The following information supplements the information in the sections entitled "Principal Investment Risks" in the summary prospectus and "Fund Summary - Principal Risks" and "Fund Details - Investment Risks" in the prospectus:

*Market risk.* The value of the securities in which the fund invests may be affected by political, regulatory, economic and social developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market. In addition, turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in equity, credit and/or fixed income markets may negatively affect many issuers, which could adversely affect the fund. Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, and conditions and events in one country, region or financial market may adversely impact issuers in a different country, region or financial market. These risks may be magnified if certain events or developments adversely interrupt the global supply chain; in these and other circumstances, such risks might affect companies worldwide. Recent examples include pandemic risks related to COVID-19 and aggressive measures taken worldwide in response by governments, including closing borders, restricting international and domestic travel, and the imposition of prolonged quarantines of large populations, and by businesses, including changes to operations and reducing staff. The effects of COVID-19 have contributed to increased volatility in global markets and will likely affect certain countries, companies, industries and market sectors more dramatically than others. The COVID-19 pandemic has had, and any other outbreak of an infectious disease or other serious public health concern could have, a significant negative impact on economic and market conditions and could trigger a prolonged period of global economic slowdown. To the extent the fund may overweight its investments in certain countries, companies, industries or market sectors, such positions will increase the fund's exposure to risk of loss from adverse developments affecting those countries, companies, industries or sectors.
BNY Mellon International Bond Fund
Summary Prospectus | February 28, 2020

Class Ticker
A DIBAX
C DIBCX
I DIBRX
Y DIBYX

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund’s prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund’s prospectus and other information about the fund, including the statement of additional information and most recent reports to shareholders, online at http://im.bnymellon.com/literaturecenter. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-373-9387 (inside the U.S. only) or by sending an e-mail request to info@bnymellon.com. The fund’s prospectus and statement of additional information, dated February 28, 2020 (each as revised or supplemented), are incorporated by reference into this summary prospectus.

Investment Objective
The fund seeks to maximize total return through capital appreciation and income.

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 BNY Mellon 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 15 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Class A</th>
<th>Class C</th>
<th>Class I</th>
<th>Class Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(as a percentage of offering price)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum deferred sales charge (load)</td>
<td>none*</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(as a percentage of lower of purchase or sale price)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Class A</th>
<th>Class C</th>
<th>Class I</th>
<th>Class Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management fees</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>.50</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution (12b-1) fees</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other expenses:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shareholder services fees</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>.25</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous other expenses</td>
<td>.66</td>
<td>.18</td>
<td>.16</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total other expenses</td>
<td>.91</td>
<td>.43</td>
<td>.16</td>
<td>.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual fund operating expenses</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>.66</td>
<td>.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement**</td>
<td>(.39)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total annual fund operating expenses (after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement)</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>.66</td>
<td>.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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, BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc., has contractually agreed, until February 28, 2021, to waive receipt of its fees and/or assume the direct expenses of the Class A shares of the fund so that the direct expenses of Class A shares (excluding shareholder services fees, taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, commitment fees on borrowings and extraordinary expenses) do not exceed .77%. On or after February 28, 2021, BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. may terminate this expense limitation agreement at any time.
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 BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>3 Years</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A</td>
<td>$549</td>
<td>$840</td>
<td>$1,151</td>
<td>$2,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C</td>
<td>$271</td>
<td>$530</td>
<td>$913</td>
<td>$1,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class I</td>
<td>$67</td>
<td>$211</td>
<td>$368</td>
<td>$822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Y</td>
<td>$58</td>
<td>$183</td>
<td>$318</td>
<td>$714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>3 Years</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Y</td>
<td>$58</td>
<td>$183</td>
<td>$318</td>
<td>$714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 107.73% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategy
To pursue its goal, the fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in fixed-income securities. The fund also normally invests at least 65% of its assets in non-U.S. dollar denominated fixed-income securities of foreign governments and companies located in various countries, including emerging markets. The fund invests principally in bonds, but its fixed-income investments also may include notes (including structured notes), mortgage-related securities, asset-backed securities, convertible securities, floating rate loans (limited to up to 20% of the fund's net assets) and other floating rate securities, eurodollar and Yankee dollar instruments, preferred stocks and money market instruments. The fund may invest up to 25% of its assets in emerging markets generally and up to 5% of its assets in any single emerging market country.

Generally, the fund seeks to maintain a portfolio with an average credit quality of investment grade. The fund, however, may invest up to 25% of its assets in securities (not including securities of emerging market issuers) rated below investment grade ("high yield" or "junk" bonds), or the unrated equivalent as determined by BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc., at the time of purchase. The fund will not invest in securities rated lower than B at the time of purchase, except that the fund may invest in securities of issuers in emerging markets of any credit quality, including those rated or determined to be below investment grade quality.

There are no restrictions on the dollar-weighted average maturity or average effective duration of the fund's portfolio or on the maturities or durations of the individual fixed-income securities the fund may purchase. A bond's maturity is the length of time until the principal must be fully repaid with interest. Average effective portfolio maturity is an average of the maturities of bonds held by the fund directly and the bonds underlying derivative instruments entered into by the fund, if any, adjusted to reflect provisions or market conditions that may cause a bond's principal to be repaid earlier than at its stated maturity. Duration is an indication of an investment's "interest rate risk," or how sensitive a bond or the fund's portfolio may be to changes in interest rates.

The fund's portfolio managers focus on identifying undervalued government bond markets, currencies, sectors and securities and look for fixed-income securities with the most potential for added value. The portfolio managers select securities by using fundamental economic research and quantitative analysis to allocate assets among countries and currencies based on a
comparative evaluation of interest and inflation rate trends, government fiscal and monetary policies, and the credit quality of
government debt.

The fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset, to increase
returns, to manage market, foreign currency and/or duration or interest rate risks, or as part of a hedging strategy. The derivative
instruments in which the fund may invest include principally futures, options, forward contracts and swap agreements. The
fund's portfolio managers have considerable latitude in determining whether to hedge the fund's currency exposure and the extent
of any such hedging. When the fund enters into derivatives transactions, it may be required to segregate liquid assets or enter into
offsetting positions, in accordance with applicable regulations.

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.

- **Fixed-income market risk.** The market value of a fixed-income security may decline due to general market conditions that are not
  specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for
corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The fixed-income securities
market can be susceptible to increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to
overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity may be caused by a rise in
interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates). An unexpected increase in fund redemption requests, including
requests from shareholders who may own a significant percentage of the fund's shares, which may be triggered by market
turmoil or an increase in interest rates, could cause the fund to sell its holdings at a loss or at undesirable prices and adversely
affect the fund’s share price and increase the fund's liquidity risk, fund expenses and/or taxable distributions.

- **Interest rate risk.** Prices of bonds and other fixed rate fixed-income securities tend to move inversely with changes in interest
  rates. Typically, a rise in rates will adversely affect fixed-income securities and, accordingly, will cause the value of the fund's
investments in these securities to decline. During periods of very low interest rates, which occur from time to time due to
market forces or actions of governments and/or their central banks, including the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve
System in the U.S., the fund may be subject to a greater risk of principal decline from rising interest rates. When interest rates
fall, the fund's investments in new securities may be at lower yields and may reduce the fund's income. 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. Unlike
investment grade bonds, however, the prices of high yield ("junk") bonds may fluctuate unpredictably and not necessarily
inversely with changes in interest rates. Interest rate changes may have different effects on the values of mortgage-related
securities because of prepayment and extension risks. In addition, the rates on floating rate instruments adjust periodically with
changes in market interest rates. Although these instruments are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than fixed rate
instruments, the value of floating rate loans and other floating rate securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as
quickly, or as much, as general interest rates.

- **Credit risk.** Failure of an issuer of a security to make timely interest or principal payments when due, or a decline or perception
  of a decline in the credit quality of the security, can cause the security’s price to fall. 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.

- **High yield securities risk.** High yield ("junk") securities involve greater credit risk, including the risk of default, than investment
  grade securities, and are considered predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's ability to make principal and interest
  payments. The prices of high yield securities can fall in response to bad news about the issuer or its industry, or the economy
  in general, to a greater extent than those of higher rated securities.

- **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.

- **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. 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.

- **Mortgage-related securities risk.** Mortgage-related securities are complex derivative instruments, subject to credit, prepayment and extension risk, and may be more volatile, less liquid and more difficult to price accurately than more traditional debt securities. The fund is subject to the credit risk associated with these securities, including the market's perception of the creditworthiness of the issuing federal agency, as well as the credit quality of the underlying assets. Although certain mortgage-related securities are guaranteed as to the timely payment of interest and principal by a third party (such as a U.S. government agency or instrumentality with respect to government-related mortgage-backed securities) the market prices for such securities are not guaranteed and will fluctuate. Declining interest rates may result in the prepayment of higher yielding underlying mortgages and the reinvestment of proceeds at lower interest rates can reduce the fund's potential price gain in response to falling interest rates, reduce the fund's yield and/or cause the fund's share price to fall (prepayment risk). Rising interest rates may result in a drop in prepayments of the underlying mortgages, which would increase the fund's sensitivity to rising interest rates and its potential for price declines (extension risk).

- **Asset-backed securities risk.** Asset-backed securities are complex derivative instruments, subject to credit, prepayment and extension risk, and may be more volatile, less liquid and more difficult to price accurately than more traditional debt securities. General downturns in the economy could cause the value of asset-backed securities to fall. In addition, asset-backed securities present certain risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities. Primarily, these securities may provide the fund with a less effective security interest in the related collateral than do mortgage-backed securities. Therefore, there is the possibility that recoveries on the underlying collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on these securities.

- **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. The market for below investment grade securities may be less liquid and therefore these securities may be harder to value or sell at an acceptable price, especially during times of market volatility or decline. Investments in foreign securities, particularly those of issuers located in emerging markets, tend to have greater exposure to liquidity risk than domestic securities. No active trading market may exist for some of the floating rate loans in which the fund invests and certain loans may be subject to restrictions on resale. Because some floating rate loans that the fund invests in may have a more limited secondary market, liquidity risk is more pronounced for the fund than for mutual funds that invest primarily in other types of fixed-income instruments or equity securities.

- **Foreign government obligations and securities of supranational entities risk.** Investing in foreign government obligations, debt obligations of supranational entities and the sovereign debt of foreign countries, including emerging market countries, creates exposure to the direct or indirect consequences of political, social or economic changes in the countries that issue the securities or in which the issuers are located. A governmental obligor may default on its obligations. Some sovereign obligors have been among the world's largest debtors to commercial banks, other governments, international financial organizations and other financial institutions. These obligors, in the past, have experienced substantial difficulties in servicing their external debt obligations, which led to defaults on certain obligations and the restructuring of certain indebtedness.

- **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, and 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.

- **Floating rate loan risk.** Unlike publicly traded common stocks which trade on national exchanges, there is no central market or exchange for loans to trade. Loans trade in an over-the-counter market, and confirmation and settlement, which are effected through standardized procedures and documentation, may take significantly longer than seven days to complete. The lack of an active trading market for certain floating rate loans may impair the ability of the fund to realize full value in the event of the need to sell a floating rate loan and may make it difficult to value such loans. There may be less readily available, reliable
information about certain floating rate loans than is the case for many other types of securities, and the fund’s portfolio managers may be required to rely primarily on their own evaluation of a borrower's credit quality rather than on any available independent sources. The value of collateral, if any, securing a floating rate loan can decline, and may be insufficient to meet the issuer’s obligations in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal or may be difficult to readily liquidate. The floating rate loans in which the fund invests typically will be below investment grade quality and, like other below investment grade securities, are inherently speculative. As a result, the risks associated with such floating rate loans are similar to the risks of below investment grade securities, although senior loans are typically senior and secured in contrast to other below investment grade securities, which are often subordinated and unsecured.

- **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.

- **Issuer risk.** A security's market value may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's products or services, or factors that affect the issuer's industry, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.

- **Management risk.** The investment process used by the fund's portfolio managers could fail to achieve the fund's investment goal and cause your fund investment to lose value.

- **Non-diversification risk.** The fund is non-diversified, which means that the fund may invest a relatively high percentage of its assets 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.

**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.bnymellonim.com/us.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year-by-Year Total Returns as of 12/31 each year (%)</th>
<th>Class A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.43</td>
<td>3.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Best Quarter</th>
<th>Worst Quarter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q3, 2010: 10.47%</td>
<td>Q4, 2016: -8.15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. Returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares may be higher than returns before taxes or returns after taxes on distributions due to an assumed tax benefit from losses on a sale of the fund's shares at the end of the period.

For the fund's Class Y shares, periods prior to the inception date reflect the performance of the fund's Class A shares without reflecting any applicable sales charges for Class A shares. Such performance figures have not been adjusted to reflect applicable class fees and 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 have different expenses.
Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/19)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class (Inception Date)</th>
<th>1 Year</th>
<th>5 Years</th>
<th>10 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A returns before taxes</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>-0.12%</td>
<td>1.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A returns after taxes on distributions</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>-1.09%</td>
<td>0.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A returns after taxes on distributions and sale of fund shares</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>-0.53%</td>
<td>0.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C returns before taxes</td>
<td>3.07%</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
<td>1.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class I returns before taxes</td>
<td>5.16%</td>
<td>1.25%</td>
<td>2.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Y (7/1/13) returns before taxes</td>
<td>5.30%</td>
<td>1.33%</td>
<td>2.70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate EX USD Index (unhedged)
reflects no deductions for fees, expenses or taxes | 5.09% | 1.62% | 1.50%     |

Portfolio Management

The fund's investment adviser is BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. (BNYM Investment Adviser).

David Leduc, CFA, Brendan Murphy, CFA and Scott Zaleski, CFA are the fund's primary portfolio managers, positions they have held since February 2010, May 2011 and February 2018, respectively. Mr. Leduc is an executive vice president and Chief Investment Officer, Head of Fixed Income at Mellon Investments Corporation (Mellon), an affiliate of BNYM Investment Adviser. Mr. Murphy is a managing director and Head of Global and Multi-Sector Fixed Income at Mellon. Mr. Zaleski is a director and senior portfolio manager at Mellon. Messrs. Leduc, Murphy and Zaleski also are employees of BNYM Investment Adviser.

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 1-800-373-9387 (inside the U.S. only) or by visiting www.bnymellonim.com/us. 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 BNY Mellon 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 BNY Mellon 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 proprietors, 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 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.

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.