

Summary Prospectus

May 1, 2017

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information and other information about the Fund online at <http://aristotlefunds.com/forms/>. You may also obtain this information at no cost by calling 888-661-6691 or by sending an e-mail request to aristotlefunds@umb.com. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated May 1, 2017, as each may be amended or supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Aristotle International Equity Fund (the "International Equity Fund") is to seek long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the International Equity Fund.

	Class I Shares
Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load)	None
Redemption fee if redeemed within 30 days of purchase (as a percentage of amount redeemed)	1.00%
Wire fee	\$20
Overnight check delivery fee	\$25
Retirement account fees (annual maintenance fee)	\$15
Annual Fund Operating Expenses <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management fees	0.80%
Distribution (Rule 12b-1) fee	None
Other expenses	1.63%
Shareholder servicing fees	0.07%
All other expenses	1.56%
Acquired fund fees and expenses	0.01%
Total annual fund operating expenses¹	2.44%
Fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed ^{2,3}	(1.50)%
Total annual fund operating expenses after waiving fees and/or reimbursing expenses^{1,2,3}	0.94%

1 The total annual fund operating expenses and total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursements do not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets appearing in the financial highlights table, which reflects only the operating expenses of the Fund and does not include acquired fund fees and expenses.

2 The expense information in the table has been restated to reflect the current expense limitation arrangement effective September 1, 2016.

3 The International Equity Fund's Advisor has contractually agreed to waive its fees and/or pay for operating expenses of the Fund to ensure that total annual fund operating expenses (excluding any taxes, leverage interest, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses on short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses (as determined in accordance with Form N-1A), expenses incurred in connection with any merger or reorganization, and extraordinary expenses such as litigation expenses) do not exceed 0.93% of the Fund's average daily net assets. This agreement is in effect until April 30, 2019, and it may be terminated before that date only by the Trust's Board of Trustees. The International Equity Fund's Advisor is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Fund, subject to certain limitations, of fees waived or payments made to the International Equity Fund for a period ending three full fiscal years after the date of the waiver or payment.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the International Equity Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the International Equity Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the International Equity Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

One Year	Three Years	Five Years	Ten Years
\$96	\$463	\$1,019	\$2,538

Portfolio Turnover

The International Equity Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the International Equity Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 48% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the International Equity Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (including amounts borrowed for investment purposes) in publicly traded equity securities or depository receipts of companies organized, headquartered or doing a substantial amount of business outside of the United States. Aristotle Capital Management, LLC, the International Equity Fund's Advisor, considers a company that has at least 50% of its assets located outside the United States or derives at least 50% of its revenue from business outside the United States as doing a substantial amount of business outside the United States. The International Equity Fund generally invests in securities of companies located in different regions and in at least three different countries. The International Equity Fund intends to invest no more than 20% of its total assets in companies organized, headquartered or doing a substantial amount of business in emerging market countries under normal market conditions.

The International Equity Fund's investments in equity securities may include common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants and rights. The International Equity Fund's investments in depository receipts may include American, European, and Global Depository Receipts ("ADRs," "EDRs," and "GDRs," respectively). ADRs are receipts that represent interests in foreign securities held on deposit by U.S. banks. EDRs and GDRs have the same qualities as ADRs, except that they may be traded in several international trading markets. The International Equity Fund may invest in companies of any market capitalization.

In pursuing the International Equity Fund's investment objective, the Advisor employs a fundamental, bottom-up research driven approach to identify companies for investment by the Fund. The Advisor focuses on those companies that it believes have high quality businesses that are undervalued by the market relative to what the Advisor believes to be their fair value. The Advisor seeks to identify high quality companies by focusing on the following attributes: attractive business fundamentals, strong financials, experienced, motivated company management, and high and/or consistently improving market position, return on invested capital or operating margins.

The International Equity Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means the Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund.

Principal Risks of Investing

Risk is inherent in all investing. A summary description of certain principal risks of investing in the Fund is set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Fund, carefully consider these risk factors associated with investing in the International Equity Fund, which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the International Equity Fund will achieve its investment objective.

Market Risk. The market price of a security or instrument may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The market value of a security or instrument also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.

Equity Risk. The value of the equity securities held by the International Equity Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the International Equity Fund participate, or factors relating to specific companies in which the Fund invests.

Foreign Investment Risk. The prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, and changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries. In addition, changes in exchange rates and interest rates may adversely affect the values of the International Equity Fund's foreign investments. Foreign companies are generally subject to different legal and accounting standards than U.S. companies, and foreign financial intermediaries may be subject to less supervision and regulation than U.S. financial firms. Foreign securities include ADRs, EDRs and GDRs. Unsponsored ADRs and GDRs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the foreign issuer of the underlying securities, and involve additional risks because U.S. reporting requirements do not apply. In addition, the issuing bank may deduct shareholder distribution, custody, foreign currency exchange, and other fees from the payment of dividends.

Currency Risk. The values of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increase or decrease as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. Dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and are affected by factors such as general economic conditions, the actions of the U.S. and foreign governments or central banks, the imposition of currency controls, and speculation.

Emerging Market Risk. Many of the risks with respect to foreign investments are more pronounced for investments in issuers in developing or emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have more government exchange controls, more volatile interest and currency exchange rates, less market regulation, and less developed economic, political and legal systems than those of more developed countries. In addition, emerging market countries may experience high levels of inflation and may have less liquid securities markets and less efficient trading and settlement systems.

Small-Cap and Mid-Cap Company Risk. The securities of small-capitalization and mid-capitalization companies may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements and may have lower trading volumes or more erratic trading than securities of larger, more established companies or market averages in general. In addition, such companies typically are more likely to be adversely affected than large capitalization companies by changes in earning results, business prospects, investor expectations or poor economic or market conditions.

Management and Strategy Risk. The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Advisor about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect. Investment strategies employed by the Advisor in selecting investments for the International Equity Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other investments.

Value-Oriented Investment Strategies Risk. Value stocks are those that are believed to be undervalued in comparison to their peers due to adverse business developments or other factors. Value investing is subject to the risk that the market will not recognize a security's inherent value for a long time or at all, or that a stock judged to be undervalued may actually be appropriately priced or overvalued. In addition, during some periods (which may be extensive) value stocks generally may be out of favor in the markets. Therefore, the Fund is most suitable for long-term investors who are willing to hold their shares for extended periods of time through market fluctuations and the accompanying changes in share prices.

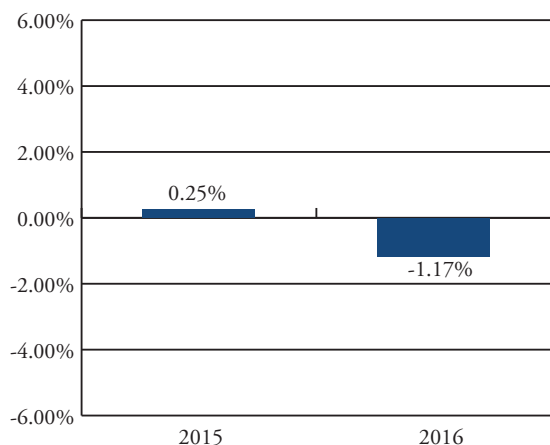
Non-Diversification Risk. The International Equity Fund is classified as "non-diversified," which means the Fund may invest a larger percentage of its assets in the securities of a smaller number of issuers than a diversified fund. Investment in securities of a limited number of issuers exposes the Fund to greater market risk and potential losses than if its assets were diversified among the securities of a greater number of issuers.

Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the International Equity Fund by showing changes in the International Equity Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the average annual total returns of the Fund compare with the average annual total returns of a broad-based market index. Updated performance information is available at the International Equity Fund's website, www.aristotlefunds.com, or by calling the Fund at 1-888-661-6691. The International Equity Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the International Equity Fund will perform in the future.

Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes)

For each calendar year at NAV



Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	4.30%	Quarter Ended 06/30/2014
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	(8.12)%	Quarter Ended 09/30/2015

The year-to-date return for the Fund as of March 31, 2017 was 7.54%.

Average Annual Total Returns for periods ended December 31, 2016	1 year	Since Inception (03/31/14)
Return Before Taxes	(1.17)%	(3.19)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions*	(1.57)%	(3.42)%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares*	(0.33)%	(2.41)%
MSCI EAFE (Net) Index (Reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	1.00%	(1.98)%

* After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown. After-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

Investment Advisor

Aristotle Capital Management, LLC (the "Advisor" or "Aristotle Capital")

Portfolio Managers

The portfolio management team is comprised of Howard Gleicher, CFA, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer, Geoffrey S. Stewart, CFA, Principal and Portfolio Manager – International, and Sean M. Thorpe, Principal and Portfolio Manager – International. Messrs. Gleicher, Stewart and Thorpe are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio. Mr. Gleicher has been a portfolio manager of the International Equity Fund since May 1, 2015, and Messrs. Stewart and Thorpe have served as portfolio managers for the International Equity Fund since its inception on March 31, 2014.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

To purchase shares of the International Equity Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount:

Minimum Investments	To Open Your Account	To Add to Your Account
Direct Regular Accounts	\$2,500	\$100
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$2,500	\$100
Automatic Investment Plan	\$2,500	\$100
Gift Account For Minors	\$2,500	\$100

Fund shares are redeemable on any business day the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for business, by written request or by telephone.

Tax Information

The International Equity Fund’s distributions are generally taxable, and will ordinarily be taxed as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account. Shareholders investing through such tax-advantaged arrangements may be taxed later upon withdrawal of monies from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the International Equity 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 salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.