

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 Value Equity Fund (the "Value Equity Fund") is to maximize 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 Value Equity Fund.

Shareholder Fees <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	Class I Shares
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	0.60%
Distribution (Rule 12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	9.52%
Total annual fund operating expenses	<u>10.12%</u>
Fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed ¹	<u>(9.34)%</u>
Total annual fund operating expenses after waiving fees and/or reimbursing expenses¹	<u><u>0.78%</u></u>

¹ The Value 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 0.78% of the average daily net assets of Class I Shares of the Value Equity Fund. 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 Value Equity Fund's Advisor is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Value Equity Fund, subject to certain limitations, of fees waived or payments made to the Value 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 Value Equity Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Value 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 Value 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
\$80	\$1,234

Portfolio Turnover

The Value 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 Value Equity 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 Value Equity Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 7% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Value Equity Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (including amounts borrowed for investment purposes) in equity securities. The Value Equity Fund's investments in equity securities may include common stocks, depository receipts, and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") that invest primarily in equity securities. Depository receipts represent interests in foreign securities held on deposit by banks. ETFs are investment companies that invest in portfolios of securities designed to track particular market segments or indices, the shares of which are bought and sold on securities exchanges.

The Value Equity Fund seeks to meet its investment objective by investing primarily in equity securities of domestic and foreign issuers that are listed on a U.S. exchange or that are otherwise publicly traded in the United States but may invest up to 20% of its total assets in American Depository Receipts ("ADRs"). ADRs are receipts that represent interests in foreign securities held on deposit by U.S. banks.

In selecting investments for the Value Equity Fund, the Advisor employs a fundamental, bottom-up approach. 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 and have a minimum market capitalization of \$2 billion. The Advisor seeks to identify high quality businesses by focusing on companies with the following attributes: attractive business fundamentals; experienced, motivated company management; pricing power; sustainable competitive advantages; financial strength; and/or high or consistently improving market position, return on invested capital and operating margins.

The Value Equity Fund generally seeks favorable performance relative to its benchmark, the Russell 1000 Value Index. However, the Advisor is not constrained by the composition of the Russell 1000 Value Index in selecting investments for the Fund.

Principal Risks of Investing

Risk is inherent in all investing. A summary description of certain principal risks of investing in the Value Equity Fund is set forth below. Before you decide whether to invest in the Value Equity Fund, carefully consider these risk factors associated with investing in the Value Equity Fund, which may cause investors to lose money. There can be no assurance that the Value 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 Value Equity Fund may fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Value 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 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. Unsponsored ADRs 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.

ETF Risk. Investing in an ETF will provide the Value Equity Fund with exposure to the securities comprising the index on which the ETF is based and will expose the Value Equity Fund to risks similar to those of investing directly in those securities. Shares of ETFs typically trade on securities exchanges and may at times trade at a premium or discount to their net asset values. In addition, an ETF may not replicate exactly the performance of the benchmark index it seeks to track for a number of reasons, including transaction costs incurred by the ETF, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of securities held. Investing in ETFs, which are investment companies, involves duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. The Fund will pay brokerage commissions in connection with the purchase and sale of shares of ETFs.

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.

Large-Cap Company Risk. Larger, more established companies may be unable to attain the high growth rates of successful, smaller companies during periods of economic expansion.

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.

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 Value Equity Fund may not result in an increase in the value of your investment or in overall performance equal to other investments.

Performance

The Value Equity Fund is new and does not have a full calendar year performance record to compare against other mutual funds or broad measures of securities market performance such as indices. Performance information will be available after the Value Equity Fund has been in operation for one calendar year.

Investment Advisor

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

Portfolio Manager

Howard Gleicher, CFA, Principal, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of the Advisor, has served as the Value Equity Fund's portfolio manager since its inception, and is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Value Equity Fund's portfolio.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

To purchase shares of the Value 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 Value 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 Value Equity Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Value Equity Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Value Equity 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 Value Equity Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.