



**Aristotle Strategic Credit Fund**  
**Class I Shares: ARSSX**

**Summary Prospectus**

**May 3, 2018**

*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/prospectussai/>. 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](mailto:aristotlefunds@umb.com). The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated May 1, 2018, as each may be amended or supplemented, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.*

**Investment Objectives**

The investment objectives of the Aristotle Strategic Credit Fund (the "Strategic Credit Fund") are to seek income and 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 Strategic Credit Fund.

<b>Shareholder Fees</b> <i>(fees paid directly from your investment)</i>	<b>Class I Shares</b>
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
<b>Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b> <i>(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)</i>	
Management fees	0.47%
Distribution (Rule 12b-1) fees	None
Other expenses	2.49%
<b>Total annual fund operating expenses</b>	<u>2.96%</u>
Fees waived and/or expenses reimbursed <sup>1</sup>	<u>(2.34)%</u>
<b>Total annual fund operating expenses after waiving fees and/or reimbursing expenses<sup>1</sup></b>	<u>0.62%</u>

<sup>1</sup> The Strategic Credit 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 0.62% 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 Strategic Credit Fund's Advisor is permitted to seek reimbursement from the Strategic Credit Fund, subject to certain limitations, of fees waived or payments made to the Fund for a period ending three full fiscal years after the date of the waiver or payment. This reimbursement may be requested from the Fund if the reimbursement will not cause the Fund's annual expense ratio to exceed the lesser of (a) the expense limitation in effect at the time such fees were waived or payments made, or (b) the expense limitation in effect at the time of the reimbursement.

### Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Strategic Credit Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Strategic Credit 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 Strategic Credit 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
\$63	\$694	\$1,351	\$3,113

### Portfolio Turnover

The Strategic Credit 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 Strategic Credit Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 69% of the average value of its portfolio.

### Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Strategic Credit Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in debt securities. The types of debt securities in which the Fund may invest include, but are not limited to, corporate bonds, notes and debentures of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers, and bank loans of U.S. and non-U.S. corporate issuers. The Strategic Credit Fund's investments in foreign securities include securities in both developed and emerging markets.

The Strategic Credit Fund may invest in debt securities of any maturity and credit quality. Under normal market conditions, the Fund's Advisor, Aristotle Credit Partners, LLC, expects that the Fund will generally invest in investment grade corporate bonds as well as high yield bonds and in bank loans that are generally both rated in the "B" and "BB" quality tiers of the high yield categories by nationally recognized securities rating organizations at the time of purchase or, if unrated, determined by the Advisor to be of comparable credit quality. However, the Strategic Credit Fund may also invest in corporate debt investments rated below "B". The Advisor believes these securities with these credit ratings provide the optimal risk-adjusted performance over a market cycle. Investment grade securities are those rated in the Baa3 or higher categories by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or in the BBB- or higher categories by Standard & Poor's, a division of McGraw Hill Companies Inc. ("S&P"), or Fitch Ratings Ltd. ("Fitch") or, if unrated by S&P, Moody's or Fitch, determined by the Advisor to be of comparable credit quality. High yield bonds, commonly referred to as "junk bonds" and bank loans, are generally rated below investment grade by Moody's, S&P, or Fitch.

In pursuing the Strategic Credit Fund's investment objectives, the Advisor uses a disciplined investment approach that integrates a top-down macroeconomic environment assessment with a bottom-up fundamental credit analysis. The Advisor seeks to identify and invest in securities of companies with stable or improving financial profiles.

### Principal Risks of Investing

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

**Bank Loan Risk.** The Strategic Credit Fund's investments in assignments of bank loans may create substantial risk. Although the Strategic Credit Fund expects it will invest in senior and secured bank loans, the Fund may invest in unsecured or subordinated loans. In addition, the Fund may invest in secured and unsecured participations in bank loans. These bank loans will generally be rated below investment grade. In making investments in such loans, which are made by banks or other financial intermediaries to borrowers, the Strategic Credit Fund will depend primarily upon the creditworthiness of the borrower for payment of principal and interest which will expose the Fund to the credit risk of the underlying borrower. If the Strategic Credit Fund invests in a bank loan through a participation, the Fund will also be exposed to the credit risk of financial

institution selling the participation to the Fund as well as the credit risk of the underlying borrower. The market for bank loan may not be highly liquid and the Fund may have difficulty selling them. Bank loans have similar risks to high yield bonds and are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing bank loans are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings. Unlike senior secured loans which have a priority claim on the borrower's assets and are secured with the borrower's assets and/or equity, unsecured or subordinated loans may carry greater risk since they will not have a priority claim and may not be secured by the borrower's assets.

**Credit Risk.** If an issuer or guarantor of a debt security held by the Strategic Credit Fund or a counterparty to a financial contract with the Fund defaults or is downgraded or is perceived to be less creditworthy, or if the value of the assets underlying a security declines, the value of the Fund's portfolio will typically decline. Subordinated securities are more likely to suffer a credit loss than non-subordinated securities of the same issuer and will be disproportionately affected by a default, downgrade or perceived decline in creditworthiness.

**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.

**Extension Risk.** If interest rates rise, repayments of fixed income securities may occur more slowly than anticipated by the market which may cause the value of the securities to fall.

**Fixed Income Securities Risk.** The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to changes in an issuer's credit rating or market perceptions about the creditworthiness of an issuer. Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, and longer-term and lower rated securities are more volatile than shorter-term and higher rated securities.

**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 American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("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.

**High Yield ("Junk") Bond Risk.** High yield bonds are debt securities rated below investment grade (often called "junk bonds"). Junk bonds are speculative, involve greater risks of default, downgrade, or price declines and are more volatile and tend to be less liquid than investment-grade securities. Companies issuing high yield bonds are less financially strong, are more likely to encounter financial difficulties, and are more vulnerable to adverse market events and negative sentiments than companies with higher credit ratings.

**Interest Rate Risk.** Generally fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise and increase in value if interest rates fall, with longer-term securities being more sensitive than shorter-term securities. For example, the price of a security with a three-year duration would be expected to drop by approximately 3% in response to a 1% increase in interest rates. Generally, the longer the maturity and duration of a bond or fixed

rate loan, the more sensitive it is to this risk. Falling interest rates also create the potential for a decline in the Fund's income. Changes in governmental policy, rising inflation rates, and general economic developments, among other factors, could cause interest rates to increase and could have a substantial and immediate effect on the values of the Fund's investments. In addition, a potential rise in interest rates may result in periods of volatility and increased redemptions that might require the Fund to liquidate portfolio securities at disadvantageous prices and times.

**Liquidity Risk.** The Strategic Credit Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or other factors such as market turmoil, or if the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. In addition, the reduction in dealer market-making capacity in the fixed income markets that has occurred in recent years has the potential to decrease the liquidity of the Fund's investments. Illiquid assets may also be difficult to value.

**Management and Strategy Risk.** The value of your investment depends on the judgment of the Fund's Advisor about the quality, relative yield, value or market trends affecting a particular security, industry, sector or region, which may prove to be incorrect.

**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.

**Prepayment or Call Risk.** Many issuers have a right to prepay their securities. If interest rates fall, an issuer may exercise this right. If this happens, the Strategic Credit Fund may not benefit from the rise in market price that normally accompanies a decline in interest rates, and will be forced to reinvest prepayment proceeds at a time when yields on securities available in the market are lower than the yield on the prepaid security. The Strategic Credit Fund may also lose any premium it paid on the security.

**Sector Focus Risk.** The Fund may invest a larger portion of its assets in one or more sectors than many other mutual funds and thus will be more susceptible to negative events affecting those sectors. For example, as of December 31, 2017, 25.6% of the Strategic Credit Fund's assets were invested in the consumer discretionary sector. Companies in the consumer discretionary sector may be adversely impacted by fluctuations in supply and demand, changes in the global economy, consumer spending, competition, demographics and consumer preferences, and production spending.

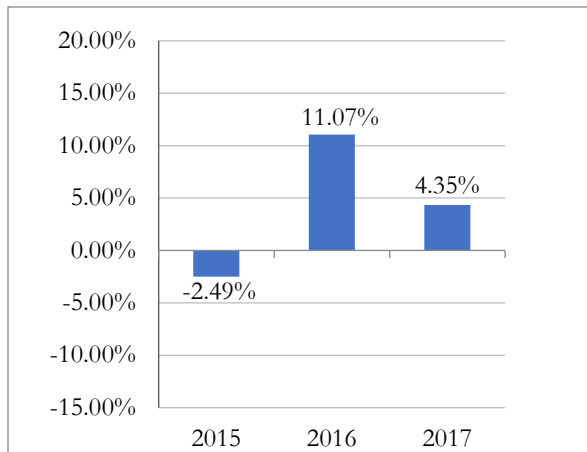
**Valuation Risk.** The sales price the Strategic Credit Fund could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the Fund's valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued by the Fund using a fair value methodology. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares or lower or higher redemption proceeds than they would have received if the Fund had not fair-valued the security or had used a different valuation methodology.

### **Performance**

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Strategic Credit Fund by showing changes in the 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 Strategic Credit Fund's website, [www.aristotlefunds.com](http://www.aristotlefunds.com), or by calling the Strategic Credit Fund at 1-888-661-6691. The Strategic Credit Fund's past performance, before and after taxes, is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

### Calendar-Year Total Return (before taxes)

For each calendar year at NAV



Highest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	3.55%	Quarter Ended 09/30/2016
Lowest Calendar Quarter Return at NAV	-2.85%	Quarter Ended 09/30/2015

The year-to-date return for the Fund as of March 31, 2018 was -0.12%.

<b>Average Annual Total Returns for periods ended December 31, 2017</b>	<b>1 year</b>	<b>Since Inception (12/31/14)</b>
Return Before Taxes	4.35%	4.17%
Return After Taxes on Distributions*	2.53%	2.28%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares*	2.45%	2.30%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. High Yield Ba/B2% Issuer Cap Index (Reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)	6.92%	5.87%
Aristotle Blended Index (Reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes)**	5.02%	4.52%

\* 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.

\*\* Aristotle Blended Index is a blend of three indices: 1/3 Bloomberg Barclays U.S. High Yield Ba/B 2% Issuer Cap Index, 1/3 Bloomberg Barclays Intermediate U.S. Corporate Index and 1/3 Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan Index. The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. High Yield Loans Index was retired on September 30, 2016 and was replaced in the Aristotle Blended Index with the Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan Index effective October 1, 2016.

### Investment Advisor

Aristotle Credit Partners, LLC (the "Advisor" or "Aristotle Credit")

### Portfolio Managers

The portfolio management team is comprised of Douglas Lopez, CFA, Principal and Portfolio Manager of the Advisor, and Terence Reidt, CFA, Principal and Portfolio Manager of the Advisor. Messrs. Lopez and Reidt have been jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio since its inception on December 31, 2014.

### Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

To purchase shares of the Strategic Credit Fund, you must invest at least the minimum amount:

<b>Minimum Investments</b>	<b>To Open Your Account</b>	<b>To Add to Your Account</b>
Direct Regular Accounts	\$2,500	\$100
Direct Retirement Accounts	\$2,500	\$100
Automatic Investment Plan	\$2,500	\$100
Gift Accounts 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 Strategic Credit 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 Strategic Credit Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Strategic Credit Fund and its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Strategic Credit 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 Strategic Credit Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.