

Dreyfus Diversified International Fund



Prospectus
March 1, 2018

Class	Ticker
A	DFPAX
C	DFPCX
I	DFPIX
Y	DDIFX

November 9, 2018

DREYFUS PREMIER INVESTMENT FUNDS, INC.
Dreyfus Diversified International Fund

Supplement to Current Summary Prospectus and Prospectus

The following information supersedes and replaces the information contained in "Portfolio Management" in the summary prospectus and "Fund Summary – Portfolio Management" in the prospectus:

The fund's investment adviser is The Dreyfus Corporation (Dreyfus).

Caroline Lee-Tsao and Jeffrey M. Mortimer are the fund's co-primary portfolio managers. Ms. Lee-Tsao and Mr. Mortimer have managed the fund since November 2018 and March 2015, respectively. Ms. Lee-Tsao is the Senior Investment Strategist for BNY Mellon Wealth Management. Mr. Mortimer is Director of Investment Strategy for BNY Mellon Wealth Management. Ms. Lee-Tsao and Mr. Mortimer also are employees of Dreyfus.

The following information supersedes and replaces the third paragraph in "Fund Details – Management" in the prospectus:

Caroline Lee-Tsao and Jeffrey M. Mortimer are the fund's co-primary portfolio managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for managing the fund's portfolio. Ms. Lee-Tsao and Mr. Mortimer have managed the fund since November 2018 and March 2015, respectively. Ms. Lee-Tsao is the Senior Investment Strategist for BNY Mellon Wealth Management and has been employed by The Bank of New York Mellon since August 2013. Mr. Mortimer is Director of Investment Strategy for BNY Mellon Wealth Management and has been employed by BNY Mellon since June 2012. Ms. Lee-Tsao and Mr. Mortimer have been employed by Dreyfus since November 2015 and March 2013, respectively, and manage the fund in their capacity as employees of Dreyfus.

DREYFUS FAMILY OF FUNDS

Supplement to Current Prospectus of Funds Offering Class A and/or Class Y Shares

Funds Offering Class Y Shares

The two bullet points below replace the first and second bullet points contained in the section of the fund's Prospectus entitled "Shareholder Guide—Choosing a Share Class—Class Y Shares":

Class Y shares of the fund may be purchased by:

- Institutional investors, acting for themselves or on behalf of their clients, that make an initial investment in Class Y shares of the fund of at least \$1 million
- Retirement Plans, or certain recordkeepers of Retirement Plan platforms that maintain plan level or super-omnibus accounts with the fund, provided that, in each case, they make an initial investment in Class Y shares of the fund of at least \$1 million per Retirement Plan sponsor or per super-omnibus account or have, in the opinion of Dreyfus, adequate intent and availability of assets to reach a future level of investment of \$1 million or more in Class Y shares of the fund

Funds Offering Class A Shares

The following information supplements and supersedes and replaces any contrary information contained in the section of the fund's Prospectus entitled "Shareholder Guide—Choosing a Share Class—Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers":

Front-end sales charge waivers on Class A shares purchased through Ameriprise Financial

Effective June 15, 2018, shareholders purchasing Class A shares of the fund through an Ameriprise Financial platform or account will be eligible only for the following sales charge waivers, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this prospectus or the SAI. Such shareholders may purchase Class A shares at NAV without payment of a sales charge as follows:

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

- Shares purchased by employees and registered representatives of Ameriprise Financial or its affiliates and their immediate family members
- Shares purchased by or through qualified accounts (including IRAs, Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, 401(k)s, 403(b) TSCAs subject to ERISA and defined benefit plans) that are held by a covered family member, defined as an Ameriprise Financial advisor and/or the advisor's spouse, advisor's lineal ascendant (mother, father, grandmother, grandfather, great grandmother, great grandfather), advisor's lineal descendant (son, step-son, daughter, step-daughter, grandson, granddaughter, great grandson, great granddaughter) or any spouse of a covered family member who is a lineal descendant
- Shares purchased from the proceeds of redemptions of shares of a fund in the Dreyfus Family of Funds, 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 sales charge or CDSC (i.e., Rights of Reinstatement)

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Front-end sales charge waivers on Class A shares purchased through Morgan Stanley Wealth Management

Effective July 1, 2018, shareholders purchasing Class A shares of the fund through a Morgan Stanley Wealth Management transactional brokerage account will be eligible only for the following sales charge waivers, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this prospectus or the SAI. Such shareholders may purchase Class A shares at NAV without payment of a sales charge as follows:

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

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For More Information

See back cover.

Fund Summary

Investment Objective

The fund seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in the fund or shares of other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds that are subject to a sales charge. More information about sales charges, including these and other discounts and waivers, is available from your financial professional and in the Shareholder Guide section beginning on page 19 of the prospectus and in the How to Buy Shares section and the Additional Information About How to Buy Shares section beginning on page II-1 and page III-1, respectively, of the fund's Statement of Additional Information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)				
	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class Y
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases <i>(as a percentage of offering price)</i>	5.75	none	none	none
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) <i>(as a percentage of lower of purchase or sale price)</i>	none*	1.00	none	none

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)				
	Class A	Class C	Class I	Class Y
Management fees	none	none	none	none
Distribution (12b-1) fees	none	.75	none	none
Other expenses <i>(including shareholder services fees)</i>	2.73	.79	.09	.04
Acquired fund (underlying funds) fees and expenses ⁺	.90	.90	.90	.90
Total annual fund and acquired funds operating expenses	3.63	2.44	.99	.94
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement**	(2.33)	(.39)	-	-
Total annual fund and acquired funds operating expenses <i>(after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement)</i>	1.30	2.05	.99	.94

⁺Acquired fund fees and expenses are incurred indirectly by the fund as a result of its investments in underlying funds.

*Class A shares bought without an initial sales charge as part of an investment of \$1 million or more may be charged a deferred sales charge of 1.00% if redeemed within one year.

**The fund's investment adviser, The Dreyfus Corporation, has contractually agreed, until March 1, 2019, to waive receipt of its fees and/or assume the direct expenses of the fund so that the direct expenses of none of the classes (excluding Rule 12b-1 fees, shareholder services fees, taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, commitment fees on borrowings and extraordinary expenses) exceed 1.05%. On or after March 1, 2019, The Dreyfus Corporation may terminate this expense limitation at any time. Because "acquired fund fees and expenses" are incurred indirectly by the fund, such fees and expenses are not included in the expense limitation.

Example

The 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 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 fund's operating expenses remain the same. The one-year example and the first year of the three-, five- and ten-years examples are based on net operating expenses, which reflect the expense limitation agreement by The Dreyfus Corporation. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	\$700	\$1,419	\$2,158	\$4,097
Class C	\$308	\$723	\$1,265	\$2,747
Class I	\$101	\$315	\$547	\$1,213
Class Y	\$96	\$300	\$520	\$1,155

You would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your shares:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	\$700	\$1,419	\$2,158	\$4,097
Class C	\$208	\$723	\$1,265	\$2,747
Class I	\$101	\$315	\$547	\$1,213
Class Y	\$96	\$300	\$520	\$1,155

Portfolio Turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover 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 fund's portfolio turnover rate was 12.41% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy

To pursue its goal, the fund normally allocates its assets among other mutual funds advised by The Dreyfus Corporation or its affiliates, referred to as underlying funds, that invest primarily in stocks issued by foreign companies. Foreign companies are those companies (i) that are organized under the laws of a foreign country; (ii) whose principal trading market is in a foreign country; or (iii) that have a majority of their assets, or that derive a significant portion of their revenue or profits from businesses, investments or sales outside the United States. The fund is designed to provide diversification within the international asset class by investing the majority of its assets in the underlying funds. The underlying funds are selected by the fund's portfolio managers based on their investment objectives and management policies, portfolio holdings, risk/reward profiles, historical performance and other factors, including the correlation and covariance among the underlying funds. The Dreyfus Corporation seeks to diversify the fund's investments in terms of market capitalization (by including underlying funds that focus on investing in large, mid or small cap companies), by investment style (by including underlying funds that focus on growth or value stocks) and by geographic region (by including underlying funds that focus on developed or emerging markets).

The fund's portfolio managers determine the underlying funds. The underlying funds and the fund's ranges (expressed as a percentage of the fund's investable assets) for allocating its assets among the underlying funds as of the date of this prospectus were as follows:

Underlying Funds	Ranges
Dreyfus International Equity Fund	0% to 40%
International Stock Fund	0% to 40%
Dreyfus/Newton International Equity Fund	0% to 40%
Dreyfus Global Emerging Markets Fund	0% to 20%
Dreyfus Emerging Markets Fund	0% to 20%
Dreyfus Strategic Beta Emerging Markets Equity Fund	0% to 20%
Dreyfus International Small Cap Fund	0% to 20%

Principal Risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. The fund's share price fluctuates, sometimes dramatically, which means you could lose money.

An investment in the fund is subject to the following principal risks:

- *Allocation risk.* The ability of the fund to achieve its investment goal depends, in part, on the ability of The Dreyfus Corporation to allocate effectively the fund's assets among the underlying funds. There can be no assurance that the actual allocations will be effective in achieving the fund's investment goal.

- *Conflicts of interest risk.* Dreyfus or its affiliates may serve as investment adviser to one or more of the underlying funds, each of which pays advisory fees at different rates to Dreyfus or its affiliates. The interests of the fund on one hand, and those of an underlying fund on the other, will not always be the same.
- *ETF and other investment company risk.* To the extent the fund invests in pooled investment vehicles, such as ETFs and other investment companies, the fund will be affected by the investment policies, practices and performance of such entities in direct proportion to the amount of assets the fund has invested therein. The risks of investing in other investment companies, including ETFs, typically reflect the risks associated with the types of instruments in which the investment companies invest. When the fund invests in an ETF or other investment company, shareholders of the fund will bear indirectly their proportionate share of the expenses of the ETF or other investment company (including management fees) in addition to the expenses of the fund.

The fund is subject to the same principal risks as the underlying funds in which it invests, which are summarized below. For more information regarding these and other risks of the underlying funds, see the prospectus for the specific underlying fund.

- *Risks of stock investing.* Stocks generally fluctuate more in value than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is the chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The market value of a stock may decline due to general market conditions or because of factors that affect the particular company or the company's industry.
- *Market sector risk.* The fund may significantly overweight or underweight certain countries, companies, industries or market sectors, which may cause the fund's performance to be more or less sensitive to developments affecting those countries, companies, industries or sectors.
- *Foreign investment risk.* To the extent the fund invests in foreign securities, the fund's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting investments in foreign issuers. Special risks associated with investments in foreign issuers include exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, political and economic instability and differing auditing and legal standards. Investments denominated in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that such currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and affect the value of these investments held by the fund.
- *Emerging market risk.* The securities of issuers located or doing substantial business in emerging market countries tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of issuers located in countries with more mature economies. Emerging markets generally have less diverse and less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries. Investments in these countries may be subject to political, economic, legal, market and currency risks. The risks may include less protection of property rights and uncertain political and economic policies, the imposition of capital controls and/or foreign investment limitations by a country, nationalization of businesses and the imposition of sanctions by other countries, such as the United States.
- *Growth and value stock risk.* By investing in a mix of growth and value companies, the fund assumes the risks of both. Investors often expect growth companies to increase their earnings at a certain rate. If these expectations are not met, investors can punish the stocks inordinately, even if earnings do increase. In addition, growth stocks may lack the dividend yield that may cushion stock prices in market downturns. Value stocks involve the risk that they may never reach their expected full market value, either because the market fails to recognize the stock's intrinsic worth or the expected value was misgauged. They also may decline in price even though in theory they are already undervalued.
- *Frontier market risk.* The risks associated with investments in frontier market countries include all the risks described above for investments in foreign securities and emerging markets, although the risks are magnified for frontier market countries. Because frontier markets are among the smallest, least mature and least liquid of the emerging markets, investments in frontier markets generally are subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets or traditional emerging markets. Frontier market countries have smaller economies, less developed capital markets, greater market volatility, lower trading volume, more political and economic instability, greater risk of a market shutdown and more governmental limitations on foreign investments than typically found in more developed markets.
- *Foreign currency risk.* Investments in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Foreign currencies, particularly the currencies of emerging market countries, are also subject to risks caused by inflation, interest rates, budget deficits and low savings rates, political factors and government intervention and controls.
- *Market capitalization risk (small-, mid- and large-cap stock risk).* To the extent the fund emphasizes small-, mid- or large-cap stocks, it will assume the associated risks. At any given time, any of these market capitalizations may be out of favor with investors. Compared to small- and mid-cap companies, large-cap companies may be less responsive to changes

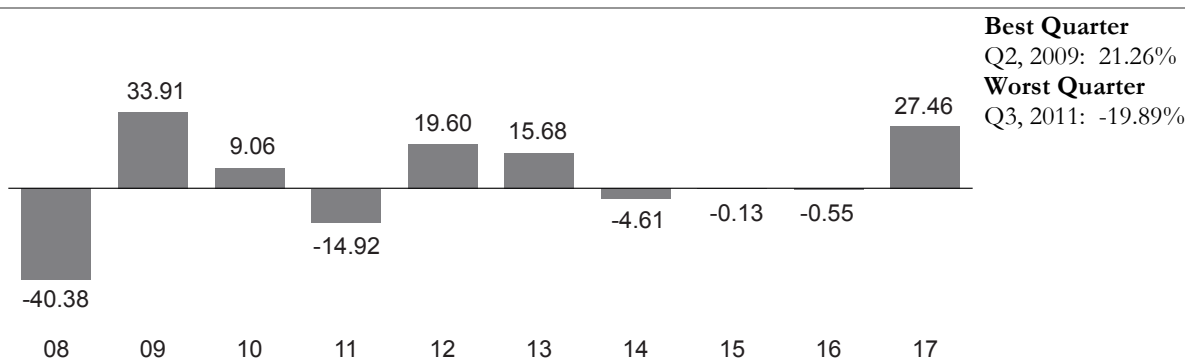
and opportunities affecting their business. To the extent the fund invests in small- and mid-cap companies, it will be subject to additional risks because the operating histories of these companies tend to be more limited, their earnings and revenues less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and their share prices more volatile than those of larger, more established companies. The shares of smaller companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the fund's ability to sell these securities. Smaller companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or may depend on a limited management group.

- *Liquidity risk.* When there is little or no active trading market for specific types of securities, it can become more difficult to sell the securities in a timely manner at or near their perceived value. In such a market, the value of such securities and the fund's share price may fall dramatically. Investments that are illiquid or that trade in lower volumes may be more difficult to value. Investments in foreign securities, particularly those of issuers located in emerging markets, tend to have greater exposure to liquidity risk than domestic securities.

Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows changes in the performance of the fund's Class A shares from year to year. Sales charges, if any, are not reflected in the bar chart, and if those charges were included, returns would have been less than those shown. The table compares the average annual total returns of the fund's shares to those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the fund will perform in the future. More recent performance information may be available at www.dreyfus.com.

Year-by-Year Total Returns as of 12/31 each year (%)
Class A



After-tax performance is shown only for Class A shares. After-tax performance of the fund's other share classes will vary. 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 the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through U.S. tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

For the fund's Class Y shares, periods prior to the inception date reflect the performance of the fund's Class I shares. Such performance figures have not been adjusted to reflect applicable class expenses. Each share class is invested in the same portfolio of securities and the annual returns would have differed only to the extent that the classes do not have the same expenses.

Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/17)

Class (Inception Date)	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Class A returns before taxes	20.14%	5.67%	1.56%
Class A returns after taxes on distributions	20.04%	5.53%	1.31%
Class A returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares	11.84%	4.54%	1.25%
Class C returns before taxes	25.47%	6.13%	1.39%
Class I returns before taxes	27.82%	7.26%	2.44%
Class Y (10/1/15) returns before taxes	27.92%	7.25%	2.43%
MSCI EAFE Index reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes	25.03%	7.90%	1.94%

Portfolio Management

The fund's investment adviser is The Dreyfus Corporation (Dreyfus).

Keith Stransky and Jeffrey M. Mortimer are the funds' co-primary portfolio managers. Mr. Stransky has managed the fund since July 2009 and Mr. Mortimer has served as co-primary portfolio manager since March 2015. Mr. Stransky is the Chief Investment Officer (Traditional) and a senior portfolio manager for EACM Advisors LLC, an affiliate of Dreyfus. Mr. Mortimer is Director of Investment Strategy for BNY Mellon Wealth Management. Messrs. Mortimer and Stransky also are employees of Dreyfus.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

In general, for each share class, other than Class Y, the fund's minimum initial investment is \$1,000 and the minimum subsequent investment is \$100. For Class Y shares, the minimum initial investment generally is \$1,000,000, with no minimum subsequent investment. You may sell (redeem) your shares on any business day by calling 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) or by visiting www.dreyfus.com. If you invested in the fund through a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or financial adviser, or through a Retirement Plan (as defined below), you may mail your request to sell shares to Dreyfus Institutional Department, P.O. Box 9882, Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8082. If you invested directly through the fund, you may mail your request to sell shares to Dreyfus Shareholder Services, P.O. Box 9879, Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8079. If you are an Institutional Direct accountholder, please contact your BNY Mellon relationship manager for instructions.

Retirement Plans include qualified or non-qualified employee benefit plans, such as 401(k), 403(b)(7), Keogh, pension, profit-sharing and other deferred compensation plans, whether established by corporations, partnerships, sole proprietorships, non-profit entities, trade or labor unions, or state and local governments, but do not include IRAs (including, without limitation, traditional IRAs, Roth IRAs, Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, IRA "Rollover Accounts" or IRAs set up under Simplified Employee Pension Plans (SEP-IRAs), Salary Reduction Simplified Employee Pension Plans (SARSEPs) or Savings Incentive Match Plans for Employees (SIMPLE IRAs)).

Tax Information

The fund's distributions are taxable as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is through an IRA, Retirement Plan or other U.S. tax-advantaged investment plan (in which case you may be taxed upon withdrawal of your investment from such account).

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares (other than Class Y shares) 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. To the extent that the intermediary may receive lesser or no payments in connection with the sale of other investments, the payments from the fund and its related companies may create a potential conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial representative to recommend the fund over the other investments. This potential conflict of interest may be addressed by policies, procedures or practices adopted by the financial intermediary. As there may be many different policies, procedures or practices adopted by different intermediaries to address the manner in which compensation is earned through the sale of investments or the provision of related services, the compensation rates and other payment arrangements that may apply to a financial intermediary and its representatives may vary by intermediary. Ask your financial representative or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

Fund Details

Goal and Approach

The fund seeks long-term capital appreciation. The fund's investment objective is a fundamental policy which cannot be changed without the approval of a majority of the fund's outstanding voting shares. To pursue its goal, the fund normally allocates its assets among other mutual funds advised by Dreyfus or its affiliates, referred to as underlying funds, that invest primarily in stocks issued by foreign companies. Foreign companies are those companies (i) that are organized under the laws of a foreign country; (ii) whose principal trading market is in a foreign country; or (iii) that have a majority of their assets, or that derive a significant portion of their revenue or profits from businesses, investments or sales outside the United States. The fund is designed to provide diversification within the international asset class by investing the majority of its assets in the underlying funds. The underlying funds are selected by the fund's portfolio managers based on their investment objectives and management policies, portfolio holdings, risk/reward profiles, historical performance and other factors, including the correlation and covariance among the underlying funds. Dreyfus seeks to diversify the fund's investments in terms of market capitalization (by including underlying funds that focus on investing in large, mid or small cap companies), by investment style (by including underlying funds that focus on growth or value stocks) and by geographic region (by including underlying funds that focus on developed or emerging markets).

The fund's portfolio managers determine the underlying funds. The underlying funds and the fund's ranges (expressed as a percentage of the fund's investable assets) for allocating its assets among the underlying funds as of the date of this prospectus were as follows:

Underlying Funds	Ranges
Dreyfus International Equity Fund	0% to 40%
International Stock Fund	0% to 40%
Dreyfus/Newton International Equity Fund	0% to 40%
Dreyfus Global Emerging Markets Fund	0% to 20%
Dreyfus Emerging Markets Fund	0% to 20%
Dreyfus Strategic Beta Emerging Markets Equity Fund	0% to 20%
Dreyfus International Small Cap Fund	0% to 20%

The underlying funds have been selected for investment over longer time periods, but may be changed without shareholder approval or prior notice. A portion of the fund's portfolio will be held in cash due to purchase and redemption activity and other short term cash needs. The portfolio managers will rebalance the fund's investments in the underlying funds at least annually, but may do so more often in response to market conditions. Any changes to the underlying funds or allocation weightings may be implemented over a reasonable period of time so as to minimize disruptive effects and added costs to the underlying funds. The portfolio managers have the discretion to change the underlying funds as well as add additional funds or asset classes when they deem it necessary. To the extent an underlying fund offers multiple classes of shares, the fund will purchase shares of the class with the lowest expense ratio and without a sales load.

The fund will not invest more than 25% of its investable assets in the aggregate in Dreyfus Emerging Markets Fund, Dreyfus Global Emerging Markets Fund and Dreyfus Strategic Beta Emerging Markets Equity Fund.

Description of the Underlying Funds

The fund pursues its goal by investing in a mix of underlying funds, which in turn may invest directly in securities as described below. Although the fund has no intention of investing directly in securities, it is permitted to so invest.

Dreyfus International Equity Fund

The fund seeks long-term growth of capital. This objective may be changed by the fund's board, upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies that are located in the foreign countries represented in the Morgan Stanley Capital International Europe, Australasia and Far East (MSCI EAFE[®]) Index and Canada. The fund's investment objective and policy with respect to the investment of 80% of its net assets may be changed by the fund's board, upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

The fund invests in stocks that appear to be undervalued (as measured by their price/earnings ratios) and that may have value and/or growth characteristics. The portfolio managers employ a bottom-up investment approach which emphasizes individual stock selection. The portfolio managers consider:

- *Stock selection.* The portfolio managers use proprietary quantitative models and traditional qualitative analysis to identify attractive stocks with low relative price multiples and positive trends in earnings forecasts.
- *Country allocations.* The portfolio managers seek to allocate country weights generally in accordance with the MSCI EAFE Index, but deviations from the MSCI EAFE Index country weightings may occur.
- *Sector allocations.* The portfolio managers group stocks into micro-universes of similar companies within each country to facilitate comparisons. The portfolio managers use the sector allocations of the MSCI EAFE Index as a guide, but allocations may differ from those of the MSCI EAFE Index.

The fund's stock selection process is designed to produce a diversified portfolio that, relative to the MSCI EAFE Index, has a below-average price/earnings ratio and an above-average earnings growth trend. As of December 31, 2017, the MSCI EAFE Index consisted of the following developed market country indices: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

The portfolio managers typically sell a security when the fund's computer modeling techniques no longer rank the security favorably within its sector. The portfolio managers also generally will sell securities when they believe that there has been a negative change in the company's fundamentals, the company has lost favor in the current market or economic environment or a more attractive opportunity has been identified.

The fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in securities of issuers located in emerging market countries, but no more than 5% of its assets may be invested in issuers located in any one emerging market country. The fund invests principally in common stocks, but its equity investments also may include preferred stocks and convertible securities, including those purchased in initial public offerings (IPOs) or shortly thereafter. The fund also may invest up to 20% of its net assets in high grade fixed-income securities (i.e., rated A or better or the unrated equivalent) of any maturity or duration.

The fund intends to invest in a broad range of (and in any case at least five different) countries. The fund is not required to invest in every country represented in, or to match the country weightings of, the MSCI EAFE Index. The MSCI EAFE Index is a free float adjusted, market capitalization weighted index designed to measure the performance of publicly-traded stocks issued by companies in developed markets, excluding the United States and Canada.

Although not a principal investment strategy, the fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as options, futures and options on futures (including those relating to securities, indexes, foreign currencies and interest rates) and forward contracts, as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset, to increase returns, to manage currency risk or as part of a hedging strategy. Derivatives may be entered into on established exchanges or through privately negotiated transactions referred to as over-the-counter derivatives. A derivatives contract will obligate or entitle the fund to deliver or receive an asset or cash payment based on the change in value of the underlying asset. When the fund enters into derivatives transactions, it may be required to segregate liquid assets or enter into offsetting positions or otherwise cover its obligations, in accordance with applicable regulations, while the positions are open.

The fund's investment adviser is BNY Mellon Asset Management North America Corporation (BNY Mellon AMNA), an affiliate of Dreyfus.

International Stock Fund

The fund seeks long-term total return. This objective may be changed by the fund's board, upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in stocks. The fund normally invests primarily in foreign companies located in the developed markets. Examples of "developed markets" are Canada, Japan, Australia, Hong Kong and Western Europe. Foreign companies are companies: (i) that are organized under the laws of a foreign country; (ii) whose principal trading market is in a foreign country; or (iii) that have a majority of their assets, or that derive a significant portion of their revenue or

profits from businesses, investments or sales, outside the United States. The fund ordinarily invests in at least three countries and is not geographically limited in its investment selection but, at times, may invest a substantial portion of its assets in a single foreign country. The fund may invest in the securities of companies of any market capitalization. The fund invests principally in common stocks, but its stock investments also may include preferred stocks, convertible securities and warrants.

The fund's sub-investment adviser, Walter Scott & Partners Limited (Walter Scott), seeks investment opportunities in companies with fundamental strengths that indicate the potential for sustainable growth. Walter Scott focuses on individual stock selection, building the fund's portfolio from the bottom up through extensive fundamental research.

The investment process begins with the screening of reported company financials. Companies that meet certain broad absolute and trend criteria are candidates for more detailed financial analysis. For these companies, Walter Scott restates the company's income statement, flow of funds, and balance sheet to a cash basis. This analysis assists Walter Scott in identifying the nature of the operating margin, working capital management and the profitability and financing model of the company. Core to the analysis is thorough understanding of the cash generating strengths of a company and thereby a company's ability to achieve self-financed growth so far as possible. If a company passes Walter Scott's more stringent financial criteria, Walter Scott then conducts a detailed investigation of the company's products, cost and pricing, competition and industry position and outlook. Walter Scott will also typically meet with senior management of a company as part of the research process. The objective underlying all aspects of this extensive process is to understand whether the company has the ability to generate sustained growth in the future. In assessing the valuation of an individual stock Walter Scott uses various measures, including price-to-earnings ratio versus growth rate, price-to-cash and price-to-book. The fund's Investment Team collectively reviews and selects those stocks that meet Walter Scott's criteria and where the expected growth rate is combined with a reasonable valuation for the underlying equity. A buy proposal requires the backing of the broad investment team while a sell decision requires only one dissenting voice.

Geographic and sector allocations are results of, not part of, the investment process, because the Investment Team's sole focus is on the analysis of and investment in individual companies. Walter Scott does not use benchmark indices as a tool for active portfolio management. Traditional benchmark indices, however, may be helpful in measuring investment returns, and the fund's investment returns generally will be compared to those of the MSCI EAFE Index. The MSCI EAFE Index is a free float-adjusted, market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the United States and Canada. While the MSCI EAFE Index excludes stocks of Canadian companies, the fund may invest in such stocks.

Although the fund's investments will be focused among the major developed markets of the world, excluding the United States, the fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in emerging markets.

Walter Scott believes that a patient investment approach is necessary to give the companies in which the fund invests an opportunity to realize their growth potential and to allow for compounding of returns. Accordingly, it is expected that the fund typically will maintain a low annual portfolio turnover rate.

Walter Scott typically sells a stock when it no longer possesses the characteristics that caused its purchase. A stock may be a sell candidate when its valuation reaches or exceeds its calculated fair value, or there are deteriorating fundamentals. Walter Scott may reduce the weighting of a stock held by the fund if it becomes overweighted as determined by Walter Scott.

Although not a principal investment strategy, the fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as options, futures and options on futures (including those relating to securities, indexes and foreign currencies), and forward contracts, as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset, to increase returns, or as part of a hedging strategy. Derivatives may be entered into on established exchanges or through privately negotiated transactions referred to as over-the-counter derivatives. A derivatives contract will obligate or entitle the fund to deliver or receive an asset or cash payment based on the change in value of the underlying asset. When the fund enters into derivatives transactions, it may be required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions, in accordance with applicable regulations. The currency exposure of the fund's portfolio may be substantially unhedged to the U.S. dollar, but, at times, Walter Scott may seek to manage currency risk by hedging a portion of the fund's currency exposure to the U.S. dollar.

The fund's investment adviser is Dreyfus. Dreyfus has engaged its affiliate, Walter Scott, as the fund's sub-investment adviser to provide day-to-day management of the fund's investments.

Dreyfus/Newton International Equity Fund

The fund seeks long-term growth of capital. This objective may be changed by the fund's board, upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in common stocks or securities convertible into common stocks (such as convertible preferred stocks, warrants and convertible bonds) of foreign companies and depositary receipts evidencing ownership in such securities. At least 75% of the fund's net assets will be invested in countries represented in the MSCI EAFE Index, the

fund's benchmark. The fund may invest up to 25% of its net assets in stocks of companies located in countries (other than the United States) not represented in the MSCI EAFE Index, including up to 20% in emerging market countries. The MSCI EAFE Index, a free-float adjusted market capitalization index, measures the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the U.S. and Canada. As of December 31, 2017, the MSCI EAFE Index consisted of the following developed market country indices: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Newton Investment Management (North America) Limited (Newton), an affiliate of Dreyfus, is the fund's sub-investment adviser. Newton is an active investment manager that selects stocks within a global framework. The core of Newton's investment philosophy is the belief that no company, market or economy can be considered in isolation; each must be understood within a global context. Newton believes that a global comparison of companies is the most effective method of stock analysis, and Newton's global analysts research investment opportunities by global sector rather than by region.

Idea generation

The process of identifying investment ideas begins by identifying a core list of investment themes. These themes are based primarily on observable economic, industrial, or social trends, typically though not exclusively global, that Newton believes will positively or negatively affect certain sectors or industries and cause stocks within these sectors or industries to outperform or underperform others. Such themes may include:

- key trends in economic variables, such as a country's gross domestic product, inflation and interest rates;
- demographic or social trends and their effects on companies, countries, markets and industries;
- investment themes, such as the expected impact of technology and globalization on industries and brands;
- governmental policy;
- relative valuations of equities, bonds and cash investments; and
- long-term trends in currency movements

Newton then identifies specific companies, through fundamental global sector and stock research, using investment themes to help focus the search on areas where the thematic and strategic research indicates superior returns are likely to be achieved.

Research-led

Newton conducts fundamental analysis of investment opportunities on a global basis and uses cross comparisons of companies all over the world to identify securities Newton believes will outperform globally. In conducting its fundamental analysis, Newton's analysts search for attractively priced companies with good products and strong management that they perceive to possess a sustainable competitive advantage. Newton conducts an initial screening of the universe of stocks by reviewing, among other factors, a company's price-to-earnings ratios, positive earnings momentum, earnings per share growth expectations, and earnings stability. Newton also utilizes a variety of valuation techniques, which include earnings, asset value, cash flow and cost of capital measurements, in conducting its fundamental analysis.

Sell decisions for individual stocks will typically be a result of one or more of the following:

- a change in investment theme or strategy
- profit-taking
- a significant change in the prospects of a company
- price movement and market activity have created an extreme valuation
- the valuation of a company has become expensive against its peers

Team-based

Newton's culture encourages all investment professionals to contribute to the data as they observe trends they believe will have an influence on global markets. The close interaction among Newton's global sector analysts, regional specialists and global portfolio managers is designed to capture their best ideas and to reflect them effectively and consistently for the fund's portfolio.

The fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as options, futures and options on futures (including those relating to securities, indexes and foreign currencies) and forward contracts, as a substitute for investing directly in an

underlying asset or currency, to increase returns, to manage currency risk, or as part of a hedging strategy. Derivatives may be entered into on established exchanges or through privately negotiated transactions referred to as over-the-counter derivatives. A derivatives contract will obligate or entitle the fund to deliver or receive an asset or cash payment based on the change in value of the underlying asset. When the fund enters into derivatives transactions, it may be required to segregate liquid assets or enter into offsetting positions or otherwise cover its obligations, in accordance with applicable regulations, while the positions are open. In the case of futures contracts, options, forward contracts and other derivative instruments that provide for full payment of the value of the underlying asset, in cash or by physical delivery, at the settlement date, for example, the fund may be required to set aside liquid assets equal to the full notional amount of the instrument (generally, the total numerical value of the asset underlying the derivatives contract) while the positions are open, to the extent there is not an offsetting position. However, with respect to certain futures contracts, options, forward contracts and other derivative instruments that require periodic cash settlement during the term of the transaction or cash payment of the gain or loss under the transaction at the settlement date, the fund may segregate liquid assets in an amount equal to the fund's daily marked-to-market net obligations (i.e., the fund's daily net liability) under the instrument, if any, rather than its full notional amount. By setting aside assets equal to only the fund's net obligations under the instrument, the fund will have the ability to employ leverage to a greater extent than if the fund were required to segregate liquid assets equal to the full notional value of such instruments. The fund also may invest in exchange-traded funds (ETFs).

The fund's investment adviser is Dreyfus. Dreyfus has engaged its affiliate, Newton, as the fund's sub-investment adviser to provide day-to-day management of the fund's investments.

Dreyfus Global Emerging Markets Fund

The fund seeks long-term capital appreciation. To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in common stocks and other equity securities (or derivative or other strategic instruments with similar economic characteristics) of companies organized or with their principal place of business, or majority of assets or business, in emerging market countries. The fund's investment objective and the policy with respect to the investment of 80% of its net assets may be changed by the fund's board, upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The fund considers emerging market countries to be all countries represented in the Morgan Stanley Capital International Emerging Markets Index (MSCI® EM Index), the fund's benchmark index. The MSCI® EM Index is a free float-adjusted, market-capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the equity performance of emerging market countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East. The fund also may invest in companies organized or with their principal place of business, or majority of assets or business, in developed markets and pre-emerging markets, also known as frontier markets. The fund invests principally in common stocks, but its equity investments also may include preferred stocks, convertible securities, depositary receipts, and warrants, including those purchased in IPOs or shortly thereafter. The fund may invest in equity securities of companies with any market capitalization.

Newton, an affiliate of Dreyfus, is the fund's subadviser. Newton employs a fundamental bottom-up investment process that emphasizes quality (i.e., stock fundamentals and strength of balance sheet), return on capital employed (i.e., stocks achieving a good return on capital through the market cycle) and governance (i.e., well-managed companies that prioritize shareholder interests). The process of identifying investment ideas begins by identifying a core list of investment themes. These themes are based primarily on observable global economic, industrial, or social trends that Newton believes will positively affect certain sectors or industries and cause stocks within these sectors or industries to outperform others. Such themes may include:

- key trends in economic variables, such as a country's gross domestic product, inflation and interest rates;
- demographic or social trends and their effects on companies, countries, markets and industries;
- investment themes, such as the expected impact of technology and globalization on industries and brands;
- governmental policy;
- relative valuations of equities, bonds and cash investments; and
- long-term trends in currency movements.

Newton then identifies specific companies, through fundamental global sector and stock research, using investment themes to help focus the search on areas where the thematic and strategic research indicates positive returns are likely to be achieved. Newton conducts an initial screening of the universe of stocks by reviewing, among other factors, a company's price-to-earnings ratios, positive earnings momentum, earnings per share growth expectations, and earnings stability. Newton also utilizes a variety of valuation techniques, which include earnings, asset value, cash flow and cost of capital measurements, in conducting its fundamental analysis. The fund's portfolio managers then select the stocks

believed to be most attractive based on this evaluation. Newton's culture encourages all investment professionals to contribute to the data as they observe trends they believe will have an influence on global markets.

The fund's portfolio managers typically consider selling a security as a result of one or more of the following:

- a change in investment theme or strategy;
- profit-taking;
- a significant change in the prospects of the company;
- price movement and market activity have created an excessive valuation; or
- unfavorable relative risk/reward balance versus other opportunities.

At times, the fund may engage in short-term trading.

The fund may, but is not required to, use derivative or other strategic instruments, principally options, futures and options on futures (including those relating to stocks, indices and foreign currencies), contracts for difference, forward contracts and swap agreements (including total return swap agreements), as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset, to increase returns, to manage foreign currency risk, as part of a hedging strategy or for other purposes related to the management of the fund. To the extent such instruments have similar economic characteristics to equity securities as described in the fund's policy with respect to the investment of at least 80% of its net assets, these investments will be considered investments included within such policy. Total return swap agreements are contracts in which one party agrees to make periodic payments to another party based on the change in market value of the assets underlying the contract, which may include a specified security, basket of securities or securities indices during the specified period, in return for periodic payments based on a fixed or variable interest rate or the total return from other underlying assets. Total return swap agreements may be used to obtain exposure to a security or market without owning or taking physical custody of such security or investing directly in such market. Contracts for difference generally are used to obtain long or short exposure to securities or a securities index without owning or taking physical custody of such securities. The fund also may make forward commitments in which the fund agrees to buy or sell a security in the future at an agreed upon price. Derivatives may be entered into on established exchanges or through privately negotiated transactions referred to as over-the-counter derivatives. A derivatives contract will obligate or entitle the fund to deliver or receive an asset or cash payment based on the change in value of the underlying asset. When the fund enters into derivatives transactions, it may be required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions, in accordance with applicable regulations. In the case of swaps, futures contracts, options, forward contracts and other derivative instruments that provide for full payment of the value of the underlying asset, in cash or by physical delivery, at the settlement date, for example, the fund may be required to set aside liquid assets equal to the full notional amount of the instrument (generally, the total numerical value of the asset underlying the derivatives contract) while the positions are open, to the extent there is not an offsetting position. However, with respect to certain swaps, futures contracts, options, forward contracts and other derivative instruments that require periodic cash settlement during the term of the transaction or cash payment of the gain or loss under the transaction at the settlement date, the fund may segregate liquid assets in an amount equal to the fund's daily marked-to-market net obligations (i.e., the fund's daily net liability) under the instrument, if any, rather than its full notional amount. By setting aside assets equal to only the fund's net obligations under the instrument, the fund will have the ability to employ leverage to a greater extent than if the fund were required to segregate liquid assets equal to the full notional value of such instruments. Although not a principal investment strategy, the fund may invest in ETFs and may lend its portfolio securities to seek to generate additional return.

The fund is non-diversified, which means that a relatively high percentage of the fund's assets may be invested in a limited number of issuers. Therefore, the fund's performance may be more vulnerable to changes in the market value of a single issuer or group of issuers and more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a diversified fund.

The fund's investment adviser is Dreyfus. Dreyfus has engaged its affiliate, Newton, as the fund's sub-investment adviser to provide day-to-day management of the fund's investments.

Dreyfus Emerging Markets Fund

The fund seeks long-term capital growth. To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in the stocks of companies organized, or with a majority of assets or business, in emerging market countries. The fund invests principally in common stocks, but its stock investments also may include preferred stocks and convertible securities, including those purchased in IPOs or shortly thereafter. The fund's policy with respect to the investment of 80% of its net assets may be changed by the fund's board, upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders.

In selecting stocks, the portfolio manager identifies potential investments through extensive quantitative and fundamental research using a value-oriented, research-driven approach. Emphasizing individual stock selection rather than economic and industry trends, the fund focuses on three key factors:

- **value**, or how a stock is valued relative to its intrinsic worth based on traditional value measures
- **business health**, or overall efficiency and profitability as measured by return on assets and return on equity
- **business momentum**, or the presence of a catalyst (such as corporate restructuring, change in management or spin-off) that potentially will trigger a price increase near-term or mid-term

The fund considers emerging market countries to be generally all countries represented by the MSCI EM Index. The MSCI EM Index is a market-capitalization weighted index designed to measure the equity performance of emerging market countries in Europe, Latin America and the Pacific Basin.

The fund typically sells a stock when it is no longer considered a value company, appears less likely to benefit from the current market and economic environment, shows deteriorating fundamentals or declining momentum, or falls short of the portfolio manager's expectations.

Although not a principal investment strategy, the fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as options, futures and options on futures (including those relating to stocks, indexes and foreign currencies) and forward contracts, as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset, to increase returns, or as part of a hedging strategy. Derivatives may be entered into on established exchanges or through privately negotiated transactions referred to as over-the-counter derivatives. A derivatives contract will obligate or entitle the fund to deliver or receive an asset or cash payment based on the change in value of the underlying asset. When the fund enters into derivatives transactions, it may be required to segregate liquid assets or enter into offsetting positions or otherwise cover its obligations, in accordance with applicable regulations, while the positions are open. The fund also may engage in short-selling, typically for hedging purposes, such as to limit exposure to a possible market decline in the value of its portfolio securities.

The fund is non-diversified, which means that a relatively high percentage of the fund's assets may be invested in a limited number of issuers. Therefore, the fund's performance may be more vulnerable to changes in the market value of a single issuer or group of issuers and more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a diversified fund.

The fund's investment adviser is Dreyfus.

Dreyfus Strategic Beta Emerging Markets Equity Fund

The fund seeks long-term capital appreciation. To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in common stocks and other equity securities of companies organized or with their principal place of business, or majority of assets or business, in emerging market countries. The fund's investment objective and the policy with respect to the investment of 80% of its net assets may be changed by the fund's board, upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The fund considers emerging market countries to be all countries represented in the fund's benchmark index, the Morgan Stanley Capital International Emerging Markets Index, a free float-adjusted, market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the equity performance of emerging market countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East.

The fund invests principally in common stocks. Although not part of the fund's principal investment strategy, the fund's investments in equity securities also may include convertible securities, preferred stocks, warrants, sponsored and unsponsored depositary receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs), and publicly-traded real estate investment trust securities (REITs), including securities purchased in initial public offerings (IPOs) or shortly thereafter. ADRs and GDRs represent indirect ownership interest in publicly-traded securities of non-U.S. issuers. REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate-related loans or interests. The fund may invest in equity securities of companies with any market capitalization.

BNY Mellon AMNA, an affiliate of Dreyfus, is the fund's subadviser. BNY Mellon AMNA applies a systematic, quantitative investment approach designed to identify and exploit relative misvaluations of the stock prices of emerging market companies based on their economic fundamentals.

The fund's portfolio managers use a proprietary methodology designed to rank and select stocks of emerging market companies based on fundamental company information. In this manner, the portfolio managers employ a "strategic beta" strategy to select and weight stocks for the fund's portfolio using characteristics other than market capitalization. "Beta" is a measure of risk, specifically of the difference between a security's return and that of a benchmark such as the fund's benchmark index. The portfolio managers first weight each stock based on the company's economic size determined by a combination of accounting metrics, including sales, earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), and net total payout (including dividends and share repurchases). By weighting stocks based on the company's economic size instead of market capitalization, the fund's portfolio managers seek to focus on companies with more attractive valuations for inclusion in the fund's portfolio. Next, companies are ranked based on the quality and growth of their earnings. These metrics seek to identify high quality companies with sustainable and growing earnings and consistency of performance relative to the stocks of emerging market companies in general. A company's sales and earnings and earnings quality and earnings growth contribute, in part, to its overall beta. The final step in the portfolio construction process is to exclude companies with the lowest expected performance based on the above metrics of earnings quality and earnings growth. The weights of the excluded companies are then reallocated to the remaining companies in the portfolio. Limitations may be placed on the weight of an individual stock in the fund's portfolio for diversification purposes.

The fund's portfolio managers manage risk by diversifying across companies and industries, seeking to limit the potential adverse impact from any one stock or industry. The fund's portfolio is rebalanced semiannually, using the above-described construction methodology.

Although not a principal investment strategy, the fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as futures, as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset, to increase returns, to manage foreign currency risk, as part of a hedging strategy or for other purposes related to the management of the fund. A derivatives contract will obligate or entitle the fund to deliver or receive an asset or cash payment based on the change in value of the underlying asset. When the fund enters into derivatives transactions, it may be required to segregate assets or enter into offsetting positions, in accordance with applicable regulations. Although not a principal investment strategy, the fund may invest in ETFs and may lend its portfolio securities to seek to generate additional return.

Dreyfus is the fund's adviser. Dreyfus has engaged its affiliate, BNY Mellon AMNA, to provide day-to-day management of the fund's investments.

Dreyfus International Small Cap Fund

The fund seeks long-term growth of capital. To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in common stocks and other equity securities of small cap foreign companies. The fund's investment objective and the policy with respect to the investment of 80% of its net assets may be changed by the fund's board, upon 60 days' prior notice to shareholders. The fund considers foreign companies to be those companies organized or with their principal place of business, or majority of assets or business, in countries represented in the S&P® Developed Ex-U.S. Small Cap Index, the fund's benchmark. The fund considers small cap companies to be those companies with total market capitalizations that fall within the range of the capitalizations of the companies that comprise the S&P® Developed Ex-U.S. Small Cap Index.

The S&P® Developed Ex-U.S. Small Cap Index is a market capitalization weighted index designed to define and measure the investable universe of publicly traded small cap companies domiciled in developed countries outside the United States. The S&P® Developed Ex-U.S. Small Cap Index consists of the stocks of those companies representing the lowest 15% of float-adjusted market capitalization in each developed country other than the U.S. included in the S&P® Global Broad Market Index, which is a comprehensive index of all publicly listed companies in developed or emerging markets with float-adjusted market capitalizations of at least \$100 million and annual trading volume of at least \$50 million. As of January 31, 2017, the total market capitalizations of the largest and smallest companies in S&P® Developed Ex-U.S. Small Cap Index were approximately \$9.4 billion and \$15 million, respectively, and the mean and median total market capitalizations of the Index were approximately \$13.4 billion and \$18 million, respectively. These capitalization measures vary with market changes and reconstitutions of the Index.

The fund intends to invest in a broad range of (and in any case at least five different) countries. The fund is not required to invest in every country represented in, or to match the country weightings of, the S&P® Developed Ex-U.S. Small Cap Index.

The fund invests principally in common stocks. Although not part of the fund's principal investment strategy, the fund's investments in equity securities also may include convertible securities, preferred stocks, warrants, sponsored and

unsponsored depositary receipts, such as ADRs and GDRs, and publicly traded REITs, including securities purchased in IPOs or shortly thereafter. ADRs and GDRs represent indirect ownership interest in publicly-traded securities of non-U.S. issuers. REITs are pooled investment vehicles that invest primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate-related loans or interests. The fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities of issuers located in emerging market countries.

The fund invests in stocks that appear to be undervalued (as measured by their price/earnings ratios) and that may have value and/or growth characteristics. The fund's portfolio managers employ a bottom-up investment approach which emphasizes individual stock selection.

- *Stock selection.* The portfolio managers use proprietary quantitative models and traditional qualitative analysis to identify attractive stocks with low relative price multiples and positive trends in earnings forecasts.
- *Country allocations.* The portfolio managers seek to allocate country weights generally in accordance with the S&P® Developed Ex-U.S. Small Cap Index, but deviations from the Index country weightings may occur.
- *Sector and industry allocations.* The portfolio managers group stocks into micro-universes of similar companies within each country to facilitate comparisons. The portfolio managers use the sector allocations of the S&P® Developed Ex-U.S. Small Cap Index as a guide, but allocations may differ from those of the Index.

The fund's stock selection process is designed to produce a diversified portfolio that, relative to the S&P® Developed Ex-U.S. Small Cap Index, has a below-average price/earnings ratio and an above-average earnings growth trend.

The fund's portfolio managers monitor the securities in the fund's portfolio, and will consider selling a security if its target price is exceeded, there is a negative change in the company's fundamentals, or there is a deterioration in its ranking by the proprietary quantitative models.

Although not a principal investment strategy, the fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as options, futures and options on futures (including those relating to stocks, indices and foreign currencies), contracts for difference, forward contracts and swap agreements (including total return swaps), as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset, to increase returns, to manage foreign currency risk, as part of a hedging strategy or for other purposes related to the management of the fund. Derivatives may be entered into on established exchanges or through privately negotiated transactions referred to as over-the-counter derivatives. A derivatives contract will obligate or entitle the fund to deliver or receive an asset or cash payment based on the change in value of the underlying asset. When the fund enters into derivatives transactions, it may be required to segregate liquid assets or enter into offsetting positions or otherwise cover its obligations, in accordance with applicable regulations, while the positions are open. Although not a principal investment strategy, the fund may invest in ETFs and may lend its portfolio securities to seek to generate additional return.

The fund's adviser is Dreyfus. Dreyfus has engaged its affiliate, BNY Mellon AMNA, as the fund's sub-adviser to provide day-to-day management of the fund's investments.

Investment Risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit. It is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. It is not a complete investment program. The value of your investment in the fund will fluctuate, sometimes dramatically, which means you could lose money.

An investment in the fund is subject to the following principal risks:

- *Allocation risk.* The ability of the fund to achieve its investment goal depends, in part, on the ability of Dreyfus to allocate effectively the fund's assets among the underlying funds. There can be no assurance that the actual allocations will be effective in achieving the fund's investment goal. The underlying funds may not achieve their investment objectives, and their performance may be lower than that of the overall performance of the asset class the funds were selected to represent. The fund typically invests in a number of different underlying funds; however, to the extent the fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a single underlying fund, the fund will be more sensitive to the risks associated with that underlying fund and any investments in which that underlying fund focuses.
- *Conflicts of interest risk.* Dreyfus or its affiliates may serve as investment adviser to one or more of the underlying funds, each of which pays advisory fees at different rates to Dreyfus or its affiliates. The interests of the fund on one hand, and those of an underlying fund on the other, will not always be the same.
- *ETF and other investment company risk.* To the extent the fund invests in pooled investment vehicles, such as ETFs and other investment companies, the fund will be affected by the investment policies, practices and performance of such entities in direct proportion to the amount of assets the fund has invested therein. The risks of investing in other investment companies, including ETFs, typically reflect the risks associated with the types of instruments in which the

investment companies invest. When the fund invests in an ETF or other investment company, shareholders of the fund will bear indirectly their proportionate share of the expenses of the ETF or other investment company (including management fees) in addition to the expenses of the fund. ETFs are exchange-traded investment companies that are, in many cases, designed to provide investment results corresponding to an index. The value of the underlying securities can fluctuate in response to activities of individual companies or in response to general market and/or economic conditions. Additional risks of investments in ETFs include: (i) the market price of an ETF's shares may trade at a discount to its net asset value; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; or (iii) trading may be halted if the listing exchanges' officials deem such action appropriate, the shares are delisted from the exchange, or the activation of market-wide "circuit breakers" (which are tied to large decreases in stock prices) halts trading generally. The fund will incur brokerage costs when purchasing and selling shares of ETFs.

The fund is subject to the same principal risks as the underlying funds in which it invests, which are summarized below. For more information regarding these and other risks of the underlying funds, see the prospectus for the specific underlying fund.

- *Risks of stock investing.* Stocks generally fluctuate more in value than bonds and may decline significantly over short time periods. There is the chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and falling prices. The market value of a stock may decline due to general market conditions that are not related to the particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may decline because of factors that affect the particular company, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the company's products or services, or factors that affect the company's industry, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.
- *Market sector risk.* The fund may significantly overweight or underweight certain industries or market sectors, which may cause the fund's performance to be more or less sensitive to developments affecting those industries or sectors.
- *Foreign investment risk.* To the extent the fund invests in foreign securities, the fund's performance will be influenced by political, social and economic factors affecting investments in foreign issuers. Special risks associated with investments in foreign issuers include exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, political and economic instability and differing auditing and legal standards. Investments denominated in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that such currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar and affect the value of these investments held by the fund. To the extent the fund's investments are focused in one or a limited number of foreign countries, the fund's performance could be more volatile than that of more geographically diversified funds.
- *Emerging market risk.* The securities of issuers located or doing substantial business in emerging market countries tend to be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of issuers located in countries with more mature economies, potentially making prompt liquidation at an attractive price difficult. The economies of countries with emerging markets may be based predominantly on only a few industries, may be highly vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions, and may suffer from extreme debt burdens or volatile inflation rates. Transaction settlement and dividend collection procedures also may be less reliable in emerging markets than in developed markets. Emerging markets generally have less diverse and less mature economic structures and less stable political systems than those of developed countries. Investments in these countries may be subject to political, economic, legal, market and currency risks. The risks may include less protection of property rights and uncertain political and economic policies, the imposition of capital controls and/or foreign investment limitations by a country, nationalization of businesses and the imposition of sanctions by other countries, such as the United States.
- *Growth and value stock risk.* By investing in a mix of growth and value companies, the fund assumes the risks of both. Investors often expect growth companies to increase their earnings at a certain rate. If these expectations are not met, investors can punish the stocks inordinately, even if earnings do increase. In addition, growth stocks may lack the dividend yield that may cushion stock prices in market downturns. Value stocks involve the risk that they may never reach their expected full market value, either because the market fails to recognize the stock's intrinsic worth or the expected value was misgauged. They also may decline in price even though in theory they are already undervalued.
- *Frontier market risk.* The risks associated with investments in frontier market countries include all the risks described above for investments in foreign securities and emerging markets, although the risks are magnified for frontier market countries. Because frontier markets are among the smallest, least mature and least liquid of the emerging markets, investments in frontier markets generally are subject to a greater risk of loss than investments in developed markets or traditional emerging markets. Frontier market countries have smaller economies, less developed capital markets, greater market volatility, lower trading volume, more political and economic instability, greater risk of a market shutdown and more governmental limitations on foreign investments than typically found in more developed markets.

Frontier markets are more prone to economic shocks associated with political and economic risks than are emerging markets generally. Many frontier market countries may be dependent on commodities, foreign trade or foreign aid. As a result, those risks traditionally associated with investments in emerging markets are more pronounced with respect to investments in frontier market economies.

- *Foreign currency risk.* Investments in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. Foreign currencies, particularly the currencies of emerging market countries, are also subject to risks caused by inflation, interest rates, budget deficits and low savings rates, political factors and government intervention and controls.
- *Market capitalization risk (small-, mid- and large-cap stock risk).* To the extent the fund emphasizes small-, mid- or large-cap stocks, it will assume the associated risks. At any given time, any of these market capitalizations may be out of favor with investors. Compared to small- and mid-cap companies, large-cap companies may be less responsive to changes and opportunities affecting their business. To the extent the fund invests in small- and mid-cap companies, it will be subject to additional risks because the operating histories of these companies tend to be more limited, their earnings and revenues less predictable (and some companies may be experiencing significant losses), and their share prices more volatile than those of larger, more established companies. The shares of smaller companies tend to trade less frequently than those of larger, more established companies, which can adversely affect the pricing of these securities and the fund's ability to sell these securities. Smaller companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources, or may depend on a limited management group. Some of the fund's investments will rise and fall based on investor perception rather than economic factors. Other investments may be made in anticipation of future products, services or events whose delay or cancellation could cause the stock price to drop.
- *Liquidity risk.* When there is little or no active trading market for specific types of securities, it can become more difficult to sell the securities in a timely manner at or near their perceived value. In such a market, the value of such securities and the fund's share price may fall dramatically. Investments that are illiquid or that trade in lower volumes may be more difficult to value. Investments in foreign securities, particularly those of issuers located in emerging markets, tend to have greater exposure to liquidity risk than domestic securities.

In addition to the principal risks described above, the fund, through its investment in underlying funds or directly, as applicable, is subject to the following additional risks that are not anticipated to be principal risks of investing in the fund. References to the fund below include the underlying funds:

- *Leverage risk.* The use of leverage, such as lending portfolio securities, entering into futures contracts or forward currency contracts and engaging in forward commitment transactions, may magnify the fund's gains or losses. Because many derivatives have a leverage component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset or reference rate can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself.
- *Derivatives risk.* A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on the fund's performance. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets, and the fund's use of derivatives may result in losses to the fund. Derivatives in which the fund may invest can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and there is the risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by the fund will not correlate with the underlying assets or the fund's other investments in the manner intended. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Certain types of derivatives, including over-the-counter transactions, involve greater risks than the underlying assets because, in addition to general market risks, they are subject to liquidity risk, credit and counterparty risk (failure of the counterparty to the derivatives transaction to honor its obligation) and pricing risk (risk that the derivative cannot or will not be accurately valued). Future rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) may require the fund to alter, perhaps materially, its use of derivatives.
- *Short sale risk.* The fund may make short sales, which involves selling a security it does not own in anticipation that the security's price will decline. Short sales expose the fund to the risk that it will be required to buy the security sold short (also known as "covering" the short position) at a time when the security has appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the fund. Short positions in stocks involve more risk than long positions in stocks because the maximum sustainable loss on a stock purchased is limited to the amount paid for the stock plus the transaction costs, whereas there is no maximum attainable price on the shorted stock. As such, theoretically, stocks sold short have unlimited risk. The fund may not always be able to close out a short position at a particular time or at an acceptable price. The fund may not always be able to borrow a security the fund seeks to sell short at a particular time or at an acceptable price. Moreover, if the lender of a borrowed security requires the fund to return the security to it on short notice, and the fund is unable to borrow the security from another lender, the fund may have to buy the borrowed security at an unfavorable price, resulting in a loss. Thus, there is a risk that the fund may be unable to engage in short selling due to a lack of available stocks or for some other reason. It is possible that the market value of the securities the fund holds

in long positions will decline at the same time that the market value of the securities the fund has sold short increases, thereby increasing the fund's potential volatility.

- *IPO risk.* The prices of securities purchased in IPOs can be very volatile. The effect of IPOs on the fund's performance depends on a variety of factors, including the number of IPOs the fund invests in relative to the size of the fund and whether and to what extent a security purchased in an IPO appreciates or depreciates in value. As a fund's asset base increases, IPOs often have a diminished effect on such fund's performance.
- *Convertible securities risk.* Convertible securities may be converted at either a stated price or stated rate into underlying shares of common stock. Convertible securities generally are subordinated to other similar but non-convertible securities of the same issuer. Although to a lesser extent than with fixed-income securities, the market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase. In addition, because of the conversion feature, the market value of convertible securities tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common stock. Although convertible securities provide for a stable stream of income, they are subject to the risk that their issuers may default on their obligations. Convertible securities also offer the potential for capital appreciation through the conversion feature, although there can be no assurance of capital appreciation because securities prices fluctuate. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible securities of similar quality because of the potential for capital appreciation.
- *Preferred stock risk.* Preferred stock is a class of a capital stock that typically pays dividends at a specified rate. Preferred stock is generally senior to common stock, but subordinate to debt securities, with respect to the payment of dividends and on liquidation of the issuer. The market value of preferred stock generally decreases when interest rates rise and is also affected by the issuer's ability to make payments on the preferred stock.
- *Depository receipts risk.* Depository receipts may be subject to certain of the risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies, such as currency risk, political and economic risk and market risk, because their values depend on the performance of the non-dollar denominated underlying foreign securities. Certain countries may limit the ability to convert depository receipts into the underlying foreign securities and vice versa, which may cause the securities of the foreign company to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the related depository receipt. The fund may invest in depository receipts through an unsponsored facility where the depository issues the depository receipts without an agreement with the company that issues the underlying securities. Holders of unsponsored depository receipts generally bear all the costs of such facilities, and the depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of the depository receipts with respect to the deposited securities. As a result, available information concerning the issuer may not be as current as for sponsored depository receipts, and the prices of unsponsored depository receipts may be more volatile than if such instruments were sponsored by the issuer.
- *Warrants risk.* Warrants are subject to the same market risk as stocks, but may be more volatile in price. An investment in warrants would not entitle the fund to receive dividends or exercise voting rights and will become worthless if the warrants cannot be profitably exercised before the expiration dates.
- *REIT risk.* Investments in REITs expose the fund to risks similar to investing directly in real estate. REITs are characterized as equity REITs, mortgage REITs and hybrid REITs, which combine the characteristics of both equity and mortgage REITs. Equity REITs, which may include operating or finance companies, own real estate directly and the value of, and income earned by, the REITs depends upon the income of the underlying properties and the rental income they earn. Equity REITs also can realize capital gains (or losses) by selling properties that have appreciated (or depreciated) in value. Mortgage REITs can make construction, development or long-term mortgage loans and are sensitive to the credit quality of the borrower. Mortgage REITs derive their income from interest payments on such loans. Hybrid REITs generally hold both ownership interests and mortgage interests in real estate. The value of securities issued by REITs is affected by tax and regulatory requirements and by perceptions of management skill. They also may be affected by general economic conditions and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency, defaults by borrowers or tenants, self-liquidation at an economically disadvantageous time, and the possibility of failing to qualify for favorable tax treatment under applicable U.S. or foreign law and/or to maintain exempt status under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.
- *Forward commitments risk.* The purchase or sale of securities on a forward commitment basis means delivery and payment take place at a future date at a predetermined price. When purchasing a security on a forward commitment basis, the fund would assume the risks of ownership of the security, including the risk of price fluctuations, and takes such fluctuations into account when determining its net asset value.
- *Fixed-income securities risk.* To the extent the fund invests in fixed-income securities, such investments will be subject primarily to interest rate and credit risks. The fixed-income securities market also can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Prices of bonds and other fixed-income securities tend to move inversely with

changes in interest rates. Typically, a rise in rates will adversely affect fixed rate fixed-income securities and, accordingly, will cause the value of the fund's investments in these securities to decline. The magnitude of these fluctuations in the market price of fixed-income securities is generally greater for securities with longer effective maturities and durations because such instruments do not mature, reset interest rates or become callable for longer periods of time. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of the security will fail to make timely interest or principal payments, which can cause the security's price to fall, lowering the value of the fund's investment in such security. The lower a security's credit rating, the greater the chance that the issuer of the security will default or fail to meet its payment obligations.

- *Securities lending risk.* The fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions. In connection with such loans, the fund will receive collateral from the borrower equal to at least 100% of the value of the loaned securities. If the borrower of the securities fails financially, there could be delays in recovering the loaned securities or exercising rights to the collateral.
- *Portfolio turnover risk.* The fund may engage in short-term trading, which could produce higher transaction costs and taxable distributions, and lower the fund's after-tax performance.
- *Other potential risks.* Under adverse market conditions, the fund and each underlying fund could invest some or all of its assets in U.S. Treasury securities and/or money market securities, as applicable. Although the fund or underlying fund would do this for temporary defensive purposes, it could reduce the benefit from any upswing in the market. During such periods, the fund's or underlying fund's investments may not be consistent with its principal investment strategies, and the fund or underlying fund may not achieve its investment objective.

From time to time, an underlying fund may experience relatively large purchases or redemptions due to asset allocation decisions made by Dreyfus or its affiliates for their clients, including the fund, which may increase such transaction costs.

Management

The investment adviser for the fund is The Dreyfus Corporation, 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166. Founded in 1947, Dreyfus manages approximately \$262 billion in 150 mutual fund portfolios. A discussion regarding the basis for the board's approving the fund's management agreement with Dreyfus is available in the fund's semiannual report for the six-month period ended April 30, 2017. Dreyfus is the primary mutual fund business of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY Mellon), a global financial services company focused on helping clients manage and service their financial assets, operating in 35 countries and serving more than 100 markets. BNY Mellon is a leading investment management and investment services company, uniquely focused to help clients manage and move their financial assets in the rapidly changing global marketplace. BNY Mellon has \$33.3 trillion in assets under custody and administration and \$1.9 trillion in assets under management. BNY Mellon is the corporate brand of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation. BNY Mellon Investment Management is one of the world's leading investment management organizations, and one of the top U.S. wealth managers, encompassing BNY Mellon's affiliated investment management firms, wealth management services and global distribution companies. Additional information is available at www.bnymellon.com.

The Dreyfus asset management philosophy is based on the belief that discipline and consistency are important to investment success. For each fund, Dreyfus seeks to establish clear guidelines for portfolio management and to be systematic in making decisions. This approach is designed to provide each fund with a distinct, stable identity.

Keith Stransky and Jeffrey M. Mortimer are the funds' co-primary portfolio managers and are jointly and primarily responsible for managing the fund's portfolio. Mr. Stransky has managed the fund since July 2009 and Mr. Mortimer has served as co-primary portfolio manager since March 2015. Mr. Stransky is the Chief Investment Officer (Traditional) and a senior portfolio manager for EACM Advisors LLC, where he has been employed since 1983. Mr. Stransky has been employed by Dreyfus since 2007. Mr. Mortimer is Director of Investment Strategy for BNY Mellon Wealth Management and has been employed by BNY Mellon since June 2012 and by Dreyfus since March 2013. Mr. Mortimer and Mr. Stransky manage the fund in their capacity as employees of Dreyfus.

The fund's Statement of Additional Information (SAI) provides additional portfolio manager information, including compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of fund shares.

MBSC Securities Corporation (MBSC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Dreyfus, serves as distributor of the fund and of the other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds. Any Rule 12b-1 fees and shareholder services fees, as applicable, are paid to MBSC for financing the sale and distribution of fund shares and for providing shareholder account service and maintenance, respectively. Dreyfus or MBSC may provide cash payments out of its own resources to financial

intermediaries that sell shares of funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds (except Class Y shares) or provide other services. Such payments are separate from any sales charges, 12b-1 fees and/or shareholder services fees or other expenses that may be paid by a fund to those financial intermediaries. Because those payments are not made by fund shareholders or the fund, the fund's total expense ratio will not be affected by any such payments. These payments may be made to financial intermediaries, including affiliates, that provide shareholder servicing, sub-administration, recordkeeping and/or sub-transfer agency services, marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the financial intermediary. Cash compensation also may be paid from Dreyfus' or MBSC's own resources to financial intermediaries for inclusion of a fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list or in other sales programs. These payments sometimes are referred to as "revenue sharing." From time to time, Dreyfus or MBSC also may provide cash or non-cash compensation to financial intermediaries or their representatives in the form of occasional gifts; occasional meals, tickets or other entertainment; support for due diligence trips; educational conference sponsorships; support for recognition programs; technology or infrastructure support; and other forms of cash or non-cash compensation permissible under broker-dealer regulations. In some cases, these payments or compensation may create an incentive for a financial intermediary or its employees to recommend or sell shares of the fund to you. This potential conflict of interest may be addressed by policies, procedures or practices that are adopted by the financial intermediary. As there may be many different policies, procedures or practices adopted by different intermediaries to address the manner in which compensation is earned through the sale of investments or the provision of related services, the compensation rates and other payment arrangements that may apply to a financial intermediary and its representatives may vary by intermediary. Please contact your financial representative for details about any payments they or their firm may receive in connection with the sale of fund shares or the provision of services to the fund.

The fund, Dreyfus and MBSC have each adopted a code of ethics that permits its personnel, subject to such code, to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the fund. Each code of ethics restricts the personal securities transactions of employees, and requires portfolio managers and other investment personnel to comply with the code's preclearance and disclosure procedures. The primary purpose of the respective codes is to ensure that personal trading by employees does not disadvantage any fund managed by Dreyfus or its affiliates.

Shareholder Guide

Choosing a Share Class

The fund is designed primarily for people who are investing through third party intermediaries that have entered into selling agreements with the fund's distributor, such as banks, brokers, dealers or financial advisers (collectively, financial intermediaries), or in Retirement Plans. Financial intermediaries with whom you open a fund account may have different policies and procedures than those described in this prospectus or the SAI. Accordingly, the availability of certain share classes and/or shareholder privileges or services described in this prospectus or the SAI will depend on the policies, procedures and trading platforms of the financial intermediary or Retirement Plan recordkeeper. To be eligible for the share classes and/or shareholder privileges or services described in this prospectus or the SAI, you may need to open a fund account directly with the fund's distributor or a financial intermediary that offers such classes and/or privileges or services. The fund also may offer one or more other classes of shares, described in separate prospectuses. Financial intermediaries purchasing fund shares on behalf of their clients determine the class of shares available for their clients. Consult a representative of your financial intermediary or Retirement Plan for further information.

This prospectus offers Class A, C, I and Y shares of the fund.

Your financial intermediary may receive different compensation for selling one class of shares than for selling another class, and may impose its own account fees and methods for purchasing and selling fund shares, which may depend on, among other things, the type of investor account and the policies, procedures and practices adopted by your financial intermediary. You should review these arrangements with your financial representative before determining which class to invest in.

The different classes of fund shares represent investments in the same portfolio of securities, but the classes are subject to different expenses and will likely have different share prices. When choosing a class, you should consider your investment amount, anticipated holding period, the potential costs over your holding period and whether you qualify for any reduction or waiver of the sales charge. It is important to remember that any contingent deferred sales charge (CDSC) or Rule 12b-1 fees have the same purpose as the front-end sales charge: to compensate the distributor for concessions and expenses it pays to dealers and financial intermediaries in connection with the sale of fund shares. No front-end sales charge or CDSC is charged on fund shares acquired through the reinvestment of fund dividends or capital gains distributions. Because the Rule 12b-1 fee is paid out of the fund's assets on an ongoing basis, over time it will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than paying other types of sales charges. Information regarding sales charges is not made available separately at www.dreyfus.com because such information is fully contained in this prospectus and in the SAI in the How to Buy Shares section and the Additional Information About How to Buy Shares section beginning on page II-1 and page III-1, respectively.

A complete description of these classes follows.

Class A Shares

When you invest in Class A shares, you pay the public offering price, which is the share price, or net asset value (NAV), plus the initial sales charge that may apply to your purchase. The amount of the initial sales charge is based on the size of your investment, as the following table shows. We also describe below how you may reduce or eliminate the initial sales charge (see "Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers"). Class A shares are subject to an annual shareholder services fee of .25% paid to the fund's distributor for shareholder account service and maintenance.

Since some of your investment goes to pay an up-front sales charge when you purchase Class A shares, you purchase fewer shares than you would with the same investment in Class C shares. Nevertheless, you are usually better off purchasing Class A shares, rather than Class C shares, and paying an up-front sales charge if you:

- plan to own the shares for an extended period of time, since the ongoing Rule 12b-1 fees on Class C shares may eventually exceed the cost of the up-front sales charge; and
- qualify for a reduced or waived sales charge

If you invest \$1 million or more (and are not eligible to purchase Class I or Y shares), Class A shares will always be the most advantageous choice.

Amount of Transaction	Total Sales Load -- Class A Shares	
	As a % of Offering Price per Share	As a % of Net Asset Value per Share
Less than \$50,000	5.75	6.10
\$50,000 to less than \$100,000	4.50	4.71
\$100,000 to less than \$250,000	3.50	3.63
\$250,000 to less than \$500,000	2.50	2.56
\$500,000 to less than \$1,000,000	2.00	2.04
\$1,000,000 or more*	-0-	-0-

*No sales charge applies on investments of \$1 million or more, but a CDSC of 1% may be imposed on certain redemptions of such shares within one year of the date of purchase. See "Additional Information About CDSCs" below.

Sales Charge Reductions and Waivers

To receive a reduction or waiver of your initial sales charge or CDSC, you must let your financial intermediary or the fund's distributor, as applicable, know at the time you purchase fund shares that you qualify for such a reduction or waiver. If you do not let your financial intermediary or the fund's distributor, as applicable, know that you are eligible for a reduction or waiver, you may not receive the reduction or waiver to which you are otherwise entitled. In order to receive a reduction or waiver, you may be required to provide your financial intermediary or the fund's distributor, as applicable, with evidence of your qualification for the reduction or waiver. You should consult a representative of your financial intermediary. Certain sales charge reductions and waivers are available only if you purchase your shares directly from the fund's distributor for fund accounts maintained with the distributor; these sales charge reductions and waivers are described below. In addition, shareholders purchasing Class A shares of the fund through an omnibus account maintained with Merrill Lynch will be eligible only for sales charge reductions and waivers made available by Merrill Lynch; these sales charge reductions and waivers are also described below.

If you purchase Class A shares directly through the fund's distributor or through a financial intermediary, other than Merrill Lynch, you can reduce your initial sales charge in the following ways:

- *Rights of accumulation.* You can count toward the amount of your investment your total account value in all shares of the fund and other Dreyfus Funds that are subject to a sales charge. For example, if you have \$1 million invested in shares that are subject to a sales charge of other Dreyfus Funds, you can invest in Class A shares of the fund without an initial sales charge. For purposes of determining "your total account value", shares held will be valued at their current market value. We may terminate or change this privilege at any time on written notice.
- *Letter of intent.* You can sign a letter of intent, in which you agree to invest a certain amount (your goal) over a 13-month period in shares of the fund and other Dreyfus Funds that are subject to a sales charge, and your initial sales charge will be based on your goal. A 90-day back-dated period can also be used to count previous purchases toward your goal. Your goal must be at least \$50,000, and your initial investment must be at least \$5,000. Each purchase will be made at the public offering price applicable to a single transaction of the dollar amount specified in the letter of intent. The sales charge will be adjusted if you do not meet your goal. By signing a letter of intent, you authorize the fund's transfer agent to hold in escrow 5% of the amount indicated in the letter of intent and redeem Class A shares in your account to pay the additional sales charge if the letter of intent goal is not met prior to the expiration of the 13-month period. See "Additional Information About Shareholder Services" in the SAI.
- *Combine with family members and other related purchasers.* You can also count toward the amount of your investment all investments in shares that are subject to a sales charge of other Dreyfus Funds, by your spouse and your minor children (family members), including their rights of accumulation and goals under a letter of intent. In addition, (i) a trustee or other fiduciary purchasing securities for a single trust estate or a single fiduciary account although more than one beneficiary is involved and (ii) a group of accounts established by or on behalf of the employees of an employer or affiliated employers pursuant to a Retirement Plan will each be permitted to combine their investments for purposes of reducing or eliminating sales charges. See "How to Buy Shares" in the SAI.

Class A shares may be purchased at NAV without payment of a sales charge by the following individuals and entities, if such shares are purchased directly through the fund's distributor or through a financial intermediary, other than Merrill Lynch:

- full-time or part-time employees, and their spouses or domestic partners and minor children, of Dreyfus or any of its affiliates

- board members of Dreyfus and board members of the Dreyfus Family of Funds, and their spouses or domestic partners and minor children
- full-time employees, and their spouses and minor children, of financial intermediaries
- "wrap" accounts for the benefit of clients of financial intermediaries
- investors who participate in a self-directed investment brokerage account program offered by a financial intermediary that may or may not charge their customers a transaction fee
- participants in certain Health Savings Account programs
- Retirement Plans, provided that, if such Class A shares are purchased through a financial intermediary, the financial intermediary performs recordkeeping or other administrative services for the Retirement Plan
- shareholders in Dreyfus-sponsored IRA rollover accounts funded with the distribution proceeds from Retirement Plans. Upon establishing the Dreyfus-sponsored IRA rollover account in the fund, the shareholder becomes eligible to make subsequent purchases of Class A shares of the fund at NAV in such account

In addition, shareholders of the fund will receive Class A shares of the fund at NAV without payment of a sales charge upon the conversion of such shareholders' Class C shares of the fund in the month of or month following the 10-year anniversary date of the purchase of the Class C shares.

Class A shares may be purchased at NAV without payment of a sales charge by the following individuals and entities, if such shares are purchased directly through the fund's distributor for fund accounts maintained with the distributor:

- investors who either (i) have, or whose spouse or minor children have, beneficially owned shares and continuously maintained an open account with the fund's distributor in a Dreyfus-managed fund since on or before February 28, 2006, or (ii) such purchase is for a self-directed investment account that may or may not be subject to a transaction fee
- qualified separate accounts maintained by an insurance company; any state, county or city or instrumentality thereof; and charitable organizations investing \$50,000 or more in fund shares and charitable remainder trusts
- shareholders who received Class A shares in exchange for Class T shares of the fund on February 4, 2009

Front-end sales charge reductions on Class A shares purchased through Merrill Lynch

Shareholders purchasing Class A shares of the fund through an omnibus account maintained with Merrill Lynch will be eligible only for the following sales charge reductions, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this prospectus or the SAI. Such shareholders can reduce their initial sales charge in the following ways:

- *Transaction size breakpoints*, as described above in this prospectus.
- *Rights of accumulation (ROA)*, which entitle shareholders to breakpoint discounts as described above in this prospectus, will be automatically calculated based on the aggregated holdings of shares of funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds held in accounts of the purchaser and the purchaser's household members at Merrill Lynch. Shares of funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds not held in accounts of the purchaser's household members at Merrill Lynch may be included in the ROA calculation only if the shareholder notifies his or her financial advisor about such assets.
- *Letter of intent*, which allows for breakpoint discounts as described above in this prospectus, based on anticipated purchases of shares of funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds purchased through Merrill Lynch over a 13-month period.

Front-end sales charge waivers on Class A shares purchased through Merrill Lynch

Shareholders purchasing Class A shares of the fund through an omnibus account maintained with Merrill Lynch will be eligible only for the following sales charge waivers, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this prospectus or the SAI. Such shareholders may purchase Class A shares at NAV without payment of a sales charge as follows:

- shares purchased by 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 the 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 the Merrill Edge Self-Directed platform
- shares of the fund purchased through reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions of the fund (but not any other fund in the Dreyfus Family of Funds)
- shares of the fund received through an exchange of Class C shares of the fund in the month of or month following the 10-year anniversary date of the purchase of the Class C shares
- shares purchased by employees and registered representatives of Merrill Lynch or its affiliates and their family members
- shares purchased by board members of the fund and employees of Dreyfus or any of its affiliates, as described in this prospectus
- shares purchased from the proceeds of a redemption of shares of a fund in the Dreyfus Family of Funds, 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 sales charge or CDSC (Right of Reinstatement)

Class C Shares

Since you pay no initial sales charge, an investment of less than \$1 million in Class C shares buys more shares than the same investment would in Class A shares. However, Class C shares are subject to an annual Rule 12b-1 fee of .75% paid to the fund's distributor in connection with the sale of Class C shares and an annual shareholder services fee of .25% paid to the fund's distributor for shareholder account service and maintenance. Because the Rule 12b-1 fees are paid out of the fund's assets attributable to Class C shares 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, such as the initial sales charge on Class A shares. Class C shares redeemed within one year of purchase are subject to a 1% CDSC. See "Additional Information About CDSCs" below. Class C shares automatically convert to Class A shares in the month of or month following the 10-year anniversary date of the purchase of the Class C shares, based on the relative NAV of each such class without the imposition of any sales charge, fee or other charge.

Because Class A shares will always be a more favorable investment than Class C shares for investments of \$1 million or more, the fund will generally not accept a purchase order for Class C shares in the amount of \$1 million or more. While the fund will take reasonable steps to prevent investments of \$1 million or more in Class C shares, it may not be able to identify such investments made through certain financial intermediaries or omnibus accounts.

Class I Shares

Since you pay no initial sales charge, an investment of less than \$1 million in Class I shares buys more shares than the same investment would in a class of shares subject to an initial sales charge. There is also no CDSC imposed on redemptions of Class I shares, and you do not pay any ongoing service or distribution fees.

Class I shares may be purchased by:

- bank trust departments, trust companies and insurance companies that have entered into agreements with the fund's distributor to offer Class I shares to their clients
- institutional investors acting in a fiduciary, advisory, agency, custodial or similar capacity for Retirement Plans and SEP-IRAs that have entered into agreements with the fund's distributor to offer Class I shares to such plans and are not eligible to purchase Class Y shares
- law firms or attorneys acting as trustees or executors/administrators
- foundations and endowments that make an initial investment in the fund of at least \$1 million and are not eligible to purchase Class Y shares
- sponsors of college savings plans that qualify for tax-exempt treatment under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code, that maintain an omnibus account with the fund and do not require shareholder tax reporting or 529 account support responsibilities from the fund's distributor
- advisory fee-based accounts offered through financial intermediaries who, depending on the structure of the selected advisory platform, make Class I shares available
- certain institutional clients of a BNY Mellon investment advisory subsidiary, provided that such clients are approved by Dreyfus and are not eligible to purchase Class Y shares
- U.S.-based employees of BNY Mellon, board members of Dreyfus and board members of funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds, and the spouse, domestic partner or minor child of any of the foregoing, subject to certain

conditions described in the SAI, and provided that such Class I shares are purchased directly through the fund's distributor

Institutions purchasing fund shares on behalf of their clients determine whether Class I shares will be available for their clients. Accordingly, the availability of Class I shares of the fund will depend on the policies, procedures and trading platforms of the institutional investor.

Class Y Shares

Class Y shares are not subject to an initial sales charge or any service or distribution fees. There also is no CDSC imposed on redemptions of Class Y shares. The fund, Dreyfus or the fund's distributor or their affiliates will not make any shareholder servicing, sub-transfer agency, administrative or recordkeeping payments, nor will Dreyfus or the fund's distributor or their affiliates provide any "revenue sharing" payments, with respect to Class Y shares.

Class Y shares of the fund may be purchased by:

- institutional investors, acting for themselves or on behalf of their clients, that have entered into an agreement with the fund's distributor and make an initial investment in Class Y shares of the fund of at least \$1 million
- Retirement Plans, or certain recordkeepers of Retirement Plan platforms that maintain a super-omnibus account with the fund, provided that, in each case, they have entered into an agreement with the fund's distributor and make an initial investment in Class Y shares of the fund of at least \$1 million or have, in the opinion of Dreyfus, adequate intent and availability of assets to reach a future level of investment of \$1 million or more in Class Y shares of the fund
- certain institutional clients of a BNY Mellon investment advisory subsidiary, provided that such clients are approved by Dreyfus and make an initial investment in Class Y shares of the fund of at least \$1 million

Generally, each institutional investor will be required to open and maintain a single master account with the fund for all purposes. With respect to recordkeepers of Retirement Plan platforms, the fund considers a super-omnibus account to be one single master account maintained by the Retirement Plan recordkeeper on behalf of multiple Retirement Plans. Certain holders of Class I shares of the fund who meet the eligibility requirements for the purchase of Class Y shares of the fund and who do not require the fund, Dreyfus or the fund's distributor or their affiliates to make any shareholder servicing, sub-transfer agency, administrative or recordkeeping payments may have all of their Class I shares of the fund converted into Class Y shares of the fund. Dreyfus, the fund's distributor or their affiliates will not provide any "revenue sharing" payments with respect to Class I shares converted into Class Y shares.

Institutions purchasing fund shares on behalf of their clients determine whether Class Y shares will be available for their clients. Accordingly, the availability of Class Y shares of the fund will depend on the policies, procedures and trading platforms of the institutional investor.

Additional Information About CDSCs

The fund's CDSC is based on the lesser of the NAV of the shares at the time of redemption or the original offering price (which is the original NAV). In addition:

- No CDSC is charged on fund shares you acquired by reinvesting your fund dividends or capital gains distributions.
- No CDSC is charged on the per share appreciation of your fund account over the initial purchase price of the shares.
- To keep your CDSC as low as possible, each time you place a request to sell shares, the fund will first sell any shares in your account that do not carry a CDSC and then the shares in your account that have been held the longest.

The fund's CDSC on Class A and C shares may be waived for shares purchased directly through the fund's distributor or through a financial intermediary, other than Merrill Lynch, in the following cases:

- exchanges of shares, except if shares acquired by exchange are then redeemed within the period during which a CDSC would apply to the initial shares purchased
- redemptions made within one year of death or disability of the shareholder
- redemptions due to receiving applicable required minimum distributions from IRA accounts (other than Roth IRAs or Coverdell Education Savings Accounts) upon reaching age 70½
- redemptions made through Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Plan, if such redemptions do not exceed 12% of the value of the account annually
- redemptions by Retirement Plans, provided that, if such shares were purchased through a financial intermediary, the financial intermediary performs recordkeeping or other administrative services for the Retirement Plan

CDSC waivers on Class A and C shares purchased through Merrill Lynch

Fund shares purchased through an omnibus account maintained with Merrill Lynch will be eligible only for the following CDSC waivers, which may differ from those disclosed elsewhere in this prospectus or the SAI:

- redemptions made within one year of death or disability of the shareholder
- redemptions made through Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Plan, if such redemptions do not exceed 12% of the value of the account annually
- redemptions made in connection with a return of excess contributions from an IRA account
- shares acquired through a Right of Reinstatement (as defined above)
- redemptions due to receiving applicable required minimum distributions from IRA accounts (other than Roth IRAs or Coverdell Education Savings Accounts) upon reaching age 70½
- redemptions made to pay Merrill Lynch fees, but only if the redemption is initiated by Merrill Lynch
- redemptions of fund shares held in a retirement brokerage account that are exchanged for shares of a lower cost share class in connection with the transfer to certain fee based accounts or platforms

Buying and Selling Shares

Dreyfus calculates fund NAVs as of the scheduled close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on days the NYSE is scheduled to be open for regular business. Your order will be priced at the next NAV calculated after your order is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity. "Proper form" refers to completion of an account application (if applicable), satisfaction of requirements in this section (subject to "Shareholder Guide—General Policies") and any applicable conditions in "Additional Information About How to Redeem Shares" in the SAI. Authorized entities other than the fund's transfer agent may apply different conditions for the satisfaction of "proper form" requirements. For more information, consult a representative of your financial intermediary. When calculating NAVs, Dreyfus values equity investments on the basis of market quotations or official closing prices. Dreyfus generally values fixed-income investments based on values supplied by an independent pricing service approved by the fund's board. The pricing service's procedures are reviewed under the general supervision of the board. If market quotations or official closing prices or valuations from a pricing service are not readily available, or are determined not to reflect accurately fair value, the fund may value those investments at fair value as determined in accordance with procedures approved by the fund's board. Fair value of investments may be determined by the fund's board, its pricing committee or its valuation committee in good faith using such information as it deems appropriate under the circumstances. Under certain circumstances, the fair value of foreign equity securities will be provided by an independent pricing service. Using fair value to price investments may result in a value that is different from a security's most recent closing price and from the prices used by other mutual funds to calculate their net asset values. Over-the-counter derivative instruments generally will be valued based on values supplied by an independent pricing service approved by the fund's board. Futures contracts will be valued at the most recent settlement price. Forward currency contracts will be valued using the forward rate obtained from an independent pricing service approved by the fund's board. Underlying funds generally will be valued at NAV. Foreign securities held by the fund may trade on days when the fund does not calculate its NAV and thus may affect the fund's NAV on days when investors will not be able to purchase or sell (redeem) fund shares.

Investments in certain types of thinly traded securities may provide short-term traders arbitrage opportunities with respect to the fund's shares. For example, arbitrage opportunities may exist when trading in a portfolio security or securities is halted and does not resume, or the market on which such securities are traded closes before the fund calculates its NAV. If short-term investors in the fund were able to take advantage of these arbitrage opportunities, they could dilute the NAV of fund shares held by long-term investors. Portfolio valuation policies can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that such valuation policies will prevent dilution of the fund's NAV by short-term traders. While the fund has a policy regarding frequent trading, it too may not be completely effective to prevent short-term NAV arbitrage trading, particularly in regard to omnibus accounts. Please see "Shareholder Guide — General Policies" for further information about the fund's frequent trading policy.

Orders to buy and sell shares received by an authorized entity (such as a bank, broker-dealer or financial adviser, or Retirement Plan that has entered into an agreement with the fund's distributor) by the time as of which the fund calculates its NAV and transmitted to the fund's distributor or its designee by the close of its business day (usually 5:15 p.m. Eastern time) will be based on the NAV determined that day.

How to Buy Shares

By Mail.

Regular Accounts. To open a regular account, complete an application and mail it, together with a check payable to The Dreyfus Family of Funds, to the appropriate address below. To purchase additional shares in a regular account, mail a check payable to The Dreyfus Family of Funds (with your account number on your check), together with an investment slip, to the appropriate address below.

IRA Accounts. To open an IRA account or make additional investments in an IRA account, be sure to specify the fund name and the year for which the contribution is being made. When opening a new account include a completed IRA application applicable to the type of IRA for which the investment is made, and when making additional investments include an investment slip. Make checks payable to The Dreyfus Family of Funds, and mail to the appropriate address below.

Mailing Address. If you are investing directly through the fund, mail to:

Dreyfus Shareholder Services
P.O. Box 9879
Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8079

If you are investing through a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or financial adviser, or in a Retirement Plan, mail to:

Dreyfus Institutional Department
P.O. Box 9882
Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8082

If you are applying for an Institutional Direct account, please contact your BNY Mellon relationship manager for mailing instructions.

Electronic Check or Wire. To purchase shares in a regular or IRA account by wire or electronic check, please call 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) for more information.

Telephone or Online. To purchase additional shares by telephone or online, you can call 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) or visit www.dreyfus.com to request your transaction. In order to do so, you must have elected the Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege on your account application or a Shareholder Services Form. See "Services for Fund Investors — Wire Redemption and Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privileges" for more information. Institutional Direct accounts are not eligible for online services.

Automatically. You may purchase additional shares in a regular or IRA account by selecting one of Dreyfus' automatic investment services made available to the fund on your account application or service application. See "Services for Fund Investors."

The minimum initial and subsequent investment (except as set forth below) is \$1,000 and \$100, respectively. For Class Y shares, the minimum initial investment generally is \$1,000,000, with no minimum subsequent investment. The minimum initial investment for Dreyfus-sponsored Retirement Plans or Dreyfus-sponsored IRAs (other than Coverdell Education Savings Accounts) is \$750, with no minimum subsequent investment. The minimum initial investment for Dreyfus-sponsored Coverdell Education Savings Accounts is \$500, with no minimum subsequent investment. Subsequent investments made through Dreyfus TeleTransfer are subject to a \$100 minimum and a \$150,000 maximum. All investments must be in U.S. dollars. Third-party checks, cash, travelers' checks or money orders will not be accepted. You may be charged a fee for any check that does not clear.

How to Sell Shares

You may sell (redeem) shares at any time. Your shares will be sold at the next NAV calculated after your order is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity, less any applicable CDSC. Any certificates representing fund shares being sold must be returned with your redemption request. Your order will be processed promptly.

If you request the fund to transmit your redemption proceeds to you by check, the fund expects that your redemption proceeds normally will be sent within two business days after your request is received in proper form. If you request the fund to transmit your redemption proceeds to you by wire via the Wire Redemption Privilege (\$1,000 minimum) or electronic check via the Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege (\$500 minimum), and the fund has your bank account information on file, the fund expects that your redemption proceeds normally will be wired within one business day or sent by electronic check within two business days, as applicable, to your bank account after your request is received in proper form. See "Services for Fund Investors — Wire Redemption and Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privileges" for more information. Payment of redemption proceeds may take longer than the number of days the fund typically expects and may take up to seven days after your order is received in proper form by the fund's transfer agent or other authorized entity, particularly during periods of stressed market conditions or very large redemptions or excessive trading.

The processing of redemptions may be suspended, and the delivery of redemption proceeds may be delayed beyond seven days, depending on the circumstances, for any period: (i) during which the NYSE is closed (other than on holidays or weekends), or during which trading on the NYSE is restricted; (ii) when an emergency exists that makes the disposal of securities owned by the fund or the determination of the fair value of the fund's net assets not reasonably practicable; or (iii) as permitted by order of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the protection of fund shareholders. For these purposes, the Securities and Exchange Commission determines the conditions under which trading shall be deemed to be restricted and an emergency shall be deemed to exist.

Before selling shares recently purchased by check, Dreyfus TeleTransfer or Automatic Asset Builder, please note that:

- if you send a written request to sell such shares, the fund may delay sending the proceeds for up to eight business days following the purchase of those shares or until the fund receives verification of clearance of the funds used to purchase such shares
- the fund will not process wire, telephone, online or Dreyfus TeleTransfer redemption requests for up to eight business days following the purchase of those shares or until the fund receives verification of clearance of the funds used to purchase such shares

Under normal circumstances, the fund expects to meet redemption requests by using cash it holds in its portfolio or selling portfolio securities to generate cash. In addition, the fund, and certain other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds, may draw upon an unsecured credit facility for temporary or emergency purposes to meet redemption requests. The fund also reserves the right to pay redemption proceeds in securities rather than cash (i.e., "redeem in kind"), to the extent the composition of the fund's investment portfolio enables it to do so, if the amount redeemed is large enough to affect fund operations (for example, if it exceeds 1% of the fund's assets) or the redemption request is during stressed market conditions. Securities distributed in connection with any such redemption in-kind are expected to generally represent your pro rata portion of assets held by the fund immediately prior to the redemption, with adjustments as may be necessary in connection with, for example, certain derivatives, restricted securities, odd lots or fractional shares. Any securities distributed in-kind will remain exposed to market risk until sold, and you may incur transaction costs and taxable gain when selling the securities.

By Mail.

Regular Accounts. To redeem shares in a regular account by mail, send a letter of instruction that includes your name, your account number, the name of the fund, the share class, the dollar amount to be redeemed and how and where to send the proceeds. Mail your request to the appropriate address below.

IRA Accounts. To redeem shares in an IRA account by mail, send a letter of instruction that includes all of the same information for regular accounts and indicate whether the distribution is qualified or premature and whether the 10% TEFRA should be withheld. Mail your request to the appropriate address below.

Mailing Address. If you invested directly through the fund, mail to:

Dreyfus Shareholder Services
P.O. Box 9879
Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8079

If you invested through a third party, such as a bank, broker-dealer or financial adviser, or in a Retirement Plan, mail to:

Dreyfus Institutional Department
P.O. Box 9882
Providence, Rhode Island 02940-8082

If you are an Institutional Direct accountholder, please contact your BNY Mellon relationship manager for mailing instructions.

A medallion signature guarantee is required for some written sell orders. These include:

- amounts of \$10,000 or more on accounts whose address has been changed within the last 30 days
- requests to send the proceeds to a different payee or address
- amounts of \$100,000 or more

A medallion signature guarantee helps protect against fraud. You can obtain one from most banks or securities dealers, but not from a notary public. For joint accounts, each signature must be guaranteed. Please call to ensure that your medallion signature guarantee will be processed correctly.

Telephone or Online. To redeem shares by telephone or online, call 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) or, for regular accounts, visit www.dreyfus.com to request your transaction. Institutional Direct accounts are not eligible for online services.

By calling 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only), you may speak to a Dreyfus representative and request that redemption proceeds be paid by check and mailed to your address of record (maximum \$250,000 per day). For redemption requests made online through www.dreyfus.com or through Dreyfus Express® automated account access system, there is a \$100,000 per day limit.

Automatically. You may sell shares in a regular account by completing a Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Form which you can obtain by calling 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only), visiting www.dreyfus.com or contacting your financial representative. For instructions on how to establish automatic withdrawals to sell shares in an IRA account, please call 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) or contact your financial representative. See "Services for Fund Investors — Automatic Services."

General Policies

The fund and the fund's transfer agent are authorized to act on telephone or online instructions from any person representing himself or herself to be you and reasonably believed by the fund or the transfer agent to be genuine. You may be responsible for any fraudulent telephone or online order as long as the fund or the fund's transfer agent (as applicable) takes reasonable measures to confirm that the instructions are genuine.

The fund reserves the right to reject any purchase or exchange request in whole or in part. All shareholder services and privileges offered to shareholders may be modified or terminated at any time, except as otherwise stated in the fund's SAI. Please see the fund's SAI for additional information on buying and selling shares, privileges and other shareholder services.

If you invest through a financial intermediary (rather than directly through the fund), the policies may be different than those described herein. For example, banks, brokers, Retirement Plans, financial advisers and financial supermarkets may charge transaction fees and may set different minimum investments or limitations on buying or selling shares. Please consult your financial representative.

The fund is designed for long-term investors. Frequent purchases, redemptions and exchanges may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm fund performance by diluting the value of fund shares and increasing brokerage and administrative costs. As a result, Dreyfus and the fund's board have adopted a policy of discouraging excessive trading, short-term market timing and other abusive trading practices (frequent trading) that could adversely affect the fund or its operations. Dreyfus and the fund will not enter into arrangements with any person or group to permit frequent trading.

The fund also reserves the right to:

- refuse any purchase or exchange request, including those from any individual or group who, in Dreyfus' view, is likely to engage in frequent trading
- change or discontinue fund exchanges, or temporarily suspend exchanges during unusual market conditions
- change its minimum investment amount

More than four roundtrips within a rolling 12-month period generally is considered to be frequent trading. A roundtrip consists of an investment that is substantially liquidated within 60 days. Based on the facts and circumstances of the trades, the fund may also view as frequent trading a pattern of investments that are partially liquidated within 60 days.

Transactions made through Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Plan, Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privileges, automatic investment plans (including Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder®), automatic non-discretionary rebalancing programs and minimum required retirement distributions generally are not considered to be frequent trading. For Retirement Plans, generally only participant-initiated exchange transactions are subject to the roundtrip limit.

Dreyfus monitors selected transactions to identify frequent trading. When its surveillance systems identify multiple roundtrips, Dreyfus evaluates trading activity in the account for evidence of frequent trading. Dreyfus considers the investor's trading history in other accounts under common ownership or control, in other Dreyfus Funds and BNY Mellon Funds and, if known, in non-affiliated mutual funds and accounts under common control. These evaluations involve judgments that are inherently subjective, and while Dreyfus seeks to apply the policy and procedures uniformly, it is possible that similar transactions may be treated differently. In all instances, Dreyfus seeks to make these judgments to the best of its abilities in a manner that it believes is consistent with shareholder interests. If Dreyfus concludes the account is likely to engage in frequent trading, Dreyfus may cancel or revoke the purchase or exchange on the following business day. Dreyfus may also temporarily or permanently bar such investor's future purchases into the fund in lieu of,

or in addition to, canceling or revoking the trade. At its discretion, Dreyfus may apply these restrictions across all accounts under common ownership, control or perceived affiliation.

Fund shares often are held through omnibus accounts maintained by financial intermediaries, such as brokers and Retirement Plan administrators, where the holdings of multiple shareholders, such as all the clients of a particular broker, are aggregated. Dreyfus' ability to monitor the trading activity of investors whose shares are held in omnibus accounts is limited. However, the agreements between the distributor and financial intermediaries include obligations to comply with the terms of this prospectus and to provide Dreyfus, upon request, with information concerning the trading activity of investors whose shares are held in omnibus accounts. If Dreyfus determines that any such investor has engaged in frequent trading of fund shares, Dreyfus may require the financial intermediary to restrict or prohibit future purchases or exchanges of fund shares by that investor.

Certain Retirement Plans and intermediaries that maintain omnibus accounts with the fund may have developed policies designed to control frequent trading that may differ from the fund's policy. At its sole discretion, the fund may permit such intermediaries to apply their own frequent trading policy. If you are investing in fund shares through a financial intermediary (or in the case of a Retirement Plan, your plan sponsor), please contact the financial intermediary for information on the frequent trading policies applicable to your account.

To the extent the fund significantly invests in foreign securities traded on markets that close before the fund calculates its NAV, events that influence the value of these foreign securities may occur after the close of these foreign markets and before the fund calculates its NAV. As a result, certain investors may seek to trade fund shares in an effort to benefit from their understanding of the value of these foreign securities at the time the fund calculates its NAV (referred to as price arbitrage). This type of frequent trading may dilute the value of fund shares held by other shareholders. The fund has adopted procedures designed to adjust closing market prices of foreign equity securities under certain circumstances to reflect what it believes to be their fair value.

To the extent the fund significantly invests in thinly traded securities, certain investors may seek to trade fund shares in an effort to benefit from their understanding of the value of these securities (referred to as price arbitrage). Any such frequent trading strategies may interfere with efficient management of the fund's portfolio to a greater degree than funds that invest in highly liquid securities, in part because the fund may have difficulty selling these portfolio securities at advantageous times or prices to satisfy large and/or frequent redemption requests. Any successful price arbitrage may also cause dilution in the value of fund shares held by other shareholders.

Although the fund's frequent trading and fair valuation policies and procedures are designed to discourage market timing and excessive trading, none of these tools alone, nor all of them together, completely eliminates the potential for frequent trading.

Small Account Policy

If your account falls below \$500, the fund may ask you to increase your balance. If it is still below \$500 after 45 days, the fund may close your account and send you the proceeds.

Escheatment

If your account is deemed "abandoned" or "unclaimed" under state law, the fund may be required to "escheat" or transfer the assets in your account to the applicable state's unclaimed property administration. The state may sell escheated shares and, if you subsequently seek to reclaim your proceeds of liquidation from the state, you may only be able to recover the amount received when the shares were sold. It is your responsibility to ensure that you maintain a correct address for your account, keep your account active by contacting the fund's transfer agent or distributor by mail or telephone or accessing your account through the fund's website at least once a year, and promptly cash all checks for dividends, capital gains and redemptions. The fund, the fund's transfer agent and Dreyfus and its affiliates will not be liable to shareholders or their representatives for good faith compliance with state escheatment laws.

Distributions and Taxes

Each share class will generate a different dividend because each has different expenses. The fund earns dividends, interest and other income from its investments, and distributes this income (less expenses) to shareholders as dividends. The fund also realizes capital gains from its investments, and distributes these gains (less any losses) to shareholders as capital gain distributions. The fund normally pays dividends and capital gain distributions annually. Fund dividends and capital gain distributions will be reinvested in the fund unless you or your financial intermediary instruct the fund otherwise. There are no fees or sales charges imposed by the fund on reinvestments.

Distributions paid by the fund are subject to federal income tax, and may also be subject to state or local taxes (unless you are investing through an IRA, Retirement Plan or other U.S. tax-advantaged investment plan). For federal tax

purposes, in general, certain fund distributions, including distributions of short-term capital gains, are taxable as ordinary income. Other fund distributions, including dividends from certain U.S. companies and certain foreign companies and distributions of long-term capital gains, generally are taxable as qualified dividends and capital gains, respectively.

If the fund invests all of its assets in shares of the underlying funds, its distributable income and gains will normally consist entirely of distributions from the underlying funds' income and gains and losses on the dispositions of shares of underlying funds. A portion of any qualified dividends received by the fund from an underlying fund may be designated as qualified dividend income as well, provided the fund meets the holding period and other requirements with respect to shares of the underlying fund.

High portfolio turnover and more volatile markets can result in significant taxable distributions to shareholders, regardless of whether their shares have increased in value. The tax status of any distribution generally is the same regardless of how long you have been in the fund and whether you reinvest your distributions or take them in cash.

If you buy shares of the fund when the fund has realized but not yet distributed income or capital gains, you will be "buying a dividend" by paying the full price for the shares and then receiving a portion back in the form of a taxable distribution.

Your sale of shares, including exchanges into other funds, may result in a capital gain or loss for tax purposes. A capital gain or loss on your investment in the fund generally is the difference between the cost of your shares and the amount you receive when you sell them.

The tax status of your distributions will be detailed in your annual tax statement from the fund. Because everyone's tax situation is unique, please consult your tax adviser before investing.

Annual year-end distribution estimates, if any, are expected to be available beginning in early October, and may be updated from time to time, at www.dreyfus.com/accounts-services/tax-center or by calling 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) or your financial representative.

Services for Fund Investors

The following services may be available to fund investors. If you purchase shares through a third party financial intermediary or in a Retirement Plan, the financial intermediary or Retirement Plan recordkeeper may impose different restrictions on these services and privileges, or may not make them available at all. Consult a representative of your financial intermediary or Retirement Plan for further information.

Automatic Services

Buying or selling shares automatically is easy with the services described below. With each service, you select a schedule and amount, subject to certain restrictions. These services are not available for Class Y shares. For information, call 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) or your financial representative.

Dreyfus Automatic Asset Builder[®] permits you to purchase fund shares (minimum of \$100 and maximum of \$150,000 per transaction) at regular intervals selected by you. Fund shares are purchased by transferring funds from the bank account designated by you.

Dreyfus Payroll Savings Plan permits you to purchase fund shares (minimum of \$100 per transaction) automatically through a payroll deduction.

Dreyfus Government Direct Deposit permits you to purchase fund shares (minimum of \$100 and maximum of \$50,000 per transaction) automatically from your federal employment, Social Security or other regular federal government check.

Dreyfus Dividend Sweep permits you to automatically reinvest dividends and distributions from the fund in shares of the same class, or another class in which you are eligible to invest, of another fund in the Dreyfus Family of Funds. However, if you hold fund shares through financial intermediary brokerage platforms, you may invest automatically your dividends and distributions from the fund only in shares of the same class of another fund in the Dreyfus Family of Funds. Shares held through a Dreyfus-sponsored Coverdell Education Savings Account are not eligible for this privilege.

Dreyfus Auto-Exchange Privilege permits you to exchange at regular intervals your fund shares for shares of the same class, or another class in which you are eligible to invest, of another fund in the Dreyfus Family of Funds. However, if you hold fund shares through financial intermediary brokerage platforms, you may only exchange fund shares for shares of the same class of another fund in the Dreyfus Family of Funds.

Dreyfus Automatic Withdrawal Plan permits you to make withdrawals (minimum of \$50) on a specific day each month, quarter or semiannual or annual period, provided your account balance is at least \$5,000. Any CDSC will be waived, as long as the amount of any withdrawal does not exceed on an annual basis 12% of the greater of the account value at the time of the first withdrawal under the plan, or at the time of the subsequent withdrawal.

Fund Exchanges

Generally, you can exchange shares worth \$500 or more (no minimum for Dreyfus-sponsored Retirement Plans and Dreyfus-sponsored IRAs) into shares of the same class, or another class in which you are eligible to invest, of another fund in the Dreyfus Family of Funds. However, if you hold fund shares through financial intermediary brokerage platforms, you may only exchange fund shares for shares of the same class of another fund in the Dreyfus Family of Funds. You can request your exchange by calling 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) or your financial representative. If you are an Institutional Direct account holder, please contact your BNY Mellon relationship manager for instructions. Be sure to read the current prospectus for any fund into which you are exchanging before investing. Any new account established through an exchange generally will have the same privileges as your original account (as long as they are available). There is currently no fee for exchanges, although you may be charged a sales load when exchanging into any fund that has one.

Your exchange request will be processed on the same business day it is received in proper form, provided that each fund is open at the time of the request (i.e., the request is received by the latest time each fund calculates its NAV for that business day). If the exchange is accepted at a time of day after one or both of the funds is closed (i.e., at a time after the NAV for the fund has been calculated for that business day), the exchange will be processed on the next business day. See the SAI for more information regarding exchanges.

Conversion Feature

Shares of one class of the fund may be converted into shares of another class of the fund, provided you meet the eligibility requirements for investing in the new share class. Shares subject to a CDSC at the time of the requested conversion are not eligible for conversion. The fund reserves the right to refuse any conversion request.

Class C shares automatically convert to Class A shares in the month of or month following the 10-year anniversary date of the purchase of the Class C shares, based on the relative net asset value of each such class without the imposition of any sales charge, fee or other charge.

Wire Redemption and Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privileges

To redeem shares from your Dreyfus Fund account with a phone call (for regular or IRA accounts) or online (for regular accounts only), use the Wire Redemption Privilege or the Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege. To purchase additional shares of your Dreyfus Fund account with a phone call (for regular or IRA accounts) or online (for regular accounts only), use the Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege. You can set up the Wire Redemption Privilege and Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privilege on your account by providing bank account information and following the instructions on your application or, if your account has already been established, a Shareholder Services Form which you can obtain by calling 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only), visiting www.dreyfus.com or by contacting your financial representative. Shares held in a Coverdell Education Savings Account may not be redeemed through the Wire Redemption or Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privileges. Institutional Direct accounts are not eligible for the Wire Redemption or Dreyfus TeleTransfer Privileges initiated online.

Account Statements

Every Dreyfus Fund investor automatically receives regular account statements. You will also be sent a yearly statement detailing the tax characteristics of any dividends and distributions you have received.

Reinvestment Privilege

If you redeem Class A shares of the fund, you can reinvest in the same account of the fund up to the number of Class A shares you redeemed at the current share price without paying a sales charge. If you paid a CDSC, it will be credited back to your account. This privilege may be used only once and your reinvestment request must be received in writing by the fund within 45 days of the redemption.

Dreyfus Express® Voice-Activated Account Access

You can check your Dreyfus account balances, get fund price and performance information, order documents and much more, by calling 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only) and using the Dreyfus Express® Voice-Activated System. You may also be able to purchase fund shares and/or transfer money between your Dreyfus Funds using Dreyfus Express®. Certain requests require the services of a representative.

Retirement Plans and IRAs

Dreyfus offers a variety of Retirement Plans and IRAs (including traditional and Roth IRAs and Coverdell Education Savings Accounts). Here's where you call for information:

- For traditional, rollover and Roth IRAs and Coverdell Education Savings Accounts, call 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only)
- For SEP-IRAs, SARSEPs, SIMPLE IRAs and Retirement Plan accounts, call 1-800-358-0910

Financial Highlights

These financial highlights describe the performance of the fund's shares for the fiscal periods indicated. "Total return" shows how much your investment in the fund would have increased (or decreased) during each period, assuming you had reinvested all dividends and distributions. These financial highlights have been derived from the fund's financial statements, which have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

Class A Shares	Year Ended October 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Per Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period	10.91	11.23	11.57	11.69	9.78
Investment Operations:					
Investment income—net ^a	.20	.09	.19	.11	.17
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	2.25	(.32)	(.33)	(.09)	1.89
Total from Investment Operations	2.45	(.23)	(.14)	.02	2.06
Distributions:					
Dividends from investment income —net	(.11)	(.09)	(.20)	(.14)	(.15)
Net asset value, end of period	13.25	10.91	11.23	11.57	11.69
Total Return (%)^b	22.70	(2.08)	(1.15)	.20	21.29
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets ^c	2.73	1.78	1.57	.97	.40
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets ^c	.39	.39	.40	.34	.34
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets ^c	1.74	.84	1.64	.95	1.64
Portfolio Turnover Rate	12.41	11.12	18.00	9.48	10.28
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	7,223	10,778	11,228	11,418	8,702

^a Based on average shares outstanding.

^b Exclusive of sales charge.

^c Amounts do not include the expenses of the underlying funds.

Financial Highlights (cont'd)

Class C Shares	Year Ended October 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Per Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period	10.86	11.17	11.51	11.65	9.69
Investment Operations:					
Investment income (loss)—net ^a	(.03)	(.01)	.12	.05	.05
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	2.39	(.30)	(.34)	(.11)	1.92
Total from Investment Operations	2.36	(.31)	(.22)	(.06)	1.97
Distributions:					
Dividends from investment income—net	-	-	(.12)	(.08)	(.01)
Net asset value, end of period	13.22	10.86	11.17	11.51	11.65
Total Return (%)^b	21.73	(2.78)	(1.87)	(.54)	20.33
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets ^c	1.54	1.59	1.48	1.45	1.63
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets ^c	1.14	1.14	1.15	1.09	1.10
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets ^c	(.26)	(.05)	1.02	.46	.47
Portfolio Turnover Rate	12.41	11.12	18.00	9.48	10.28
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	361	130	139	212	186

^a Based on average shares outstanding.

^b Exclusive of sales charge.

^c Amounts do not include the expenses of the underlying funds.

Class I Shares	Year Ended October 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Per Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period	10.94	11.27	11.60	11.72	9.81
Investment Operations:					
Investment income—net ^a	.11	.41	.22	.15	.21
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	2.38	(.61)	(.31)	(.09)	1.89
Total from Investment Operations	2.49	(.20)	(.09)	.06	2.10
Distributions:					
Dividends from investment income—net	(.15)	(.13)	(.24)	(.18)	(.19)
Net asset value, end of period	13.28	10.94	11.27	11.60	11.72
Total Return (%)	23.11	(1.77)	(.75)	.46	21.69
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets ^b	.09	.05	.03	.04	.04
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets ^b	.09	.04	.03	.04	.04
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets ^b	.88	3.76	1.96	1.24	1.94
Portfolio Turnover Rate	12.41	11.12	18.00	9.48	10.28
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	25,310	12,802	715,214	661,931	470,634

^a Based on average shares outstanding.

^b Amounts do not include the expenses of the underlying funds.

Financial Highlights (cont'd)

Class Y Shares	Year Ended October 31,		
	2017	2016	2015 ^a
Per Share Data (\$):			
Net asset value, beginning of period	10.94	11.26	10.53
Investment Operations:			
Investment income (loss)—net ^b	.17	(.00) ^c	(.00) ^c
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	2.32	(.19)	.73
Total from Investment Operations	2.49	(.19)	.73
Distributions:			
Dividends from investment income—net	(.16)	(.13)	-
Net asset value, end of period	13.27	10.94	11.26
Total Return (%)	23.12	(1.71)	6.93 ^d
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):			
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets ^e	.04	.03	2.42 ^f
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets ^e	.04	.03	.21 ^f
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets ^e	1.45	(.03)	(.21) ^f
Portfolio Turnover Rate	12.41	11.12	18.00
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	851,921	811,498	1

^a From October 1, 2015 (commencement of initial offering) to October 31, 2015.

^b Based on average shares outstanding.

^c Amount represents less than \$.01 per share.

^d Not annualized.

^e Amounts do not include the expenses of the underlying funds.

^f Annualized.

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For More Information

Dreyfus Diversified International Fund

A series of Dreyfus Premier Investment Funds, Inc.

More information on this fund is available free upon request, including the following:

Annual/Semiannual Report

The fund's annual and semiannual reports describe the fund's performance, list portfolio holdings and contain a letter from the fund's manager discussing recent market conditions, economic trends and fund strategies that significantly affected the fund's performance during the period covered by the report. The fund's most recent annual and semiannual reports are available at www.dreyfus.com.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

The SAI provides more details about the fund and its policies. A current SAI is available at www.dreyfus.com and is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The SAI is incorporated by reference (and is legally considered part of this prospectus).

Portfolio Holdings

Dreyfus funds generally disclose, at www.dreyfus.com under Products, (1) complete portfolio holdings as of each month-end with a one month lag and as of each calendar quarter end with a 15-day lag; (2) top 10 holdings as of each month-end with a 10-day lag; and (3) from time to time, certain security-specific performance attribution data as of a month-end, with a 10-day lag. From time to time a fund may make available certain portfolio characteristics, such as allocations, performance- and risk-related statistics, portfolio-level statistics and non-security specific attribution analyses, on request. Dreyfus money market funds generally disclose, also at www.dreyfus.com under Products, their complete schedule of holdings daily. A fund's portfolio holdings and any security-specific performance attribution data will remain on the website at least until the fund files its Form N-Q or Form N-CSR for the period that includes the dates of the posted holdings.

A complete description of the fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the fund's portfolio securities is available in the fund's SAI and at www.dreyfus.com.

To Obtain Information

By telephone. Call 1-800-DREYFUS (inside the U.S. only)

By mail.

The Dreyfus Family of Funds
144 Glenn Curtiss Boulevard
Uniondale, NY 11556-0144

By E-mail. Send your request to info@dreyfus.com

On the Internet. Certain fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from:

SEC: <http://www.sec.gov>

Dreyfus: <http://www.dreyfus.com>

You can also obtain copies, after paying a duplicating fee, by visiting the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC (for information, call 1-202-551-8090) or by E-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-1520.

This prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation in any state or jurisdiction in which, or to any person to whom, such offering or solicitation may not lawfully be made.

SEC file number: 811-06490