermediate term U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPS"). At its inception, the fund may invest in: (1) domestic equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of U.S. operating companies; (2) international equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of companies in developed and emerging markets; and (3) fixed income Underlying Funds that may purchase U.S. and foreign debt securities, such as obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. and foreign governments, their agencies and instrumentalities, long, intermediate and short term TIPS, bank obligations, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, obligations of other domestic and foreign issuers, securities of domestic and foreign issuers denominated in U.S. dollars but not trading in the United States, obligations of supranational organizations and inflation-protected securities. Information about the Underlying Funds in which the fund may invest is described below in the section entitled "More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies."

Over time, the fund's allocation to Underlying Funds in the various asset classes will change based on the asset allocation glide path and the relative performance of the Underlying Funds. As it approaches the target date, the fund will have a higher allocation to fixed income Underlying Funds invested mainly in long- and intermediate-term TIPS. After its target date, the fund will invest primarily in fixed income Underlying Funds focused on long- and intermediate-term TIPS and ultra-short term obligations. The fund will allocate 15% to 35% of its assets to global equity Underlying Funds and 65% to 85% of its assets to fixed income Underlying Funds at the time it reaches its target date. The asset allocation of the fund will continue to evolve after its target date until 15 years past retirement when the fund is expected to reach its final static asset allocation (also known as the "landing point") of 15% to 25% of its assets allocated to global equity Underlying Funds and 75% to 85% of its assets allocated to fixed income Underlying Funds. Additional information about how the fund's asset allocation strategy changes over time and more detail about the fund's glide path appears below in the section entitled "More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies."

The domestic and international equity Underlying Funds may invest in equity securities across all market capitalization ranges and may invest in value stocks, depending on the focus of the pariticular equity Underlying Fund. The fixed income Underlying Funds principally invest in investment grade securities having short-, intermediate- or long-term maturities, depending on the focus of the particular fixed income Underlying Fund. The fund and certain Underlying Funds may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts for foreign or U.S. equity securities and indices, to adjust market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Underlying Funds. Certain Underlying Funds use foreign currency contracts to hedge foreign currency risks, hedge against fluctuations in currency exchange rates or to transfer balances from one currency to another. Certain Underlying Funds also may enter into credit default swaps on issuers or indices to buy or sell credit protection to hedge credit exposure; gain market or issuer exposure without owning the underlying securities; or increase the Underlying Fund's total return. Certain Underlying Funds also may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts, for hedging interest rate exposure. The Underlying Funds may also lend their portfolio securities to generate additional income.

The fund does not provide guaranteed income or payouts, nor can it ensure that you will have assets in your account sufficient to cover your retirement expenses or that you will have enough saved to be able to retire in the target year identified in the fund's name.

Principal Risks

The fund may not achieve its objective, and it is not intended to be a complete investment program. The value of the fund's and the Underlying Funds' 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 Underlying Funds invest 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. The principal risks of investing in the fund are:

- *Allocation Risk.* The risk that the fund's exposure to equities and fixed income securities, or to different asset classes, may vary from the intended allocation or may not be optimal for market conditions at a given time.
- *Fund of Funds Risk.* The risk that the fund's performance will be adversely affected by the assets owned by the other mutual funds in which it invests, and that the layering of expenses associated with the fund's investment in such other funds will cost shareholders more than direct investments would have cost.
- *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 or attempt to increase returns.
- *New Fund Risk.* The risk that the fund may not grow to an economically viable size, in which case the fund may cease operations and investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their investments at an inopportune time.

The principal risks of investing in the Underlying Funds 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.
- *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.
- *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 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.
- *Foreign Government Debt Risk.* The risk that the governmental entity that controls the repayment of government debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or to pay the interest when it becomes due.
- *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.

> *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.* Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate risk because the prices of fixed income securities tend to move in the opposite direction of interest rates. When interest rates rise, fixed income security prices fall. When interest rates fall, fixed income security prices rise. In general, fixed income securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

> *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. Price changes may be temporary or may last for extended periods.

> *Risks of Investing for Inflation Protection.* The risks that inflation-linked securities will react differently from other fixed income securities to changes in interest rates and that interest and/or principal payments on an inflation-protected security may be irregular. While inflation-protected securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in their value. In addition, positive adjustments to principal in inflation-protected securities generally can be expected to result in taxable income to the Underlying Fund at the time of such adjustments, even though the principal amount is not paid until maturity.

> *Securities Lending Risk.* The risk that, through its investments in Underlying Funds that engage in securities lending, the fund may lose money if a borrower of the Underlying Fund's securities fails to return loaned securities in a timely manner or at all.

> *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.

> *Value Stocks Risk.* The risk that the fund will underperform when value investing is out of favor or that the fund's investments will not appreciate in value as anticipated.

Performance Information

The fund has not had a full calendar year of operations; therefore, performance information is not shown here. Updated performance information is available at *virtus.com* or by calling 800-243-1574.

Management

The fund's investment adviser is Virtus Retirement Investment Advisers, LLC ("VRIA").

The fund's subadviser is Dimensional Fund Advisors LP ("Dimensional").

Portfolio Management

> *Joseph H. Chi,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Chi has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Jed S. Fogdall,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Fogdall has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Joseph F. Kolerich,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Kolerich has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *David A. Plecha,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Plecha has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Allen Pu,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Pu has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum initial investments applicable to Class A and Class T 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 T 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.

For Class R6 Shares, there is no minimum initial investment and there is no minimum for additional purchases. Class R6 Shares are available only to funds advised or subadvised by VRIA or one of its affiliates, 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.

In general, you can 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 Web site for more information.

Investment Objective

The fund has an investment objective of providing total return, consistent with the fund's current asset allocation. Total return is comprised of income and capital appreciation.

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 72 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 84 of the fund's statement of additional information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A	Class I	Class R6	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)	None	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 I	Class R6	Class T
Management Fees	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
Distribution and Shareholder Servicing (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	7.47%	7.47%	7.47%	7.47%[(a)]
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.22%	0.22%	0.22%	0.22%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	8.24%	7.99%	7.99%	8.24%
Less: Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement[(b)]	(7.17)%	(7.17)%	(7.17)%	(7.17)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement[(b)]	1.07%	0.82%	0.82%	1.07%

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

(b) The fund's investment adviser has contractually agreed to limit the fund's total operating expenses (excluding certain expenses, including dividend and interest expenses, leverage expenses, taxes, brokerage commissions, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses, if any) so that such expenses do not exceed 0.85% for Class A Shares, 0.60% for Class I Shares, 0.60% for Class R6 Shares and 0.85% for Class T Shares through April 30, 2018. 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 following the time such reimbursement occurred.

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 that you invest $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	$678	$2,240	$3,703	$6,965
Class I	Sold or Held	$84	$1,699	$3,219	$6,640
Class R6	Sold or Held	$84	$1,699	$3,219	$6,640
Class T	Sold or Held	$356	$1,973	$3,486	$6,860

Portfolio Turnover

A 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. The fund does not pay transaction costs when buying and selling shares of other mutual funds managed by the subadviser (the “Underlying Funds”); however, the Underlying Funds pay transaction costs when buying and selling securities for their portfolios. 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 3% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund allocates its assets to Underlying Funds according to an asset allocation strategy designed for investors planning to retire in or within a few years of 2040 (the target date) and planning to withdraw their investment in the fund over many years after the target date. Over time, the fund’s allocation to the Underlying Funds is expected to change based on the asset allocation strategy, from generally being less conservative (having a higher allocation to equity Underlying Funds) to becoming increasingly more conservative (having a lower allocation to equity Underlying Funds), until reaching the “landing point,” which is 15 years after the target date when the fund reaches its final static asset allocation. The asset allocation strategy for the fund reflects the need for reduced equity risk and lower volatility of the inflation-adjusted income the fund may be able to support in retirement as an investor gets closer to the target date.

At its inception, the fund is expected to have a target allocation of 75% to 97% to equity Underlying Funds and a target allocation of approximately 3% to 25% to fixed income Underlying Funds, which would include exposure to long term and intermediate term U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (“TIPS”). At its inception, the fund may invest in: (1) domestic equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of U.S. operating companies; (2) international equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of companies in developed and emerging markets; and (3) fixed income Underlying Funds that may purchase U.S. and foreign debt securities, such as obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. and foreign governments, their agencies and instrumentalities, long, intermediate and short term TIPS, bank obligations, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, obligations of other domestic and foreign issuers, securities of domestic and foreign issuers denominated in U.S. dollars but not trading in the United States, obligations of supranational organizations and inflation-protected securities. Information about the Underlying Funds in which the fund may invest is described below in the section entitled “More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies.”

Over time, the fund’s allocation to Underlying Funds in the various asset classes will change based on the asset allocation glide path and the relative performance of the Underlying Funds. As it approaches the target date, the fund will have a higher allocation to fixed income Underlying Funds invested mainly in long- and intermediate-term TIPS. After its target date, the fund will invest primarily in fixed income Underlying Funds focused on long- and intermediate-term TIPS and ultra-short term obligations. The fund will allocate 15% to 35% of its assets to global equity Underlying Funds and 65% to 85% of its assets to fixed income Underlying Funds at the time it reaches its target date. The asset allocation of the fund will continue to evolve after its target date until 15 years past retirement when the fund is expected to reach its final static asset allocation (also known as the “landing point”) of 15% to 25% of its assets allocated to global equity Underlying Funds and 75% to 85% of its assets allocated to fixed income Underlying Funds. Additional information about how the fund's asset allocation strategy changes over time and more detail about the fund's glide path appears below in the section entitled “More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies.”

The domestic and international equity Underlying Funds may invest in equity securities across all market capitalization ranges and may invest in value stocks, depending on the focus of the pariticular equity Underlying Fund. The fixed income Underlying Funds principally invest in investment grade securities having short-, intermediate- or long-term maturities, depending on the focus of the particular fixed income Underlying Fund. The fund and certain Underlying Funds may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts for foreign or U.S. equity securities and indices, to adjust market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Underlying Funds. Certain Underlying Funds use foreign currency contracts to hedge foreign currency risks, hedge against fluctuations in currency exchange rates or to transfer balances from one currency to another. Certain Underlying Funds also may enter into credit default swaps on issuers or indices to buy or sell credit protection to hedge credit exposure; gain market or issuer exposure without owning the underlying securities; or increase the Underlying Fund’s total return. Certain Underlying Funds also may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts, for hedging interest rate exposure. The Underlying Funds may also lend their portfolio securities to generate additional income.

The fund does not provide guaranteed income or payouts, nor can it ensure that you will have assets in your account sufficient to cover your retirement expenses or that you will have enough saved to be able to retire in the target year identified in the fund's name.

Principal Risks

The fund may not achieve its objective, and it is not intended to be a complete investment program. The value of the fund's and the Underlying Funds' 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 Underlying Funds invest 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. The principal risks of investing in the fund are:

- *Allocation Risk.* The risk that the fund's exposure to equities and fixed income securities, or to different asset classes, may vary from the intended allocation or may not be optimal for market conditions at a given time.
- *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 or attempt to increase returns.
- *Fund of Funds Risk.* The risk that the fund's performance will be adversely affected by the assets owned by the other mutual funds in which it invests, and that the layering of expenses associated with the fund's investment in such other funds will cost shareholders more than direct investments would have cost.
- *New Fund Risk.* The risk that the fund may not grow to an economically viable size, in which case the fund may cease operations and investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their investments at an inopportune time.

The principal risks of investing in the Underlying Funds 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.
- *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.
- *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 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.
- *Foreign Government Debt Risk.* The risk that the governmental entity that controls the repayment of government debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or to pay the interest when it becomes due.
- *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.

> *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.* Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate risk because the prices of fixed income securities tend to move in the opposite direction of interest rates. When interest rates rise, fixed income security prices fall. When interest rates fall, fixed income security prices rise. In general, fixed income securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

> *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. Price changes may be temporary or may last for extended periods.

> *Risks of Investing for Inflation Protection.* The risks that inflation-linked securities will react differently from other fixed income securities to changes in interest rates and that interest and/or principal payments on an inflation-protected security may be irregular. While inflation-protected securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in their value. In addition, positive adjustments to principal in inflation-protected securities generally can be expected to result in taxable income to the Underlying Fund at the time of such adjustments, even though the principal amount is not paid until maturity.

> *Securities Lending Risk.* The risk that, through its investments in Underlying Funds that engage in securities lending, the fund may lose money if a borrower of the Underlying Fund’s securities fails to return loaned securities in a timely manner or at all.

> *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.

> *Value Stocks Risk.* The risk that the fund will underperform when value investing is out of favor or that the fund’s investments will not appreciate in value as anticipated.

Performance Information

The fund has not had a full calendar year of operations; therefore, performance information is not shown here. Updated performance information is available at *virtus.com* or by calling 800-243-1574.

Management

The fund’s investment adviser is Virtus Retirement Investment Advisers, LLC (“VRIA”).

The fund’s subadviser is Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (“Dimensional”).

Portfolio Management

> *Joseph H. Chi,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Chi has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Jed S. Fogdall,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Fogdall has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Joseph F. Kolerich,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Kolerich has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *David A. Plecha,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Plecha has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Allen Pu,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Pu has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum initial investments applicable to Class A and Class T 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 T 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.

For Class R6 Shares, there is no minimum initial investment and there is no minimum for additional purchases. Class R6 Shares are available only to funds advised or subadvised by VRIA or one of its affiliates, 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.

In general, you can 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 Web site for more information.

Virtus DFA 2045 Target Date Retirement Income Fund

Investment Objective

The fund has an investment objective of providing total return, consistent with the fund's current asset allocation. Total return is comprised of income and capital appreciation.

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 72 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 84 of the fund's statement of additional information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A	Class I	Class R6	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)	None	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 I	Class R6	Class T
Management Fees	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
Distribution and Shareholder Servicing (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	7.33%	7.33%	7.33%	7.33%[(a)]
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.23%	0.23%	0.23%	0.23%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	8.11%	7.86%	7.86%	8.11%
Less: Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement[(b)]	(7.03)%	(7.03)%	(7.03)%	(7.03)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement[(b)]	1.08%	0.83%	0.83%	1.08%

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

(b) The fund's investment adviser has contractually agreed to limit the fund's total operating expenses (excluding certain expenses, including dividend and interest expenses, leverage expenses, taxes, brokerage commissions, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses, if any) so that such expenses do not exceed 0.85% for Class A Shares, 0.60% for Class I Shares, 0.60% for Class R6 Shares and 0.85% for Class T Shares through April 30, 2018. 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 following the time such reimbursement occurred.

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 that you invest $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	$679	$2,218	$3,664	$6,902
Class I	Sold or Held	$85	$1,676	$3,177	$6,571
Class R6	Sold or Held	$85	$1,676	$3,177	$6,571
Class T	Sold or Held	$357	$1,950	$3,445	$6,795

Portfolio Turnover

A 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. The fund does not pay transaction costs when buying and selling shares of other mutual funds managed by the subadviser (the "Underlying Funds"); however, the Underlying Funds pay transaction costs when buying and selling securities for their portfolios. 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 4% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund allocates its assets to Underlying Funds according to an asset allocation strategy designed for investors planning to retire in or within a few years of 2045 (the target date) and planning to withdraw their investment in the fund over many years after the target date. Over time, the fund's allocation to the Underlying Funds is expected to change based on the asset allocation strategy, from generally being less conservative (having a higher allocation to equity Underlying Funds) to becoming increasingly more conservative (having a lower allocation to equity Underlying Funds), until reaching the "landing point," which is 15 years after the target date when the fund reaches its final static asset allocation. The asset allocation strategy for the fund reflects the need for reduced equity risk and lower volatility of the inflation-adjusted income the fund may be able to support in retirement as an investor gets closer to the target date.

At its inception, the fund is expected to have a target allocation of 75% to 97% to equity Underlying Funds and a target allocation of approximately 3% to 25% to fixed income Underlying Funds, which would include exposure to long term and intermediate term U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPS"). At its inception, the fund may invest in: (1) domestic equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of U.S. operating companies; (2) international equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of companies in developed and emerging markets; and (3) fixed income Underlying Funds that may purchase U.S. and foreign debt securities, such as obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. and foreign governments, their agencies and instrumentalities, long, intermediate and short term TIPS, bank obligations, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, obligations of other domestic and foreign issuers, securities of domestic and foreign issuers denominated in U.S. dollars but not trading in the United States, obligations of supranational organizations and inflation-protected securities. Information about the Underlying Funds in which the fund may invest is described below in the section entitled "More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies."

Over time, the fund's allocation to Underlying Funds in the various asset classes will change based on the asset allocation glide path and the relative performance of the Underlying Funds. As it approaches the target date, the fund will have a higher allocation to fixed income Underlying Funds invested mainly in long- and intermediate-term TIPS. After its target date, the fund will invest primarily in fixed income Underlying Funds focused on long- and intermediate-term TIPS and ultra-short term obligations. The fund will allocate 15% to 35% of its assets to global equity Underlying Funds and 65% to 85% of its assets to fixed income Underlying Funds at the time it reaches its target date. The asset allocation of the fund will continue to evolve after its target date until 15 years past retirement when the fund is expected to reach its final static asset allocation (also known as the "landing point") of 15% to 25% of its assets allocated to global equity Underlying Funds and 75% to 85% of its assets allocated to fixed income Underlying Funds. Additional information about how the fund's asset allocation strategy changes over time and more detail about the fund's glide path appears below in the section entitled "More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies."

The domestic and international equity Underlying Funds may invest in equity securities across all market capitalization ranges and may invest in value stocks, depending on the focus of the pariticular equity Underlying Fund. The fixed income Underlying Funds principally invest in investment grade securities having short-, intermediate- or long-term maturities, depending on the focus of the particular fixed income Underlying Fund. The fund and certain Underlying Funds may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts for foreign or U.S. equity securities and indices, to adjust market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Underlying Funds. Certain Underlying Funds use foreign currency contracts to hedge foreign currency risks, hedge against fluctuations in currency exchange rates or to transfer balances from one currency to another. Certain Underlying Funds also may enter into credit default swaps on issuers or indices to buy or sell credit protection to hedge credit exposure; gain market or issuer exposure without owning the underlying securities; or increase the Underlying Fund's total return. Certain Underlying Funds also may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts, for hedging interest rate exposure. The Underlying Funds may also lend their portfolio securities to generate additional income.

The fund does not provide guaranteed income or payouts, nor can it ensure that you will have assets in your account sufficient to cover your retirement expenses or that you will have enough saved to be able to retire in the target year identified in the fund's name.

Principal Risks

The fund may not achieve its objective, and it is not intended to be a complete investment program. The value of the fund's and the Underlying Funds' 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 Underlying Funds invest 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. The principal risks of investing in the fund are:

- *Allocation Risk.* The risk that the fund's exposure to equities and fixed income securities, or to different asset classes, may vary from the intended allocation or may not be optimal for market conditions at a given time.
- *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 or attempt to increase returns.
- *Fund of Funds Risk.* The risk that the fund's performance will be adversely affected by the assets owned by the other mutual funds in which it invests, and that the layering of expenses associated with the fund's investment in such other funds will cost shareholders more than direct investments would have cost.
- *New Fund Risk.* The risk that the fund may not grow to an economically viable size, in which case the fund may cease operations and investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their investments at an inopportune time.

The principal risks of investing in the Underlying Funds 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.
- *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.
- *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 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.
- *Foreign Government Debt Risk.* The risk that the governmental entity that controls the repayment of government debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or to pay the interest when it becomes due.
- *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.

> *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.* Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate risk because the prices of fixed income securities tend to move in the opposite direction of interest rates. When interest rates rise, fixed income security prices fall. When interest rates fall, fixed income security prices rise. In general, fixed income securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

> *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. Price changes may be temporary or may last for extended periods.

> *Risks of Investing for Inflation Protection.* The risks that inflation-linked securities will react differently from other fixed income securities to changes in interest rates and that interest and/or principal payments on an inflation-protected security may be irregular. While inflation-protected securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in their value. In addition, positive adjustments to principal in inflation-protected securities generally can be expected to result in taxable income to the Underlying Fund at the time of such adjustments, even though the principal amount is not paid until maturity.

> *Securities Lending Risk.* The risk that, through its investments in Underlying Funds that engage in securities lending, the fund may lose money if a borrower of the Underlying Fund's securities fails to return loaned securities in a timely manner or at all.

> *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.

> *Value Stocks Risk.* The risk that the fund will underperform when value investing is out of favor or that the fund's investments will not appreciate in value as anticipated.

Performance Information

The fund has not had a full calendar year of operations; therefore, performance information is not shown here. Updated performance information is available at *virtus.com* or by calling 800-243-1574.

Management

The fund's investment adviser is Virtus Retirement Investment Advisers, LLC ("VRIA").

The fund's subadviser is Dimensional Fund Advisors LP ("Dimensional").

Portfolio Management

> *Joseph H. Chi,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Chi has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Jed S. Fogdall,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Fogdall has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Joseph F. Kolerich,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Kolerich has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *David A. Plecha,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Plecha has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Allen Pu,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Pu has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum initial investments applicable to Class A and Class T 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 T 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.

For Class R6 Shares, there is no minimum initial investment and there is no minimum for additional purchases. Class R6 Shares are available only to funds advised or subadvised by VRIA or one of its affiliates, 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.

In general, you can 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 Web site for more information.

Investment Objective

The fund has an investment objective of providing total return, consistent with the fund's current asset allocation. Total return is comprised of income and capital appreciation.

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 72 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 84 of the fund's statement of additional information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A	Class I	Class R6	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)	None	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 I	Class R6	Class T
Management Fees	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
Distribution and Shareholder Servicing (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	7.81%	7.81%	7.81%	7.81%(a)
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.23%	0.23%	0.23%	0.23%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	8.59%	8.34%	8.34%	8.59%
Less: Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement(b)	(7.51)%	(7.51)%	(7.51)%	(7.51)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement(b)	1.08%	0.83%	0.83%	1.08%

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

(b) The fund's investment adviser has contractually agreed to limit the fund's total operating expenses (excluding certain expenses, including dividend and interest expenses, leverage expenses, taxes, brokerage commissions, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses, if any) so that such expenses do not exceed 0.85% for Class A Shares, 0.60% for Class I Shares, 0.60% for Class R6 Shares and 0.85% for Class T Shares through April 30, 2018. 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 following the time such reimbursement occurred.

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 that you invest $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	$679	$2,302	$3,810	$7,132
Class I	Sold or Held	$85	$1,765	$3,334	$6,822
Class R6	Sold or Held	$85	$1,765	$3,334	$6,822
Class T	Sold or Held	$357	$2,036	$3,597	$7,033

Portfolio Turnover

A 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. The fund does not pay transaction costs when buying and selling shares of other mutual funds managed by the subadviser (the “Underlying Funds”); however, the Underlying Funds pay transaction costs when buying and selling securities for their portfolios. 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 3% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund allocates its assets to Underlying Funds according to an asset allocation strategy designed for investors planning to retire in or within a few years of 2050 (the target date) and planning to withdraw their investment in the fund over many years after the target date. Over time, the fund’s allocation to the Underlying Funds is expected to change based on the asset allocation strategy, from generally being less conservative (having a higher allocation to equity Underlying Funds) to becoming increasingly more conservative (having a lower allocation to equity Underlying Funds), until reaching the “landing point,” which is 15 years after the target date when the fund reaches its final static asset allocation. The asset allocation strategy for the fund reflects the need for reduced equity risk and lower volatility of the inflation-adjusted income the fund may be able to support in retirement as an investor gets closer to the target date.

At its inception, the fund is expected to have a target allocation of 75% to 97% to equity Underlying Funds and a target allocation of approximately 3% to 25% to fixed income Underlying Funds, which would include exposure to long term and intermediate term U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (“TIPS”). At its inception, the fund may invest in: (1) domestic equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of U.S. operating companies; (2) international equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of companies in developed and emerging markets; and (3) fixed income Underlying Funds that may purchase U.S. and foreign debt securities, such as obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. and foreign governments, their agencies and instrumentalities, long, intermediate and short term TIPS, bank obligations, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, obligations of other domestic and foreign issuers, securities of domestic and foreign issuers denominated in U.S. dollars but not trading in the United States, obligations of supranational organizations and inflation-protected securities. Information about the Underlying Funds in which the fund may invest is described below in the section entitled “More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies.”

Over time, the fund’s allocation to Underlying Funds in the various asset classes will change based on the asset allocation glide path and the relative performance of the Underlying Funds. As it approaches the target date, the fund will have a higher allocation to fixed income Underlying Funds invested mainly in long- and intermediate-term TIPS. After its target date, the fund will invest primarily in fixed income Underlying Funds focused on long- and intermediate-term TIPS and ultra-short term obligations. The fund will allocate 15% to 35% of its assets to global equity Underlying Funds and 65% to 85% of its assets to fixed income Underlying Funds at the time it reaches its target date. The asset allocation of the fund will continue to evolve after its target date until 15 years past retirement when the fund is expected to reach its final static asset allocation (also known as the “landing point”) of 15% to 25% of its assets allocated to global equity Underlying Funds and 75% to 85% of its assets allocated to fixed income Underlying Funds. Additional information about how the fund's asset allocation strategy changes over time and more detail about the fund's glide path appears below in the section entitled “More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies.”

The domestic and international equity Underlying Funds may invest in equity securities across all market capitalization ranges and may invest in value stocks, depending on the focus of the pariticular equity Underlying Fund. The fixed income Underlying Funds principally invest in investment grade securities having short-, intermediate- or long-term maturities, depending on the focus of the particular fixed income Underlying Fund. The fund and certain Underlying Funds may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts for foreign or U.S. equity securities and indices, to adjust market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Underlying Funds. Certain Underlying Funds use foreign currency contracts to hedge foreign currency risks, hedge against fluctuations in currency exchange rates or to transfer balances from one currency to another. Certain Underlying Funds also may enter into credit default swaps on issuers or indices to buy or sell credit protection to hedge credit exposure; gain market or issuer exposure without owning the underlying securities; or increase the Underlying Fund’s total return. Certain Underlying Funds also may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts, for hedging interest rate exposure. The Underlying Funds may also lend their portfolio securities to generate additional income.

The fund does not provide guaranteed income or payouts, nor can it ensure that you will have assets in your account sufficient to cover your retirement expenses or that you will have enough saved to be able to retire in the target year identified in the fund's name.

Principal Risks

The fund may not achieve its objective, and it is not intended to be a complete investment program. The value of the fund’s and the Underlying Funds’ 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 Underlying Funds invest 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. The principal risks of investing in the fund are:

> *Allocation Risk.* The risk that the fund’s exposure to equities and fixed income securities, or to different asset classes, may vary from the intended allocation or may not be optimal for market conditions at a given time.

> *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 or attempt to increase returns.

> *Fund of Funds Risk.* The risk that the fund’s performance will be adversely affected by the assets owned by the other mutual funds in which it invests, and that the layering of expenses associated with the fund’s investment in such other funds will cost shareholders more than direct investments would have cost.

> *New Fund Risk.* The risk that the fund may not grow to an economically viable size, in which case the fund may cease operations and investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their investments at an inopportune time.

The principal risks of investing in the Underlying Funds 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.

> *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.

> *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 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.

> *Foreign Government Debt Risk.* The risk that the governmental entity that controls the repayment of government debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or to pay the interest when it becomes due.

> *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.

- > *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.* Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate risk because the prices of fixed income securities tend to move in the opposite direction of interest rates. When interest rates rise, fixed income security prices fall. When interest rates fall, fixed income security prices rise. In general, fixed income securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates.
- > *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. Price changes may be temporary or may last for extended periods.
- > *Risks of Investing for Inflation Protection.* The risks that inflation-linked securities will react differently from other fixed income securities to changes in interest rates and that interest and/or principal payments on an inflation-protected security may be irregular. While inflation-protected securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in their value. In addition, positive adjustments to principal in inflation-protected securities generally can be expected to result in taxable income to the Underlying Fund at the time of such adjustments, even though the principal amount is not paid until maturity.
- > *Securities Lending Risk.* The risk that, through its investments in Underlying Funds that engage in securities lending, the fund may lose money if a borrower of the Underlying Fund’s securities fails to return loaned securities in a timely manner or at all.
- > *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.
- > *Value Stocks Risk.* The risk that the fund will underperform when value investing is out of favor or that the fund’s investments will not appreciate in value as anticipated.

Performance Information

The fund has not had a full calendar year of operations; therefore, performance information is not shown here. Updated performance information is available at *virtus.com* or by calling 800-243-1574.

Management

The fund’s investment adviser is Virtus Retirement Investment Advisers, LLC (“VRIA”).

The fund’s subadviser is Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (“Dimensional”).

Portfolio Management

- > *Joseph H. Chi,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Chi has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.
- > *Jed S. Fogdall,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Fogdall has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.
- > *Joseph F. Kolerich,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Kolerich has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.
- > *David A. Plecha,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Plecha has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.
- > *Allen Pu,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Pu has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum initial investments applicable to Class A and Class T 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 T 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.

For Class R6 Shares, there is no minimum initial investment and there is no minimum for additional purchases. Class R6 Shares are available only to funds advised or subadvised by VRIA or one of its affiliates, 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.

In general, you can 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 Web site for more information.

Virtus DFA 2055 Target Date Retirement Income Fund

Investment Objective

The fund has an investment objective of providing total return, consistent with the fund's current asset allocation. Total return is comprised of income and capital appreciation.

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 72 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 84 of the fund's statement of additional information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A	Class I	Class R6	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)	None	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 I	Class R6	Class T
Management Fees	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
Distribution and Shareholder Servicing (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	7.84%	7.84%	7.84%	7.84%[(a)]
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.23%	0.23%	0.23%	0.23%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	8.62%	8.37%	8.37%	8.62%
Less: Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement[(b)]	(7.54)%	(7.54)%	(7.54)%	(7.54)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement[(b)]	1.08%	0.83%	0.83%	1.08%

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

(b) The fund's investment adviser has contractually agreed to limit the fund's total operating expenses (excluding certain expenses, including dividend and interest expenses, leverage expenses, taxes, brokerage commissions, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses, if any) so that such expenses do not exceed 0.85% for Class A Shares, 0.60% for Class I Shares, 0.60% for Class R6 Shares and 0.85% for Class T Shares through April 30, 2018. 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 following the time such reimbursement occurred.

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 that you invest $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	$679	$2,307	$3,819	$7,146
Class I	Sold or Held	$85	$1,770	$3,344	$6,837
Class R6	Sold or Held	$85	$1,770	$3,344	$6,837
Class T	Sold or Held	$357	$2,041	$3,606	$7,047

Portfolio Turnover

A 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. The fund does not pay transaction costs when buying and selling shares of other mutual funds managed by the subadviser (the "Underlying Funds"); however, the Underlying Funds pay transaction costs when buying and selling securities for their portfolios. 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 10% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund allocates its assets to Underlying Funds according to an asset allocation strategy designed for investors planning to retire in or within a few years of 2055 (the target date) and planning to withdraw their investment in the fund over many years after the target date. Over time, the fund's allocation to the Underlying Funds is expected to change based on the asset allocation strategy, from generally being less conservative (having a higher allocation to equity Underlying Funds) to becoming increasingly more conservative (having a lower allocation to equity Underlying Funds), until reaching the "landing point," which is 15 years after the target date when the fund reaches its final static asset allocation. The asset allocation strategy for the fund reflects the need for reduced equity risk and lower volatility of the inflation-adjusted income the fund may be able to support in retirement as an investor gets closer to the target date.

At its inception, the fund is expected to have a target allocation of 75% to 97% to equity Underlying Funds and a target allocation of approximately 3% to 25% to fixed income Underlying Funds, which would include exposure to long term and intermediate term U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPS"). At its inception, the fund may invest in: (1) domestic equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of U.S. operating companies; (2) international equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of companies in developed and emerging markets; and (3) fixed income Underlying Funds that may purchase U.S. and foreign debt securities, such as obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. and foreign governments, their agencies and instrumentalities, long, intermediate and short term TIPS, bank obligations, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, obligations of other domestic and foreign issuers, securities of domestic and foreign issuers denominated in U.S. dollars but not trading in the United States, obligations of supranational organizations and inflation-protected securities. Information about the Underlying Funds in which the fund may invest is described below in the section entitled "More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies."

Over time, the fund's allocation to Underlying Funds in the various asset classes will change based on the asset allocation glide path and the relative performance of the Underlying Funds. As it approaches the target date, the fund will have a higher allocation to fixed income Underlying Funds invested mainly in long- and intermediate-term TIPS. After its target date, the fund will invest primarily in fixed income Underlying Funds focused on long- and intermediate-term TIPS and ultra-short term obligations. The fund will allocate 15% to 35% of its assets to global equity Underlying Funds and 65% to 85% of its assets to fixed income Underlying Funds at the time it reaches its target date. The asset allocation of the fund will continue to evolve after its target date until 15 years past retirement when the fund is expected to reach its final static asset allocation (also known as the "landing point") of 15% to 25% of its assets allocated to global equity Underlying Funds and 75% to 85% of its assets allocated to fixed income Underlying Funds. Additional information about how the fund's asset allocation strategy changes over time and more detail about the fund's glide path appears below in the section entitled "More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies."

The domestic and international equity Underlying Funds may invest in equity securities across all market capitalization ranges and may invest in value stocks, depending on the focus of the pariticular equity Underlying Fund. The fixed income Underlying Funds principally invest in investment grade securities having short-, intermediate- or long-term maturities, depending on the focus of the particular fixed income Underlying Fund. The fund and certain Underlying Funds may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts for foreign or U.S. equity securities and indices, to adjust market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Underlying Funds. Certain Underlying Funds use foreign currency contracts to hedge foreign currency risks, hedge against fluctuations in currency exchange rates or to transfer balances from one currency to another. Certain Underlying Funds also may enter into credit default swaps on issuers or indices to buy or sell credit protection to hedge credit exposure; gain market or issuer exposure without owning the underlying securities; or increase the Underlying Fund's total return. Certain Underlying Funds also may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts, for hedging interest rate exposure. The Underlying Funds may also lend their portfolio securities to generate additional income.

The fund does not provide guaranteed income or payouts, nor can it ensure that you will have assets in your account sufficient to cover your retirement expenses or that you will have enough saved to be able to retire in the target year identified in the fund's name.

Principal Risks

The fund may not achieve its objective, and it is not intended to be a complete investment program. The value of the fund's and the Underlying Funds' 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 Underlying Funds invest 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. The principal risks of investing in the fund are:

- *Allocation Risk.* The risk that the fund's exposure to equities and fixed income securities, or to different asset classes, may vary from the intended allocation or may not be optimal for market conditions at a given time.
- *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 or attempt to increase returns.
- *Fund of Funds Risk.* The risk that the fund's performance will be adversely affected by the assets owned by the other mutual funds in which it invests, and that the layering of expenses associated with the fund's investment in such other funds will cost shareholders more than direct investments would have cost.
- *New Fund Risk.* The risk that the fund may not grow to an economically viable size, in which case the fund may cease operations and investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their investments at an inopportune time.

The principal risks of investing in the Underlying Funds 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.
- *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.
- *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 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.
- *Foreign Government Debt Risk.* The risk that the governmental entity that controls the repayment of government debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or to pay the interest when it becomes due.
- *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.

> *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.* Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate risk because the prices of fixed income securities tend to move in the opposite direction of interest rates. When interest rates rise, fixed income security prices fall. When interest rates fall, fixed income security prices rise. In general, fixed income securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

> *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. Price changes may be temporary or may last for extended periods.

> *Risks of Investing for Inflation Protection.* The risks that inflation-linked securities will react differently from other fixed income securities to changes in interest rates and that interest and/or principal payments on an inflation-protected security may be irregular. While inflation-protected securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in their value. In addition, positive adjustments to principal in inflation-protected securities generally can be expected to result in taxable income to the Underlying Fund at the time of such adjustments, even though the principal amount is not paid until maturity.

> *Securities Lending Risk.* The risk that, through its investments in Underlying Funds that engage in securities lending, the fund may lose money if a borrower of the Underlying Fund's securities fails to return loaned securities in a timely manner or at all.

> *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.

> *Value Stocks Risk.* The risk that the fund will underperform when value investing is out of favor or that the fund's investments will not appreciate in value as anticipated.

Performance Information

The fund has not had a full calendar year of operations; therefore, performance information is not shown here. Updated performance information is available at *virtus.com* or by calling 800-243-1574.

Management

The fund's investment adviser is Virtus Retirement Investment Advisers, LLC ("VRIA").

The fund's subadviser is Dimensional Fund Advisors LP ("Dimensional").

Portfolio Management

> *Joseph H. Chi,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Chi has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Jed S. Fogdall,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Fogdall has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Joseph F. Kolerich,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Kolerich has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *David A. Plecha,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Plecha has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Allen Pu,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Pu has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum initial investments applicable to Class A and Class T 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 T 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.

For Class R6 Shares, there is no minimum initial investment and there is no minimum for additional purchases. Class R6 Shares are available only to funds advised or subadvised by VRIA or one of its affiliates, 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.

In general, you can 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 Web site for more information.

Investment Objective

The fund has an investment objective of providing total return, consistent with the fund’s current asset allocation. Total return is comprised of income and capital appreciation.

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 72 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 84 of the fund’s statement of additional information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A	Class I	Class R6	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)	None	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 I	Class R6	Class T
Management Fees	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%	0.30%
Distribution and Shareholder Servicing (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None	None	0.25%
Other Expenses	8.35%	8.35%	8.35%	8.35%(a)
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.23%	0.23%	0.23%	0.23%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	9.13%	8.88%	8.88%	9.13%
Less: Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement(b)	(8.05)%	(8.05)%	(8.05)%	(8.05)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Expense Reimbursement(b)	1.08%	0.83%	0.83%	1.08%

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

(b) The fund's investment adviser has contractually agreed to limit the fund's total operating expenses (excluding certain expenses, including dividend and interest expenses, leverage expenses, taxes, brokerage commissions, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses, if any) so that such expenses do not exceed 0.85% for Class A Shares, 0.60% for Class I Shares, 0.60% for Class R6 Shares and 0.85% for Class T Shares through April 30, 2018. 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 following the time such reimbursement occurred.

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 that you invest $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	$679	$2,394	$3,971	$7,377
Class I	Sold or Held	$85	$1,864	$3,507	$7,090
Class R6	Sold or Held	$85	$1,864	$3,507	$7,090
Class T	Sold or Held	$357	$2,132	$3,763	$7,286

Portfolio Turnover

A 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. The fund does not pay transaction costs when buying and selling shares of other mutual funds managed by the subadviser (the “Underlying Funds”); however, the Underlying Funds pay transaction costs when buying and selling securities for their portfolios. 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 3% of the average value of its portfolio.

Investments, Risks and Performance

Principal Investment Strategies

The fund allocates its assets to Underlying Funds according to an asset allocation strategy designed for investors planning to retire in or within a few years of 2060 (the target date) and planning to withdraw their investment in the fund over many years after the target date. Over time, the fund’s allocation to the Underlying Funds is expected to change based on the asset allocation strategy, from generally being less conservative (having a higher allocation to equity Underlying Funds) to becoming increasingly more conservative (having a lower allocation to equity Underlying Funds), until reaching the “landing point,” which is 15 years after the target date when the fund reaches its final static asset allocation. The asset allocation strategy for the fund reflects the need for reduced equity risk and lower volatility of the inflation-adjusted income the fund may be able to support in retirement as an investor gets closer to the target date.

At its inception, the fund is expected to have a target allocation of 75% to 97% to equity Underlying Funds and a target allocation of approximately 3% to 25% to fixed income Underlying Funds, which would include exposure to long term and intermediate term U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (“TIPS”). At its inception, the fund may invest in: (1) domestic equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of U.S. operating companies; (2) international equity Underlying Funds that purchase a broad and diverse portfolio of securities of companies in developed and emerging markets; and (3) fixed income Underlying Funds that may purchase U.S. and foreign debt securities, such as obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. and foreign governments, their agencies and instrumentalities, long, intermediate and short term TIPS, bank obligations, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, obligations of other domestic and foreign issuers, securities of domestic and foreign issuers denominated in U.S. dollars but not trading in the United States, obligations of supranational organizations and inflation-protected securities. Information about the Underlying Funds in which the fund may invest is described below in the section entitled “More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies.”

Over time, the fund’s allocation to Underlying Funds in the various asset classes will change based on the asset allocation glide path and the relative performance of the Underlying Funds. As it approaches the target date, the fund will have a higher allocation to fixed income Underlying Funds invested mainly in long- and intermediate-term TIPS. After its target date, the fund will invest primarily in fixed income Underlying Funds focused on long- and intermediate-term TIPS and ultra-short term obligations. The fund will allocate 15% to 35% of its assets to global equity Underlying Funds and 65% to 85% of its assets to fixed income Underlying Funds at the time it reaches its target date. The asset allocation of the fund will continue to evolve after its target date until 15 years past retirement when the fund is expected to reach its final static asset allocation (also known as the “landing point”) of 15% to 25% of its assets allocated to global equity Underlying Funds and 75% to 85% of its assets allocated to fixed income Underlying Funds. Additional information about how the fund's asset allocation strategy changes over time and more detail about the fund's glide path appears below in the section entitled “More Information About Investment Objectives And Principal Investment Strategies.”

The domestic and international equity Underlying Funds may invest in equity securities across all market capitalization ranges and may invest in value stocks, depending on the focus of the pariticular equity Underlying Fund. The fixed income Underlying Funds principally invest in investment grade securities having short-, intermediate- or long-term maturities, depending on the focus of the particular fixed income Underlying Fund. The fund and certain Underlying Funds may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts for foreign or U.S. equity securities and indices, to adjust market exposure based on actual or expected cash inflows to or outflows from the Underlying Funds. Certain Underlying Funds use foreign currency contracts to hedge foreign currency risks, hedge against fluctuations in currency exchange rates or to transfer balances from one currency to another. Certain Underlying Funds also may enter into credit default swaps on issuers or indices to buy or sell credit protection to hedge credit exposure; gain market or issuer exposure without owning the underlying securities; or increase the Underlying Fund’s total return. Certain Underlying Funds also may use derivatives, such as futures contracts and options on futures contracts, for hedging interest rate exposure. The Underlying Funds may also lend their portfolio securities to generate additional income.

The fund does not provide guaranteed income or payouts, nor can it ensure that you will have assets in your account sufficient to cover your retirement expenses or that you will have enough saved to be able to retire in the target year identified in the fund's name.

Principal Risks

The fund may not achieve its objective, and it is not intended to be a complete investment program. The value of the fund’s and the Underlying Funds’ 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 Underlying Funds invest 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. The principal risks of investing in the fund are:

> *Allocation Risk.* The risk that the fund’s exposure to equities and fixed income securities, or to different asset classes, may vary from the intended allocation or may not be optimal for market conditions at a given time.

> *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 or attempt to increase returns.

> *Fund of Funds Risk.* The risk that the fund’s performance will be adversely affected by the assets owned by the other mutual funds in which it invests, and that the layering of expenses associated with the fund’s investment in such other funds will cost shareholders more than direct investments would have cost.

> *New Fund Risk.* The risk that the fund may not grow to an economically viable size, in which case the fund may cease operations and investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their investments at an inopportune time.

The principal risks of investing in the Underlying Funds 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.

> *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.

> *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 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.

> *Foreign Government Debt Risk.* The risk that the governmental entity that controls the repayment of government debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or to pay the interest when it becomes due.

> *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.

> *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.* Fixed income securities are subject to interest rate risk because the prices of fixed income securities tend to move in the opposite direction of interest rates. When interest rates rise, fixed income security prices fall. When interest rates fall, fixed income security prices rise. In general, fixed income securities with longer maturities are more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

> *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. Price changes may be temporary or may last for extended periods.

> *Risks of Investing for Inflation Protection.* The risks that inflation-linked securities will react differently from other fixed income securities to changes in interest rates and that interest and/or principal payments on an inflation-protected security may be irregular. While inflation-protected securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in their value. In addition, positive adjustments to principal in inflation-protected securities generally can be expected to result in taxable income to the Underlying Fund at the time of such adjustments, even though the principal amount is not paid until maturity.

> *Securities Lending Risk.* The risk that, through its investments in Underlying Funds that engage in securities lending, the fund may lose money if a borrower of the Underlying Fund's securities fails to return loaned securities in a timely manner or at all.

> *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.

> *Value Stocks Risk.* The risk that the fund will underperform when value investing is out of favor or that the fund's investments will not appreciate in value as anticipated.

Performance Information

The fund has not had a full calendar year of operations; therefore, performance information is not shown here. Updated performance information is available at *virtus.com* or by calling 800-243-1574.

Management

The fund's investment adviser is Virtus Retirement Investment Advisers, LLC ("VRIA").

The fund's subadviser is Dimensional Fund Advisors LP ("Dimensional").

Portfolio Management

> *Joseph H. Chi,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Chi has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Jed S. Fogdall,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Fogdall has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Joseph F. Kolerich,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Kolerich has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *David A. Plecha,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Plecha has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

> *Allen Pu,* Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional, is a manager of the fund. Mr. Pu has served as a Portfolio Manager of the fund since inception in January 2016.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Minimum initial investments applicable to Class A and Class T 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 T 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.

For Class R6 Shares, there is no minimum initial investment and there is no minimum for additional purchases. Class R6 Shares are available only to funds advised or subadvised by VRIA or one of its affiliates, 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.

In general, you can 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 Web site for more information.

More Information About Fund Expenses

VRIA has contractually agreed to limit the total operating expenses (excluding certain expenses, including dividend and interest expenses, leverage expenses, taxes, brokerage commissions, extraordinary expenses and acquired fund fees and expenses, if any) through April 30, 2018 of certain 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 I Shares	Class R6 Shares	Class T Shares
Virtus DFA 2015 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	0.85%	0.60%	0.60%	0.85%
Virtus DFA 2020 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	0.85%	0.60%	0.60%	0.85%
Virtus DFA 2025 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	0.85%	0.60%	0.60%	0.85%
Virtus DFA 2030 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	0.85%	0.60%	0.60%	0.85%
Virtus DFA 2035 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	0.85%	0.60%	0.60%	0.85%
Virtus DFA 2040 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	0.85%	0.60%	0.60%	0.85%
Virtus DFA 2045 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	0.85%	0.60%	0.60%	0.85%
Virtus DFA 2050 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	0.85%	0.60%	0.60%	0.85%
Virtus DFA 2055 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	0.85%	0.60%	0.60%	0.85%
Virtus DFA 2060 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	0.85%	0.60%	0.60%	0.85%

Following the contractual period, VRIA may discontinue these arrangements at any time. Under certain conditions, VRIA may recapture operating expenses waived or reimbursed under these expense limitation arrangements for a period of three years following the end of the fiscal year in which 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.

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

	Class A Shares	Class I Shares	Class R6 Shares
Virtus DFA 2015 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	1.00%	0.75%	0.75%
Virtus DFA 2020 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	1.02%	0.77%	0.77%
Virtus DFA 2025 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	1.04%	0.79%	0.79%
Virtus DFA 2030 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	1.06%	0.81%	0.81%
Virtus DFA 2035 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	1.07%	0.82%	0.82%
Virtus DFA 2040 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	1.07%	0.82%	0.82%
Virtus DFA 2045 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	1.08%	0.83%	0.83%
Virtus DFA 2050 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	1.08%	0.83%	0.83%
Virtus DFA 2055 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	1.08%	0.83%	0.83%
Virtus DFA 2060 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	1.08%	0.83%	0.83%

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 Underlying Funds.

Shares of Virtus DFA 2015 Target Date Retirement Income Fund, Virtus DFA 2020 Target Date Retirement Income Fund, Virtus DFA 2025 Target Date Retirement Income Fund, Virtus DFA 2030 Target Date Retirement Income Fund, Virtus DFA 2035 Target Date Retirement Income Fund, Virtus DFA 2040 Target Date Retirement Income Fund, Virtus DFA 2045 Target Date Retirement Income Fund, Virtus DFA 2050 Target Date Retirement Income Fund, Virtus DFA 2055 Target Date Retirement Income Fund and Virtus DFA 2060 Target Date Retirement Income Fund are offered in this Prospectus. Each fund is designed for long-term investors.

The investment objective of each fund is to provide total return, consistent with the fund's current asset allocation. Total return is comprised of income and capital appreciation.

The funds are designed to make it easier for investors, whose retirement date is at or around a fund's stated target date as indicated by its name, to hold a diversified portfolio of global equity and fixed income assets that is rebalanced automatically over time based on an asset allocation strategy designed by Dimensional.

An investment in a fund is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government entity. As with any investment, there is the risk that you will lose money, including at and after the target date. The funds do not provide guaranteed income or payouts, nor can they ensure that you will have assets in your account sufficient to cover your retirement expenses or that you will have enough saved to be able to retire in the target year identified in the fund's name. Investment in a fund does not eliminate the need for you to decide, before investing and from time to time thereafter, whether the fund fits or continues to fit your financial situation. Even if you plan to retire in a specific year, you may decide, based on your investment objectives, tolerance for risk, other savings plans, and other assets, that another fund within the fund family is more appropriate for you.

Each fund is a "fund of funds" that seeks to achieve its investment objective by primarily investing in a number of funds that are managed by Dimensional (the "Underlying Funds"). As of the date of this prospectus, the Underlying Funds in which the funds may invest are expected to include:

Domestic Equity Underlying Funds

U.S. Large Company Portfolio and U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio

International Equity Underlying Funds

Large Cap International Portfolio, International Core Equity Portfolio and Emerging Markets Core Equity Portfolio

Fixed Income Underlying Funds

DFA Short-Term Extended Quality Portfolio, DFA Two-Year Global Fixed Income Portfolio, DFA One-Year Fixed Income Portfolio, DFA Inflation-Protected Securities Portfolio and DFA LTIP Portfolio

Dimensional allocates each fund's assets among the Underlying Funds based on its investment objectives and policies. VRIA and/or Dimensional may change the selection of Underlying Funds or the allocation to the Underlying Funds at any time without notice to investors.

Asset Allocation Strategy

As an alternative to investors building their own retirement investment portfolios, each fund offers investors access to a single fund whose asset allocation changes over time based on a glide path designed by Dimensional. The glide path is intended to guide the funds' asset allocations towards becoming more conservative as investors approach retirement and beyond. The target date identified in each fund's name represents the approximate year an investor in the fund expects to retire. Under normal circumstances, each fund will seek to achieve an asset allocation consistent with the fund's position on the asset allocation glide path (described below), by investing in Underlying Funds representing various asset classes. Over time, a fund's allocation to Underlying Funds in the various asset classes will change based on the asset allocation glide path and the relative performance of the Underlying Funds. Each fund will invest in an allocation of Domestic Equity Underlying Funds and International Equity Underlying Funds (together, the "Global Equity Underlying Funds") in combination with Fixed Income Underlying Funds and is expected to change its allocation over time to have a lower allocation to Global Equity Underlying Funds and a higher allocation to Fixed Income Underlying Funds as it approaches and moves beyond the target date, ultimately reaching a final static allocation approximately 15 years after the target date (also known as the "landing point").

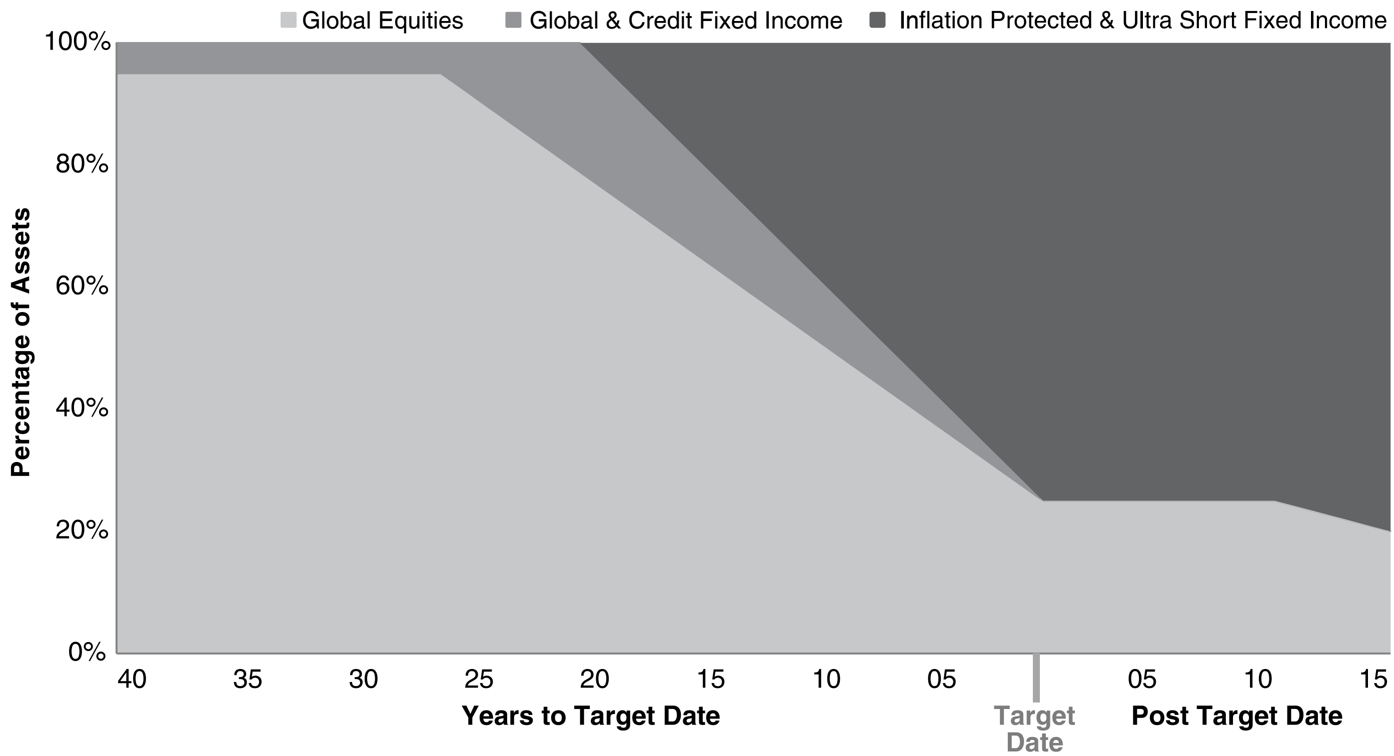
As it approaches the target date, a fund will have a higher allocation to Fixed Income Underlying Funds invested mainly in long- and intermediate-term TIPS. After its target date, a fund will invest primarily in Fixed Income Underlying Funds focused on long- and intermediate-term TIPS and ultra-short term obligations. A fund will allocate 15% to 35% of its assets to Global Equity Underlying Funds and 65% to 85% of its assets to Fixed Income Underlying Funds at the time it reaches its target date. The asset allocation of each fund will continue to evolve after its target date until 15 years past retirement when the fund is expected to reach its final static asset allocation (also known as the "landing point") of 15% to 25% of its assets allocated to Global Equity Underlying Funds and 75% to 85% of its assets allocated to Fixed Income Underlying Funds. When a fund reaches the landing point, VRIA may recommend that the fund's Board of Trustees approve combining the fund with any other fund that has reached its landing point, as each will be expected to have approximately the same asset allocation at that time.

The table below provides additional information on Global Equity Underlying Fund and Fixed Income Underlying Fund allocation ranges based on the expected asset allocation glide path.

	Years From Target date	Global Equity	Fixed Income
Before	40	75% - 97%	25% - 3%
	30	75% - 97%	25% - 3%
	20	60% - 85%	40% - 15%
	10	30% - 55%	70% - 45%
	0 (Target date)	15% - 35%	85% - 65%
After	10	15% - 35%	85% - 65%
	15*	15% - 25%	85% - 75%

* Each fund is expected to reach its final static asset allocation or landing point.

Below is an illustration of how Dimensional expects the funds' asset allocation to change over time along the glide path intended to guide allocations to the Underlying Funds. The actual asset allocations utilized by each fund may deviate from the allocations illustrated below.



Dimensional designed the asset allocation glide path to seek to lower the uncertainty regarding the inflation-protected income the funds could support as investors reach closer to, or past, retirement. Early on in the investment horizon, a fund is invested in assets that may have more risk and higher expected returns, with the intention that those assets will grow and provide the investor with higher income at retirement. The allocation during these early years is primarily in Equity Underlying Funds. Over time, as a fund moves closer to its target date, the asset allocation glide path is intended to manage inflation-adjusted income risk by increasing the fund's allocation to Fixed Income Underlying Funds that invest in inflation-protected assets, represented by long-term TIPS. As a fund moves closer to, and past, its target date, the duration of the TIPS portfolio is expected to shortenand the fund is expected to increase allocations to Fixed Income Underlying Funds that invest in ultra-short term obligations, the valuation of which are generally less impacted by expectations regarding inflation.

The asset allocation glide path was designed with an average investor in mind and may or may not provide the asset allocation that is suited for individual investor preferences. If an investor wanted to take on more or less risk, for example, the investor could do so by selecting a fund with a target date later (i.e., more risk) or earlier (i.e., less risk) than the investor's expected retirement date or by allocating assets to other investments.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Underlying Funds

U.S. Large Company Portfolio

The U.S. Large Company Portfolio generally invests in the stocks that comprise the S&P 500® Index in approximately the proportions they are represented in the S&P 500® Index. The S&P 500® Index is composed of a broad and diverse group of stocks. Generally, these are the U.S. stocks with the largest market capitalizations and, as a group, they generally represent more than 70% of the total market capitalization of all publicly traded U.S. stocks. For the U.S. Large Company Portfolio, Dimensional considers the stocks that comprise the S&P 500® Index to be those of large companies. Under normal market conditions, at least 95% of the U.S. Large Company Portfolio's net assets will be invested in the stocks that comprise the S&P 500® Index. As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the U.S. Large Company Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in securities of large U.S. companies.

Ordinarily, portfolio securities will not be sold except to reflect additions or deletions of the stocks that comprise the S&P 500® Index, including as a result of mergers, reorganizations and similar transactions and, to the extent necessary, to provide cash to pay redemptions of the U.S. Large Company Portfolio's shares. Given the impact on prices of securities affected by the reconstitution of the S&P 500® Index around the time of a reconstitution date, the U.S. Large Company Portfolio may purchase or sell securities that may be impacted by the reconstitution before or after the reconstitution date of the S&P 500® Index.

About the S&P 500® Index: The Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Price Index® is market capitalization weighted (adjusted for free float). Its performance is usually cyclical because it reflects periods when stock prices generally rise or fall. For information concerning Standard & Poor's Rating Group, a division of The McGraw Hill Companies ("S&P"), and disclaimers of S&P with respect to the U.S. Large Company Portfolio, see "Standard & Poor's—Information and Disclaimers" below.

U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio

The U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio purchases a broad and diverse group of common stocks of U.S. companies with a greater emphasis on small capitalization and value companies as compared to their representation in the U.S. Universe. Dimensional generally defines the U.S. Universe as a free float adjusted market capitalization weighted portfolio of U.S. operating companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE"), NYSE MKT LLC or Nasdaq Global Market® or such other securities exchanges deemed appropriate by Dimensional. The Portfolio's increased exposure to small and value companies may be achieved by decreasing the allocation of the Portfolio's assets to the largest U.S. growth companies relative to their weight in the U.S. Universe, which would result in a greater weight allocation to small capitalization and value companies. An equity issuer is considered a growth company primarily because it has a low book value that is not negative in relation to its market capitalization. An equity issuer is considered a value company primarily because it has a high book value in relation to its market value.

The percentage allocation of the assets of the U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio to securities of the largest U.S. growth companies as defined above will generally be reduced from between 2.5% and 25% of their percentage weight in the U.S. Universe. For example, as of December 31, 2016, securities of the largest U.S. growth companies comprised 31% of the U.S. Universe and Dimensional allocated approximately 25% of the U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio to securities of the largest U.S. growth companies. The percentage by which the U.S. Core Equity 1 Portfolio's allocation to securities of the largest U.S. growth companies is reduced will fluctuate with market movements. Additionally, the Portfolio's percentage allocation to all securities as compared to their representation in the U.S. Universe may be modified after considering other factors Dimensional determines to be appropriate, such as free float, momentum, trading strategies, liquidity, profitability and other factors that Dimensional determines to be appropriate given market conditions. In assessing profitability, Dimensional may consider different ratios, such as that of earnings or profits from operations relative to book value or assets.

Large Cap International Portfolio

The Large Cap International Portfolio purchases securities of large non-U.S. companies in each country or region designated by Dimensional as an approved market for investment. Dimensional may consider a company's size, value, and/or profitability relative to other eligible companies when making investment decisions for the Large Cap International Portfolio. In assessing value, Dimensional may consider factors such as a company's book value in relation to its market value, as well as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. In assessing profitability, Dimensional may consider factors such as that of earnings or profits from operations relative to book value or assets. The criteria Dimensional uses for assessing value or profitability are subject to change from time to time. Dimensional may also adjust the representation in the Large Cap International Portfolio of an eligible company, or exclude a company, after considering such factors as free float, momentum, trading strategies, liquidity, profitability and other factors that Dimensional determines to be appropriate, given market conditions. Dimensional will seek to set country weights based on the relative adjusted market capitalizations of eligible large companies within each country.

The Large Cap International Portfolio intends to purchase stocks of large non-U.S. companies associated with developed market countries designated by Dimensional's Investment Committee as approved markets from time to time. As of the date of this prospectus, the following are approved markets for the Large Cap International Portfolio: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Dimensional determines the minimum market capitalization of a large company with respect to each country or region in which the Portfolio invests. Based on market capitalization data as of December 31, 2016, for the Large Cap International Portfolio, the lowest minimum market capitalization of a large company in any country or region in which the Large Cap International Portfolio invests would be $1.977 billion. This threshold will change due to market conditions.

International Core Equity Portfolio

The International Core Equity Portfolio purchases a broad and diverse group of securities of non-U.S. companies in developed markets with a greater emphasis on small capitalization and value companies as compared to their representation in the International Universe. For purposes of this Portfolio, Dimensional defines the International Universe as a market capitalization weighted portfolio of non-U.S. companies in developed markets that have been authorized as approved markets for investment by Dimensional's Investment Committee. The Portfolio's increased exposure to small capitalization and value companies may be achieved by decreasing the allocation of the International Core Equity Portfolio's assets to the largest growth companies relative to their weight in the International Universe, which would result in a greater weight allocation to small capitalization and value companies. An equity issuer is considered a growth company primarily because it has a low book value that is not negative in relation to its market capitalization. Securities are considered value stocks primarily because a company's shares have a high book value in relation to their market value.

The International Core Equity Portfolio intends to purchase securities of companies associated with developed market countries designated by Dimensional's Investment Committee as approved markets from time to time. As of the date of this prospectus, the following are approved markets for the International Core Equity Portfolio: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the International Core Equity Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities. Dimensional determines company size on a country or region specific basis and based primarily on market capitalization. The percentage allocation of the assets of the International Core Equity Portfolio to securities of the largest growth companies as defined above will generally be reduced from between 5% and 35% of their percentage weight in the International Universe. As of December 31, 2016, securities of the largest growth companies in the International Universe comprised approximately 15% of the International Universe and Dimensional allocated approximately 4% of the International Core Equity Portfolio to securities of the largest growth companies in the International Universe. The percentage by which the Portfolio's allocation to securities of the largest growth companies is reduced will change due to market movements and other factors. Additionally, the International Core Equity Portfolio's percentage allocation to all securities as compared to their representation in the International Universe may be modified after considering other factors Dimensional determines to be appropriate, such as free float, momentum, trading strategies, liquidity, profitability and other factors that Dimensional determines to be appropriate given market conditions. In assessing profitability, Dimensional may consider different ratios, such as that of earnings or profits from operations relative to book value or assets.

The Emerging Markets Core Equity Portfolio

The Emerging Markets Core Equity Portfolio invests in companies associated with emerging markets, including frontier markets (emerging market countries in an earlier stage of development), designated by Dimensional's Investment Committee as approved markets from time to time. As of the date of this prospectus, the following are approved markets for the Emerging Markets Core Equity Portfolio: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, the Philippines, Peru, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and Turkey.

The Emerging Markets Core Equity Portfolio purchases a broad and diverse group of securities associated with emerging markets with an increased exposure to securities of small cap issuers and securities that it considers to be value securities. In assessing value, Dimensional may consider factors such as the issuer's securities having a high book value in relation to their market value, as well as price to cash flow or price to earnings ratios. In addition, Dimensional may adjust the representation in the Portfolio of an eligible company, or exclude a company, after considering profitability relative to other eligible companies. In assessing profitability, Dimensional may consider different ratios, such as that of earnings or profits from operations relative to book value or assets. The criteria Dimensional uses for assessing value are subject to change from time to time.

DFA Short-Term Extended Quality Portfolio

The DFA Short-Term Extended Quality Portfolio (the "Short-Term Extended Quality Portfolio") seeks to maximize total returns from a universe of U.S. and foreign corporate debt securities with an investment grade credit rating. In addition, the Portfolio may invest in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. and foreign governments, their agences and instrumentalities, bank obligations, commercial paper, repurchase agreements obligations of other domestic and foreign issuers having investment grade ratings, securities of domestic or foreign issuers denominated in U.S. dollars but not trading in the United States, and obligations of supranational organizations. The Short-Term Extended Quality

Portfolio invests with an emphasis on debt securities Dimensional considers to be of extended quality as they are rated in the lower half of the investment grade spectrum (i.e., rated BBB- to A+ by Standard & Poor's Rating Group ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings Ltd. ("Fitch") or Baa3 to A1 by Moody's Investor's Service, Inc. ("Moody's")). The Portfolio will not emphasize investments in the lower half of the investment grade spectrum, however, when Dimensional believes the credit risk premium does not warrant the investment. The Portfolio will also invest in higher-rated debt securities. At the present time, Dimensional expects that most investments will be made in the obligations of issuers that are located in developed countries. However, in the future, Dimensional anticipates investing in issuers located in other countries as well.

The Short-Term Extended Quality Portfolio primarily invests in securities that mature within five years from the date of settlement and maintains an average portfolio maturity and average portfolio duration of three years or less. In making these purchase decisions, if the anticipated maturity risk premium is greater for longer term securities in the eligible maturity range, Dimensional will focus on investment in the longer-term area, otherwise the Portfolio will focus its investment in the short-term range of the eligible maturity range. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a fixed income security that is used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The longer a security's duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in fixed income securities considered to be investment grade quality.

DFA Two-Year Global Fixed Income Portfolio

The DFA Two-Year Global Fixed Income Portfolio (the "Two-Year Global Portfolio") seeks to maximize risk-adjusted total returns from a universe of U.S. and foreign debt securities maturing in three years or less. The Two-Year Global Portfolio invests in obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. and foreign governments, their agencies and instrumentalities, corporate debt obligations, bank obligations, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, obligations of other domestic and foreign issuers, securities of domestic or foreign issuers denominated in U.S. dollars but not trading in the United States, and obligations of supranational organizations. At the present time, Dimensional expects that most investments will be made in the obligations of issuers which are in developed countries. However, in the future, Dimensional anticipates investing in issuers located in other countries as well. The fixed income securities in which the Two-Year Global Portfolio invests are considered investment grade at the time of purchase. Under normal market conditions, the Portfolio intends to invest its assets in issuers in at least three different countries, one of which may be the United States. As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in fixed income securities that mature within two years from the date of settlement. It is the policy of the Two-Year Global Portfolio that the weighted average length of maturity of investments will not exceed two years.

DFA One-Year Fixed Income Portfolio

The DFA One Year Fixed Income Portfolio (the "One-Year Portfolio") seeks to achieve a stable real return in excess of the rate of inflation with a minimum of risk by generally investing in a universe of high quality fixed income securities that typically mature in one year or less. The Portfolio may, however, take a large position in securities maturing within two years of the date of settlement when higher yields are available. The One-Year Portfolio invests in U.S. government obligations, U.S. government agency obligations, dollar-denominated obligations of foreign issuers issued in the U.S., securities of domestic or foreign issuers denominated in U.S. dollars but not trading in the United States, foreign government and agency obligations, bank obligations, including U.S. subsidiaries and branches of foreign banks, corporate obligations, commercial paper, repurchase agreements and obligations of supranational organizations. The fixed income securities in which the One-Year Portfolio invests are considered investment grade at the time of purchase. As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in fixed income securities and maintain a weighted average portfolio maturity that will not exceed one year.

DFA Inflation-Protected Securities Portfolio

The DFA Inflation-Protected Securities Portfolio (the "Inflation-Protected Portfolio") seeks its investment objective by investing in a universe of inflation-protected securities that are structured to provide returns linked to the rate of inflation over the long-term. The Inflation-Protected Portfolio ordinarily invests in inflation-protected securities issued by the U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities and the credit quality of such inflation-protected securities will be that of such applicable U.S. government, agency or instrumentality issuer.

As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, the Portfolio will invest at least 80% of its net assets in inflation-protected securities. Inflation-protected securities (also known as inflation-indexed securities) are securities whose principal and/or interest payments are adjusted for inflation, unlike conventional debt securities that make fixed principal and interest payments. Inflation-protected securities include Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities ("TIPS"), which are securities issued by the U.S. Treasury. The principal value of TIPS is adjusted for inflation (payable at maturity) and the semi-annual interest payments by TIPS equal a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. These inflation adjustments are based upon the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The original principal value of TIPS is guaranteed, even during periods of deflation. At maturity, TIPS are redeemed at the greater of their inflation-adjusted principal or par amount at original issue. Other types of inflation-protected securities may use other methods to adjust for inflation and other measures of inflation. In addition, inflation-protected securities issued by entities other than the U.S. Treasury may not provide a guarantee of principal value at maturity.

Generally, the Inflation-Protected Portfolio will purchase inflation-protected securities with maturities of between five and twenty years from the date of settlement, although it is anticipated that, at times, the Portfolio will purchase securities outside of this range. The Portfolio ordinarily will have an average weighted maturity, based upon market values, of between three to twelve years.

DFA LTIP Portfolio

The DFA LTIP Portfolio seeks its investment objective by generally investing in a universe of long-term fixed income securities structured to provide protection against inflation. The DFA LTIP Portfolio may invest in inflation-protected securities issued by the U.S. Government and its agencies and instrumentalities. The DFA LTIP Portfolio also may invest in inflation-protected securities of other investment grade issuers including foreign governments and U.S. and non-U.S. corporations. The fixed income securities in which the DFA LTIP Portfolio invests are considered investment grade at the time of purchase.

Inflation-protected securities (also known as inflation-indexed securities) are securities whose principal and/or interest payments are adjusted for inflation, unlike conventional debt securities that make fixed principal and interest payments. Inflation-protected securities include Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (“TIPS”), which are securities issued by the U.S. Treasury. The principal value of TIPS is adjusted for inflation (payable at maturity) and the semi-annual interest payments by TIPS equal a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. These inflation adjustments are based upon the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The original principal value of TIPS is guaranteed, even during periods of deflation. At maturity, TIPS are redeemed at the greater of their inflation-adjusted principal or par amount at original issue. Other types of inflation-protected securities may use other methods to adjust for inflation and other measures of inflation. In addition, inflation-protected securities issued by entities other than the U.S. Treasury may not provide a guarantee of principal value at maturity.

Generally, the DFA LTIP Portfolio will purchase long-term fixed income securities with maturities greater than ten years, although it is anticipated that, at times, the DFA LTIP Portfolio will purchase securities with lesser maturities. The DFA LTIP Portfolio ordinarily will have an average weighted maturity, based upon market values, of greater than ten years. The DFA LTIP Portfolio also may invest in securities issued by the U.S. Government and its agencies and instrumentalities and other investment grade issuers that do not provide inflation protection while attempting to protect for inflation by engaging in swaps, futures or other derivatives to hedge against the inflation risk associated with such securities. As a non-fundamental policy, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the DFA LTIP Portfolio’s net assets will be invested in fixed income securities.

Standard & Poor’s

Information and Disclaimers. The U.S. Large Company Portfolio is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by S&P. S&P makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of the U.S. Large Company Portfolio or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally, in the U.S. Large Company Portfolio particularly or the ability of the S&P 500® Index to track general stock market performance. S&P’s only relationship to the U.S. Large Company Portfolio is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of S&P and of the S&P 500® Index which is determined, composed and calculated by S&P without regard to the U.S. Large Company Portfolio. S&P has no obligation to take the needs of the U.S. Large Company Portfolio or its owners into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the S&P 500® Index. S&P is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices and amount of the U.S. Large Company Portfolio or the issuance or sale of the U.S. Large Company Portfolio or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the U.S. Large Company Portfolio is to be converted into cash. S&P has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the U.S. Large Company Portfolio.

S&P does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the S&P 500® Index or any data included therein and S&P shall have not liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions therein. S&P makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by licensee, owners of the product, or any other person or entity from the use of the S&P 500® Index or any data included therein. S&P makes no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the S&P 500® Index or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall S&P have any liability for any special, punitive, indirect, or consequential damages (including lost profits), even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

Description of Investments of the Fixed Income Underlying Funds

The specific categories of investments in which the Fixed Income Underlying Funds may invest are indicated in the table below and described following the table.

	Short-Term Extended Quality Portfolio	Two-Year Global Portfolio	One-Year Portfolio	Inflation-Protected Portfolio	DFA LTIP Portfolio
U.S. Government Obligations	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. Government Agency Obligations	X	X	X	X	X
Corporate Debt Obligations	X	X	X		X
Bank Obligations	X	X	X		X
Commercial Paper	X	X	X		X
Repurchase Agreements	X	X	X	X	X
Foreign Government and Agency Obligations	X	X	X		X
Supranational Organization Obligations	X	X	X		X
Foreign Issuer Obligations	X	X	X		X
Eurodollar Obligations	X	X	X		X
Money Market Funds	X	X	X	X	X

U.S. Government Obligations

Debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury which are direct obligations of the U.S. Government, including bills, notes and bonds.

U.S. Government Agency Obligations

Issued or guaranteed by U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities and federal agencies, which have different levels of credit support. The U.S. government agency obligations include, but are not limited to, securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government that are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States, such as the Federal Housing Administration and Ginnie Mae, including Ginnie Mae pass-through certificates. Other securities issued by agencies and instrumentalities sponsored by the U.S. Government may be supported only by the issuer's right to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, subject to certain limits, such as securities issued by Federal Home Loan Banks, or are supported only by the credit of such agencies, such as Freddie Mac and Fannie Mae.

Corporate Debt Obligations

Generally, nonconvertible corporate debt securities (e.g., bonds and debentures), which are rated Aa3 or better by Moody's, or AA- or better by S&P, or AA- or better by Fitch, or if there is no rating for the debt security, they are determined by Dimensional to be of comparable quality to equivalent issues of the same issuer rated at least AA- or Aa3. For Short-Term Extended Quality Portfolio and DFA LTIP Portfolio, nonconvertible corporate debt securities (e.g., bonds and debentures), which have received an investment grade rating by Moody's, Fitch, S&P or, if unrated, have been determined by Dimensional to be of comparable quality.

Bank Obligations

Obligations of U.S. banks and savings and loan associations and dollar-denominated obligations of U.S. subsidiaries and branches of foreign banks, such as certificates of deposit (including marketable variable rate certificates of deposit), time deposits and bankers' acceptances. Bank certificates of deposit will only be acquired from banks having assets in excess of $1,000,000,000.

Commercial Paper

Generally, rated, at the time of purchase, A1 or better by S&P or Prime1 by Moody's, or F1 or better by Fitch or, if unrated, issued by a corporation having an outstanding unsecured debt issue rated Aaa by Moody's or AAA by S&P or AAA by Fitch. For Short-Term Extended Quality Portfolio and DFA LTIP Portfolio, Rated, at the time of purchase, A3 or better by S&P or Prime3 or better by Moody's, or F3 or better by Fitch or, if unrated, issued by a corporation having an outstanding unsecured debt issue rated at least Baa3 by Moody's or BBB- by S&P or Fitch.

Repurchase Agreements

Instruments through which the Fixed Income Underlying Funds purchase securities ("underlying securities") from a bank or a registered U.S. government securities dealer, with an agreement by the seller to repurchase the securities at an agreed price, plus interest at a specified rate. The underlying securities will be limited to U.S. government and agency obligations described in (1) and (2) above. The Fixed Income Underlying Funds will not enter into a repurchase agreement with a duration of more than seven days if, as a result, more than 10% of the value of the Fixed Income Underlying Fund's total assets would be so invested. In addition, a repurchase agreement with a duration of more than seven days will be subject to a Fixed Income Underlying Fund's illiquid assets policy. The Fixed Income Underlying Funds also will only invest in repurchase agreements with a bank if the bank has at least $1,000,000,000 in assets and is approved by Dimensional's Investment Committee. Dimensional will monitor the market value of the securities plus any accrued interest thereon so that they will at least equal the repurchase price.

Foreign Government and Agency Obligations

Bills, notes, bonds and other debt securities issued or guaranteed by foreign governments, or their agencies and instrumentalities.

Supranational Organization Obligations

Debt securities of supranational organizations such as the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank or the World Bank, which are chartered to promote economic development.

Foreign Issuer Obligations

Generally, debt securities of non-U.S. issuers rated AA- or better by S&P or Fitch, Aa3 or better by Moody's, or, if unrated, have been determined by Dimensional to be of comparable quality. For Short-Term Extended Quality Portfolio and DFA LTIP Portfolio, debt securities of non-U.S. issuers that have received a rating of BBB- or better by S&P or Fitch or Baa3 or better by Moody's, or, if unrated, have been determined by Dimensional to be of comparable quality.

Eurodollar Obligations

Debt securities of domestic or foreign issuers denominated in U.S. dollars but not trading in the United States.

Money Market Funds

The Fixed Income Underlying Funds may invest in affiliated and unaffiliated registered and unregistered money market funds. Investments in money market funds may involve a duplication of certain fees and expenses.

The categories of investments in which each of the Fixed Income Underlying Funds may invest include both fixed and floating rate securities. Floating rate securities bear interest at rates that vary with prevailing market rates. Interest rate adjustments are made periodically (e.g., every six months), usually based on a money market index such as the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) or the Treasury bill rate.

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 support 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 a fund invests can be worse than expected, and investments may fail to perform as the adviser or subadviser expects. As a result, the value of your shares may decrease.

Specific risks of investing in the funds are as follows.

Allocation

A fund's investment performance depends, in part, upon how its assets are allocated and reallocated by its adviser. If the fund's exposure to equities and fixed income securities, or to different asset classes, deviates from the adviser's intended allocation, or if the fund's allocation is not optimal for market conditions at a given time, the fund's performance may suffer.

Fund of Funds

Achieving the fund's objective will depend on the performance of the underlying mutual funds, which depends on the particular securities in which the underlying mutual funds invest. Indirectly, the fund is subject to all risks associated with the underlying mutual funds. Since the fund's performance depends on that of each underlying mutual fund, it may be subject to increased volatility.

Assets invested in other mutual funds incur a layering of expenses, including operating costs, advisory fees and administrative fees that you, as a shareholder in the fund, indirectly bear. Such fees and expenses may exceed the fees and expenses the fund would have incurred if it invested in the underlying fund's assets directly. As the underlying funds or the fund's allocations among the underlying funds change from time to time, or to the extent that the expense ratio of the underlying funds changes, the weighted average operating expenses borne by the fund may increase or decrease. If the fund invests in closed-end funds, it may incur added expenses such as additional management fees and trading costs and additional risks associated with trading at a discount to NAV and use of leverage.

The underlying funds may change their investment objective or policies without the approval of the fund, and the fund might be forced to withdraw its investment from the underlying fund at a time that is unfavorable to the fund.

Each underlying fund may be subject to risks other than those described because the types of investments made by an underlying fund can change over time. For further description of the risks associated with the underlying funds, please consult the underlying funds' prospectus.

Mutual Fund Investing

Through its investments in other mutual funds, a fund is exposed not only to the risks of the underlying funds' investments but also to certain additional risks. Assets invested in other mutual funds incur a layering of expenses, including operating costs, advisory fees and administrative fees that you, as a shareholder in the fund, indirectly bear. Such fees and expenses may exceed the fees and expenses the fund would have incurred if it invested in the underlying fund's assets directly. To the extent that the expense ratio of an underlying fund changes, the weighted average operating expenses borne by the fund may increase or decrease. An underlying fund may change its investment objective or policies without the approval of the fund, and the fund might be forced to withdraw its investment from the underlying fund at a time that is unfavorable to the fund. If a fund invests in closed-end funds, it may incur added expenses such as additional management fees and trading costs and additional risks associated with trading at a discount to NAV and use of leverage.

New Fund

Each fund is a new fund which may result in additional risk. There can be no assurance that a fund will grow to an economically viable size, in which case the fund may cease operations. In such an event, investors may be required to liquidate or transfer their investments at an inopportune time. You should consider your own investment goals, time horizon and risk tolerance before investing in a fund.

For each of the funds, the following indicated risks apply indirectly through the fund's investments in the Underlying Funds.

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.

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.

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.

- ***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.
- ***Value Stocks Risk.*** A company may be undervalued due to market or economic conditions, temporary earnings declines, unfavorable developments affecting the company and other factors, or because it is associated with a market sector that generally is out of favor with investors. Undervalued stocks tend to be inexpensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to other types of stock. However, these stocks can continue to be inexpensive for long periods of time and may not realize their full economic value.

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.

Foreign Government Debt

When a fund invests in debt securities issued by a government outside the U.S., the fund is exposed to the risks that: (a) the governmental entity that controls the repayment of government debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or to pay the interest when it becomes due, due to factors such as political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy, cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies, and/or other national economic factors; (b) the issuing government may default on its debt securities, which may require holders of such securities to participate in debt rescheduling; and (c) there is no legal or bankruptcy process by which defaulted government debt may be collected in whole or in part.

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.

Investing for Inflation Protection

The current market value of inflation-protected securities is not guaranteed and will fluctuate. Inflation-protected securities may react differently from other fixed income securities to changes in interest rates. Because interest rates on inflation-protected securities are adjusted for inflation, the values of these securities are not materially affected by inflation expectations. Therefore, the value of inflation-protected securities are anticipated to change in response to changes in "real" interest rates, which represent nominal (stated) interest rates reduced by the expected impact of inflation. Generally, the value of an inflation-protected security will fall when real interest rates rise and will rise when real interest rates fall.

Because the interest and/or principal payments on an inflation-protected security are adjusted periodically for changes in inflation, the income distributed by a fund invested in such securities may be irregular. Although the U.S. Treasury guarantees to pay at least the original face value of any inflation-protected securities the Treasury issues, other issuers may not offer the same guarantee. Also, inflation-protected securities, including those issued by the U.S. Treasury, are not protected against deflation. As a result, in a period of deflation, the inflation-protected securities held by a fund may not pay any income and the fund may suffer a loss. While inflation-protected securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in a fund's value. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation, a fund's investment in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the securities' inflation measures. In addition, positive adjustments to principal generally will result in taxable income to a fund at the time of such adjustments (which generally would be distributed by the fund as part of its taxable dividends), even though the principal amount is not paid until maturity. There can be no assurance that the inflation index used will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. A fund's investments in inflation-linked securities may lose value in the event that the actual rate of inflation is different from the rate of the inflation index.

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.

Market Volatility

The value of the securities in which a fund invests may go up or down in response to the prospects of individual companies and/or general economic conditions. 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.

Securities Lending

Each Underlying 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.

Management of the Funds

The Adviser and Subadviser

VRIA is the investment adviser to the funds and is located at 100 Pearl Street, Hartford, CT 06103. VRIA is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Virtus Investment Partners, Inc., a publicly traded multi-manager asset management business. As of December 31, 2016, VRIA had approximately $12.3 million in assets under management.

Dimensional is the subadviser to the funds and is located at 6300 Bee Cave Road, Building One, Austin, TX 78746. Dimensional has been engaged in the business of providing investment management services since May 1981, and is a subsidiary of Dimensional Holdings Inc., a Delaware corporation. As of December 31, 2016, assets under management for all Dimensional affiliated advisors totaled approximately $460 billion.

Subject to the direction of the fund's Board of Trustees, VRIA is responsible for managing the funds' investment program and for the general operation of the funds, including oversight of the funds' subadviser and recommending its hiring, termination and replacement. Dimensional, as subadviser, is responsible for the day-to-day management of each fund's portfolio and the allocation of each fund's investments to the Underlying Funds. VRIA and Dimensional manage the fund's assets to conform with the investment policies as described in this prospectus.

Management Fees

Each fund pays VRIA an investment management fee that is accrued daily against the value of the fund's net assets at the rate of 0.30%.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees approving the investment advisory and subadvisory agreements for the funds is expected to be available in the funds' semiannual report covering the period from inception through June 30, 2016.

The funds and VRIA have applied for an exemptive order from the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") that would permit VRIA, 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. The initial shareholder of each fund has approved each fund's operation in this manner and reliance by each fund on this exemptive order once issued by the SEC. There is no assurance the SEC will grant the requested exemptive order.

In the event that the SEC does not grant the requested exemptive order, the funds and VRIA are eligible to use an exemptive order that permits VRIA, subject to certain conditions and without the approval of shareholders to: (a) employ a new unaffiliated subadviser for a fund pursuant to the terms of a new subadvisory agreement, in each case either as a replacement for an existing subadviser or as an additional subadviser; (b) change the terms of any subadvisory agreement; and (c) continue the employment of an existing subadviser on the same subadvisory agreement terms where an agreement has been assigned because of a change in control of the subadviser. In such circumstances, to the extent required by applicable law or regulation, shareholders would receive notice of such action, including the information concerning the new subadviser that normally is provided in a proxy statement.

Portfolio Management

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

Joseph H. Chi

Mr. Chi is a Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional and the Chairman of the Investment Committee. Mr. Chi has an MBA and BS from the University of California, Los Angeles and also has a JD from the University of Southern California. Mr. Chi joined Dimensional as a Portfolio Manager in 2005.

Jed S. Fogdall

Mr. Fogdall is a Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional and a member of the Investment Committee. Mr. Fogdall has an MBA from the University of California, Los Angeles and a BS from Purdue University. Mr. Fogdall joined Dimensional as a Portfolio Manager in 2004.

Joseph F. Kolerich

Mr. Kolerich is a Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional and a member of the Investment Committee. Mr. Kolerich has an MBA from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business and a BS from Northern Illinois University. Mr. Kolerich joined Dimensional as a portfolio manager in 2001.

David A. Plecha

Mr. Plecha is a Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional and a member of the Investment Committee. Mr. Plecha received his BS from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1983 and his MBA from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1987. Mr. Plecha has been a portfolio manager since 1989.

Allen Pu

Mr. Pu is a Senior Portfolio Manager and Vice President of Dimensional. Mr. Pu has an MBA from the University of California, Los Angeles, an MS and PhD from Caltech, and a BS from Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art. Mr. Pu joined Dimensional as a portfolio manager in 2006.

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 and the Underlying Funds may engage in additional investment techniques that present additional risks to a fund as described below, although other techniques may be utilized from time to time. Many of the additional investment techniques that a fund or Underlying Fund may use, as well as other investment techniques that are relied upon to a lesser degree, are more fully described in the SAI.

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.

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.

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 (other than short-term investments) 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 (or underlying fund, as applicable) 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 Class A Shares, the funds have adopted a distribution and service plan allowed under Rule 12b-1 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, that authorize the funds to pay distribution and service fees ("Rule 12b-1 Fees") for the sale of their shares and for services provided to shareholders.

The Rule 12b-1 Fees for Class A Shares and Class T Shares of each fund are 0.25% per annum of the average daily net assets of such class.

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, 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" and "Class A Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers" below.) Generally, Class A Shares are not subject to any charges by the fund when redeemed; however, a contingent deferred sales charge (“CDSC”) of 1.00% may be imposed on certain redemptions within 18 months of a finder's fee being paid. 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 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. Class R6 Shares are available only to employer sponsored retirement plans, including profit-sharing and money purchase pension plans, defined benefit plans and non-qualified deferred compensation plans, and plans described in Section 401(k), 403(b) and 457 of the Internal Revenue Code, where the employer, administrator, sponsor or related person has entered into an agreement with the fund's Transfer Agent to make Class R6 Shares available to plan participants where plan level or omnibus accounts are held on the books of the fund. Class R6 Shares are not available to traditional or Roth IRAs, Coverdell Savings Accounts, Keoghs, SEPs, SARSEPs, or Simple IRAs and are not available through retail, advisory fee-based wrap platforms. Individual shareholders who purchase Class R6 Shares through retirement platforms or other intermediaries are not eligible to hold Class R6 Shares outside of their respective plan or intermediary platform. 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

	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 reduce or eliminate sales charges applicable to purchases of Class A Shares 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.

Combination Purchase Privilege. Your purchase of any class of 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 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 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 1.00% CDSC if they redeem their shares within 18 months of purchase.

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 Charges 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

Amount of Transaction at Offering Price	Sales Charge as a percentage of Offering Price	Sales Charge as a percentage of 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 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.

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

Dealers and other entities that enter into special arrangements with the Distributor 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 funds' transfer agent, Virtus Fund Services, LLC (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. Additionally, 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 1.00% CDSC may be imposed on certain redemptions of such Class A investments within 18-months of purchase. 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

Amount of Transaction at Offering Price	Sales Charge as Percentage of Offering Price (%)	Sales Charge as Percentage of Net Amount Invested (%)	Dealer Discount or Agency Fee as 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 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 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 detail.)
- 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 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 detail.)

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. 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 participating in an employer sponsored retirement plan, such as a 401(k) plan, profit-sharing plan, defined benefit plan or other employer-directed plan, your company will provide you with the information you need to open an account and buy Class R6 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 open an account and to buy or sell 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 Shares 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 fund. 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 fund. 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 fund. 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 participating in an employer sponsored retirement plan, such as a 401(k) plan, profit-sharing plan, defined benefit plan or other employer-directed plan, your company will provide you with the information you need to buy Class R6 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 Shares 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 participating in an employer sponsored retirement plan, such as a 401(k) plan, profit-sharing plan, defined benefit plan or other employer-directed plan, your company will provide you with the information you need to sell Class R6 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 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. Payment for shares redeemed is generally made within seven days; however, redemption proceeds will not be disbursed until each check used for purchases of shares has been cleared for payment by your bank, which may take up to 15 days after receipt of the check.

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 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 participating in an employer sponsored retirement plan, such as a 401(k) plan, profit-sharing plan, defined benefit plan or other employer-directed plan, your company will provide you with the information you need to know when selling Class R6 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

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 funds' policies and procedures regarding market timing, for 180 days after you sell your Class A Shares on which you have 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. Send your written request to Virtus Mutual Funds, P.O. Box 9874, Providence, RI 02940-8074. You can call Virtus Mutual Fund Services 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 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, Distributor or 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. 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. 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 15th of the month so that the payment is made about the 20th 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 15th 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 DFA 2015 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	Quarterly
Virtus DFA 2020 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	Quarterly
Virtus DFA 2025 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	Quarterly
Virtus DFA 2030 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	Quarterly
Virtus DFA 2035 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	Quarterly
Virtus DFA 2040 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	Quarterly
Virtus DFA 2045 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	Quarterly
Virtus DFA 2050 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	Quarterly
Virtus DFA 2055 Target Date Retirement Income Fund	Quarterly
Virtus DFA 2060 Target Date Retirement Income 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.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

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 Net Realized Gains	Total Distributions
DFA 2015 Target Date Retirement Income Fund							
Class A							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	$10.00	0.16	0.63	0.79	(0.14)	(0.04)	(0.18)
Class I							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.15	0.66	0.81	(0.16)	(0.04)	(0.20)
Class R6							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.17	0.66	0.83	(0.16)	(0.04)	(0.20)
DFA 2020 Target Date Retirement Income Fund							
Class A							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	$10.00	0.18	0.83	1.01	(0.16)	—	(0.16)
Class I							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.16	0.88	1.04	(0.18)	—	(0.18)
Class R6							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.19	0.87	1.06	(0.18)	—	(0.18)
DFA 2025 Target Date Retirement Income Fund							
Class A							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	$10.00	0.18	1.01	1.19	(0.17)	—	(0.17)
Class I							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.18	1.05	1.23	(0.20)	—	(0.20)
Class R6							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.20	1.05	1.25	(0.20)	—	(0.20)
DFA 2030 Target Date Retirement Income Fund							
Class A							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	$10.00	0.19	1.08	1.27	(0.17)	—	(0.17)
Class I							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.17	1.13	1.30	(0.19)	—	(0.19)
Class R6							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.20	1.12	1.32	(0.19)	—	(0.19)
DFA 2035 Target Date Retirement Income Fund							
Class A							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	$10.00	0.16	1.15	1.31	(0.16)	(0.01)	(0.17)
Class I							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.16	1.16	1.32	(0.17)	(0.01)	(0.18)
Class R6							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.19	1.16	1.35	(0.17)	(0.01)	(0.18)

Change in Net Asset Value	Net Asset Value, End of Period	Total Return(6)	Net Assets, End of Period (in thousands)	Ratio of Net Expenses to Average Net Assets(2)	Ratio of Gross Expenses to Average Net Assets (before waivers and reimbursements)(2)	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover Rate
0.61	$10.61	7.93%(5)	$208	0.85%(4)	7.67%(4)	1.52%(4)	7%(5)
0.61	10.61	8.13(5)	108	0.60(4)	8.01(4)	1.42(4)	7(5)
0.63	10.63	8.33(5)	867	0.40(4)	8.00(4)	1.62(4)	7(5)
0.85	$10.85	10.08%(5)	$354	0.85%(4)	7.13%(4)	1.67%(4)	5%(5)
0.86	10.86	10.36(5)	110	0.60(4)	7.60(4)	1.56(4)	5(5)
0.88	10.88	10.56(5)	885	0.40(4)	7.60(4)	1.76(4)	5(5)
1.02	$11.02	11.92%(5)	$270	0.85%(4)	7.18%(4)	1.68%(4)	6%(5)
1.03	11.03	12.24(5)	112	0.60(4)	7.68(4)	1.65(4)	6(5)
1.05	11.05	12.44(5)	900	0.40(4)	7.67(4)	1.85(4)	6(5)
1.10	$11.10	12.71%(5)	$244	0.85%(4)	7.43%(4)	1.79%(4)	6%(5)
1.11	11.11	13.03(5)	113	0.60(4)	7.83(4)	1.65(4)	6(5)
1.13	11.13	13.23(5)	906	0.40(4)	7.82(4)	1.85(4)	6(5)
1.14	$11.14	13.06%(5)	$331	0.85%(4)	6.49%(4)	1.47%(4)	4%(5)
1.14	11.14	13.25(5)	113	0.60(4)	7.70(4)	1.57(4)	4(5)
1.17	11.17	13.55(5)	908	0.40(4)	7.69(4)	1.77(4)	4(5)

	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 Net Realized Gains	Total Distributions
DFA 2040 Target Date Retirement Income Fund							
Class A							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	$10.00	0.15	1.32	1.47	(0.16)	—	(0.16)
Class I							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.18	1.33	1.51	(0.19)	—	(0.19)
Class R6							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.19	1.34	1.53	(0.19)	—	(0.19)
DFA 2045 Target Date Retirement Income Fund							
Class A							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	$10.00	0.16	1.42	1.58	(0.17)	—	(0.17)
Class I							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.18	1.43	1.61	(0.20)	—	(0.20)
Class R6							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.20	1.44	1.64	(0.20)	—	(0.20)
DFA 2050 Target Date Retirement Income Fund							
Class A							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	$10.00	0.15	1.43	1.58	(0.17)	—	(0.17)
Class I							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.18	1.43	1.61	(0.20)	—	(0.20)
Class R6							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.20	1.43	1.63	(0.20)	—	(0.20)
DFA 2055 Target Date Retirement Income Fund							
Class A							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	$10.00	0.15	1.43	1.58	(0.17)	—	(0.17)
Class I							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.21	1.40	1.61	(0.20)	—	(0.20)
Class R6							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.20	1.43	1.63	(0.20)	—	(0.20)
DFA 2060 Target Date Retirement Income Fund							
Class A							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	$10.00	0.16	1.42	1.58	(0.17)	—	(0.17)
Class I							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.18	1.42	1.60	(0.19)	—	(0.19)
Class R6							
1/11/16[3] to 12/31/16	10.00	0.20	1.43	1.63	(0.19)	—	(0.19)

(1) Computed using average shares outstanding.
(2) Each Fund will also indirectly bear its prorated share of expenses of any underlying funds in which it invests. Such expenses are not included in the calculation of this ratio.
(3) Inception date
(4) Annualized
(5) Not Annualized
(6) Sales charges, where applicable, are not reflected in the total return calculation.

Change in Net Asset Value	Net Asset Value, End of Period	Total Return[6]	Net Assets, End of Period (in thousands)	Ratio of Net Expenses to Average Net Assets[2]	Ratio of Gross Expenses to Average Net Assets (before waivers and reimbursements)[2]	Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets	Portfolio Turnover Rate
1.31	$11.31	14.76%[5]	$160	0.85%[4]	8.02%[4]	1.46%[4]	3%[5]
1.32	11.32	15.10[5]	124	0.60[4]	7.99[4]	1.66[4]	3[5]
1.34	11.34	15.30[5]	922	0.40[4]	8.01[4]	1.83[4]	3[5]
1.41	$11.41	15.85%[5]	$153	0.85%[4]	7.88%[4]	1.51%[4]	4%[5]
1.41	11.41	16.08[5]	116	0.60[4]	7.98[4]	1.70[4]	4[5]
1.44	11.44	16.40[5]	931	0.40[4]	7.97[4]	1.90[4]	4[5]
1.41	$11.41	15.85%[5]	$116	0.85%[4]	8.36%[4]	1.45%[4]	3%[5]
1.41	11.41	16.11[5]	116	0.60[4]	8.11[4]	1.70[4]	3[5]
1.43	11.43	16.31[5]	931	0.40[4]	8.11[4]	1.90[4]	3[5]
1.41	$11.41	15.86%[5]	$116	0.85%[4]	8.39%[4]	1.45%[4]	10%[5]
1.41	11.41	16.13[5]	116	0.60[4]	7.46[4]	1.99[4]	10[5]
1.43	11.43	16.33[5]	931	0.40[4]	8.13[4]	1.90[4]	10[5]
1.41	$11.41	15.83%[5]	$153	0.85%[4]	8.90%[4]	1.67%[4]	3%[5]
1.41	11.41	16.06[5]	136	0.60[4]	7.93[4]	1.72[4]	3[5]
1.44	11.44	16.36[5]	931	0.40[4]	8.02[4]	1.90[4]	3[5]

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 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 & 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 hereby by reference and is legally part of this prospectus.

Annual and Semiannual Reports

Annual and semiannual reports contain more information about the funds' investments. The annual report discusses the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the funds' performance during the last 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 our Web site, *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 our Web site, *virtus.com*.

Investment Company Act File No. 811-09140
8002 4-17