# PROSPECTUS

March 1, 2019

**STONE RIDGE ASSET MANAGEMENT LLC**

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**FUNDS FOR LONG-TERM INVESTORS SEEKING EXPOSURE TO:**

**DOMESTIC LARGE CAP SECURITIES**

**STONE RIDGE U.S. LARGE CAP VARIANCE RISK PREMIUM FUND**

| Share Class | Ticker Symbol |
|---|---|
| Class I | VRLIX |
| Class M | VRLMX |

**DOMESTIC SMALL CAP SECURITIES**

**STONE RIDGE U.S. SMALL CAP VARIANCE RISK PREMIUM FUND**

| Share Class | Ticker Symbol |
|---|---|
| Class I | VRSIX |
| Class M | VRSMX |

**DOMESTIC SECURITIES**

**STONE RIDGE U.S. VARIANCE RISK PREMIUM MASTER FUND**

| Share Class | Ticker Symbol |
|---|---|
| Class I | VRPIX |
| Class M | VRPMX |

**DEVELOPED MARKETS SECURITIES**

**STONE RIDGE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPED MARKETS VARIANCE RISK PREMIUM FUND**

| Share Class | Ticker Symbol |
|---|---|
| Class I | VRFIX |
| Class M | VRFMX |

**INTERNATIONAL & DOMESTIC SECURITIES**

**STONE RIDGE GLOBAL EQUITY VARIANCE RISK PREMIUM MASTER FUND**

| Share Class | Ticker Symbol |
|---|---|
| Class I | VRGIX |
| Class M | VRGMX |

*This prospectus describes Class I shares and Class M shares of the above-listed funds (each a "Fund" and, together, the "Funds"). The Funds are generally sold to (i) institutional investors, including registered investment advisers (RIAs), that meet certain qualifications and have completed an educational program provided by Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC, the Funds' investment adviser; (ii) clients of such institutional investors; and (iii) certain other Eligible Investors (as defined in "Eligibility to Buy Class I Shares and Class M Shares" below). The Funds do not charge sales commissions or loads.*

*Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.*

This prospectus contains important information about the Funds and the services available to shareholders. Please save it for reference.

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Commission, paper copies of the Funds' shareholder reports will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from your financial intermediary or, if you invest directly through the Funds' transfer agent, U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (the "Transfer Agent"), from the Transfer Agent. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications electronically by contacting your financial intermediary.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge by contacting your financial intermediary or, if you invest directly through the Transfer Agent, by contacting the Transfer Agent at (855) 609-3680. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds held in your account if you invest through a financial intermediary or all funds within the fund complex if you invest directly through the Transfer Agent.

**STONE RIDGE TRUST**

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## FUND SUMMARIES

### *Stone Ridge U.S. Large Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund*

### Investment Objective

The Stone Ridge U.S. Large Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund's (the "Fund") investment objective is to seek capital appreciation.

### Fees and Expenses

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

| Annual Fund Operating Expenses | Class I | Class M |
|---|---|---|
| (expenses you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment) | | |
| Management Fees | 1.25% | 1.25% |
| Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees | None | 0.15% |
| Other Expenses(1) | 0.78% | 0.78% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses | 2.03% | 2.18% |
| (Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement)/Recoupment(2) | (0.28)% | (0.28)% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After (Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement)/Recoupment | 1.75% | 1.90% |

(1) Other Expenses have been restated and are based on estimated amounts for the Fund's current fiscal year.

(2) Through February 29, 2020, the Adviser (defined below) has contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or pay or otherwise bear operating and other expenses of the Fund or a Class thereof (including offering expenses, but excluding brokerage and transactional expenses, borrowing and other investment-related costs and fees including interest and commitment fees, short dividend expense, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, litigation and indemnification expenses, judgments and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business (collectively, the "Excluded Expenses")) solely to the extent necessary to limit the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses, other than Excluded Expenses, of the applicable Class to 1.75% for Class I shares and 1.90% for Class M shares of the average daily net assets attributable to such Class of shares. The Adviser shall be entitled to recoup in later periods expenses attributable to a Class that the Adviser has paid or otherwise borne (whether through reduction of its management fee or otherwise) to the extent that the expenses for the Class of shares (including offering expenses, but excluding Excluded Expenses) after such recoupment do not exceed the lower of (i) the annual expense limitation rate in effect at the time of the actual waiver/reimbursement and (ii) the annual expense limitation rate in effect at the time of the recoupment; *provided* that the Adviser shall not be permitted to recoup any such fees or expenses beyond three years from the end of the month in which such fee was reduced or such expense was reimbursed. The expense limitation agreement may only be modified by a majority vote of the trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Fund (as defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended) and the consent of the Adviser.

**Example.** This Example is intended to help you compare the costs 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, regardless of whether or not you redeem your shares at the end of such periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses (as described above) remain the same and takes into account the effect of the expense reimbursement (if any) during the first year. 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 I Shares | $178 | $610 | $1,067 | $2,336 |
| Class M Shares | $193 | $655 | $1,144 | $2,492 |

**Portfolio Turnover**

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells investments (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate 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. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2018, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 0.00% of the average value of its portfolio. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor should the Adviser deem it advisable to purchase or sell securities.

**Principal Investment Strategies**

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC (“Stone Ridge” or the “Adviser”) believes that investing should involve a long-term view and a systematic focus on sources of expected returns, not on stock picking or market timing. In managing the Fund, the Adviser focuses primarily on one source of expected returns — the “variance risk premium” in equity options. The “variance risk premium” is positive if the “implied volatility” — the expected level of volatility priced into an option — is higher, on average, than the volatility actually experienced on the security underlying the option. For example, an option buyer typically pays a premium to an option seller, such as the Fund, that is priced based on the expected amount by which the value of the instrument underlying the option will move up or down. On average, this expected amount of value movement (or implied volatility) is generally greater than the amount by which the value of the underlying instrument actually moves (realized volatility). By entering into derivatives contracts, the Fund is, in essence, accepting a risk that its counterparty seeks to transfer in exchange for the premium received by the Fund under the derivatives contract. By providing this risk transfer service, the Fund seeks to benefit over the long-term from the difference between the level of volatility priced into the options it sells and the level of volatility realized on the securities underlying those options. There can be no assurance that the variance risk premium will be positive for the Fund’s investments at any time or on average and over time.

The Adviser does not intend to purchase or sell securities for the investment portfolio based on prospects for the economy, the securities markets or the individual issuers themselves. Instead, the Fund seeks to identify variance risk premiums wherever they may arise, regardless of the specific underlying securities, to provide an investment return and to make distributions from the premiums it receives from writing options offering those premiums. In constructing an investment portfolio, the Adviser seeks to identify a universe of eligible securities offering the Fund the potential to capture the benefit of variance risk premiums. The Adviser then sells options on a subset of that universe while seeking to keep trading costs as low as practicable, given the appropriate execution requirements of the strategy. In so doing, the Fund uses derivatives to enhance returns. The extent of the Fund’s exposure to any particular asset class is determined according to global supply and demand for the risk transfer services provided by the Fund’s investments.

The Fund typically pursues its investment objective by writing (selling) put options related to U.S. large cap securities. The Fund may also pursue its investment objective by writing (selling) call options related to U.S. large cap securities. The Adviser considers U.S. large cap securities to include the securities of U.S. large cap companies as well as exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) and indices providing exposure to the securities of U.S. large cap companies. For purposes of the Fund’s investment strategy, the Adviser currently considers large cap companies to include those companies that, at the time of purchase, have market capitalizations larger than the 1,000th largest U.S. publicly traded company. The smallest company that is within the Adviser’s definition of large cap companies had a market capitalization of $3.5 billion as of February 21, 2019. The market capitalization of the smallest large cap company will fluctuate over time. Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the value of the Fund’s net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) will be subject to written put and call options on U.S. large cap securities.

A put option typically gives the option buyer the right to sell, and obligates the option seller to purchase, a security at an agreed-upon price; a call option typically gives the option buyer the right to buy, and obligates the option seller to sell, a security at an agreed-upon price. Generally, the Fund intends to sell put (or call) options that are at-the-money or out-of-the-money (meaning that the exercise price generally will be at or below (in the case of a put option) or at or above (in the case of a call option) the current price of the underlying equity security, ETF or index when the option is sold). Options that are more substantially out-of-the-money generally would pay lower premiums than options that are at or slightly out-of-the-money. By selling put options, the Fund will sell protection against depreciation below the option exercise price to the option purchaser in exchange for an option premium. By selling call options, the Fund will sell the opportunity for appreciation above the option exercise price to the option purchaser in exchange for the option premium. If an option is exercised, the Fund will either purchase or sell the security at the strike price or pay to the option holder the difference between the strike price and the current price level of the underlying equity security, ETF or index, depending on the terms of the option.

When the Fund enters into derivatives transactions, it is typically required to post collateral, or "initial margin," to secure its payment or delivery obligations. The Fund then pays or receives margin periodically during the term of the derivative depending on changes in value of the derivative. In some cases, the Fund posts margin directly to a broker or futures commission merchant ("FCM") and in some cases the Fund posts margin to its custodian under an escrow or tri-party collateral arrangement. In the case of a broker who is not an FCM, any posting of margin directly to that broker must be specifically approved by the Board. When the Fund posts margin directly to a broker or FCM, the Fund is subject to the credit risk and fraud risk of that broker or FCM with respect to that posted margin. There is generally no limit on the amount of margin that the Fund may post directly to a single broker or FCM or to all brokers and FCMs, and the Fund typically posts a significant portion of its assets in this manner. As a result, at any time the Fund may have substantial credit exposure to one or more brokers and/or FCMs.

The Fund will invest in government obligations (including U.S. Treasury securities with remaining maturities of one year or less) and may invest in equities and ETFs, typically to meet asset coverage or margin requirements on the Fund's option writing strategy. Typically, the Fund will cover call options with equity securities and will cover put options with U.S. Treasuries; however, the Fund may use any liquid assets as cover or margin. The Fund may write call options on an underlying security it does not own and put options in respect of an underlying security in which the Fund does not have a short position (so-called "naked" call or put options). At times the Fund may hold significant positions in government obligations or cash and cash equivalents and may hold positions in equities and ETFs to the extent necessary to meet asset coverage or margin requirements. The Fund may at times write options on equities, ETFs and indices with aggregate notional value greater than the value of the Fund's assets. In those cases, the Fund may be considered to have created investment leverage; leverage increases the volatility of the Fund and may result in losses greater than if the Fund had not been leveraged. It is also possible that the Fund will create investment leverage by borrowing money.

The Fund also may enter into futures contracts for hedging purposes. The use of derivatives gives rise to a form of leverage and the related risks. For the Adviser and the Fund to remain eligible for certain regulatory exclusions under the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA"), the Fund will be limited in its ability to use certain financial instruments regulated under the CEA ("commodity interests"), including futures and options on futures and certain swaps transactions.

The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income.

The Adviser may consider the tax consequences of the Fund's investment strategy, but there is no assurance that the Fund will be managed in a tax-advantaged manner.

**Principal Investment Risks**

***The Fund is generally sold to (i) institutional investors, including registered investment advisers (RIAs), that meet certain qualifications and have completed an educational program provided by the Adviser; (ii) clients of such institutional investors; and (iii) certain other Eligible Investors (as defined in "Eligibility to Buy Class I***

***Shares and Class M Shares" below). Investors should carefully consider the Fund's risks and investment objectives, as an investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors and is not designed to be a complete investment program.***

***There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund involves a high degree of risk. It is possible that investing in the Fund may result in a loss of some or all of the amount invested. Before making an investment/allocation decision, investors should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to an investor's or a client's investment objectives and individual situation and (ii) consider factors such as an investor's or a client's net worth, income, age and risk tolerance. Investment should be avoided where an investor/client has a short-term investing horizon and/or cannot bear the loss of some or all of the investment.***

The Fund's shares will fluctuate in price, which may result in a loss of a portion or all of the money invested in the Fund. Many factors influence a mutual fund's performance.

The Fund's principal risk factors are listed below. Before investing, please be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks under "More Information on the Risks of Investing" below.

**Derivatives Risk**. The Fund may invest in a variety of derivatives, including options, futures contracts and swaps. The use of derivatives involves risks that are in addition to, and potentially greater than, the risks of investing directly in securities and other more traditional assets. Derivatives are financial contracts the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the underlying security or other reference asset. Derivatives involve the risk that changes in their value may not move as expected relative to changes in the value of the underlying reference asset they are designed to track. The Fund may invest in derivatives to generate income from premiums, for investment purposes and for hedging and risk management purposes. Derivatives risk may be more significant when derivatives are used to enhance return or as a substitute for a cash investment option, rather than solely to hedge the risk of a position held by the Fund. See the Statement of Additional Information for additional information of the various types and uses of derivatives in the Fund's strategy.

During periods of market disruptions or stress, the Fund may have a greater need for cash to provide collateral for large swings in its mark-to-market obligations under the derivatives in which it has invested.

Derivatives also present other risks described herein, including market risk, illiquidity risk and counterparty risk. Over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives are generally highly illiquid. Many derivatives, in particular OTC derivatives, are complex and their valuation often requires modeling and judgment, which increases the risk of mispricing or improper valuation.

The Fund's use of derivatives may not be effective or have the desired results. For example, the Fund may not be able to capture the variance risk premium (by selling options for premiums based on implied volatility that is higher than the volatility actually experienced on the underlying security) to the extent that it makes an investment with respect to which the realized volatility of the underlying investment equals or exceeds the investment's implied volatility. This may happen when the value of the underlying investment moves in an unexpected direction or to an unanticipated degree. Moreover, suitable derivatives will not be available in all circumstances. The Adviser may decide not to use derivatives to hedge or otherwise reduce the Fund's risk exposures, potentially resulting in losses for the Fund.

Many derivatives have embedded leverage (i.e., a notional value in excess of the assets needed to establish and/or maintain the derivative position). Derivatives in which the Fund may invest (e.g., options, futures and swaps) may have embedded leverage, depending on their specific terms. As a result, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying investment may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself (see "Leverage Risk" below).

Specific risks involved in the use of certain types of derivatives in which the Fund may invest include:

*Options Risk Generally.* A decision as to whether, when, and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived and well-executed options program may be adversely affected by market behavior or unexpected events. Successful options strategies may require the anticipation of future movements in securities prices or other economic factors of the underlying investments. No assurances can be given that the Adviser's judgment in this respect will be correct.

The market price of written options will be affected by many factors, including changes in the market price or other economic attributes of the underlying investment; changes in the realized or perceived volatility of the relevant market and underlying investment; and the time remaining before an option's expiration.

The market price of options, particularly OTC options, may be adversely affected if the market for the options becomes less liquid or smaller. The Fund may close out a written option position by buying the option instead of letting it expire or be exercised. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position by buying or selling the option.

The Fund's options positions will be marked to market on each day that the Fund strikes its NAV. The Fund's options transactions will be subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities on which such options are traded. These limitations govern the maximum number of options in each class that may be written or purchased by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written or purchased on the same or different exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities or are held or written in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers.

Options writing can cause the Fund's share price to be highly volatile, and it may be subject to sudden and substantial losses.

*Put Option Risk.* Put options on single equity securities or ETFs written by the Fund may be physically settled, requiring the underlying equity security to be received by the Fund upon exercise of the option or, alternatively, may have cash settlement provisions. The Fund may be required to take delivery of an equity security that it does not want to have in its portfolio upon the exercise of the put option by the option buyer while paying a price for that security in excess of its current market price. Accordingly, losses on written put options can be substantial. While the risk of selling put options in a spread transaction may be mitigated by the Fund's purchase of offsetting options at a lower exercise price (thereby capping the maximum loss potential) there can be no assurance that offsetting options will be available to allow the Fund to close out its written options.

The purchaser of an index put option has the right to receive a cash payment equal to any depreciation in the value of the index below the strike price of the put option as of the valuation date of the option. Because their exercise is settled in cash, sellers of index put options such as the Fund cannot cover their potential settlement obligations by selling short the underlying securities. As the writer of index put options, the Fund will be responsible, during the option's life, for any decreases in the value of the index below the strike price of the put option. When an index put option is exercised, the Fund will be required to deliver an amount of cash determined by the excess of the strike price of the option over the value of the index at contract termination. Accordingly, the potential losses from writing index put options can be substantial.

*Call Option Risk.* When a single equity security or ETF call option is exercised, the Fund will generally be required to deliver the underlying security (unless the contract calls for cash settlement). Accordingly, potential losses on written covered call options can be equal to the appreciation of the underlying security in excess of the option exercise price. In addition, the Fund continues to bear the risk of a decline in the value of the underlying security. By writing covered call options on its portfolio securities, the Fund may be unable to sell the underlying security until the option expires or is exercised and may be less likely to sell the underlying security to take advantage of new investment opportunities. As a seller of single equity security or ETF call options, if the Fund does not own the underlying security, it may be required to purchase the security to meet the requirements of the contract. Thus, the exercise of call options sold by the Fund may require the Fund to sell portfolio securities to generate cash at inopportune times or for unattractive prices.

The purchaser of an index call option has the right to receive a cash payment equal to any appreciation in the value of the index over the strike price of the call option as of the valuation date of the option. Because their exercise is settled in cash, sellers of index call options such as the Fund cannot cover their potential settlement obligations by acquiring and holding the underlying securities. As the writer of index call options, the Fund will be responsible, during the option's life, for any increases in the value of the index above the strike price of the call option. When an index call option is exercised, the Fund will be required to deliver an amount of cash determined by the excess of the value of the index at contract termination over the strike price of the option. Accordingly, the Fund's potential losses on writing index call options are extensive.

When the Fund writes (sells) an option, it faces the risk that it will experience a loss if the option purchaser exercises the option sold by the Fund.

*Counterparty Risk*. The Fund's use of OTC derivatives exposes it to the risk that the counterparties will be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor their obligations. If the counterparty defaults, the Fund will still have contractual remedies but may not be able to enforce them. The Fund may invest in derivatives with a limited number of counterparties, and events affecting the creditworthiness of any of those counterparties may have a pronounced effect on the Fund.

*Margin Risk.* In connection with entering into certain types of derivatives transactions (e.g., options and futures), the Fund may post margin directly to a broker or FCM, which will typically re-hypothecate that margin to a clearinghouse or another broker or FCM. Prior to re-hypothecation, margin so posted may be held in commingled accounts with margin from other clients of that broker or FCM. The margin maintained by these brokers and FCMs is not subject to the regulatory protections provided by bank custody arrangements commonly employed by investment companies. If margin posted to a broker or FCM is re-hypothecated, neither the Fund nor the broker or FCM, as applicable, will have possession of the margin. Margin posted by the Fund to a broker or FCM is exposed to the credit risk and fraud risk of that broker or FCM. There is generally no limit on the amount of margin that the Fund may post directly to a single broker or FCM or to all brokers and FCMs, and the Fund typically posts a significant portion of its assets in this manner. As a result, at any time the Fund may have substantial credit exposure to one or more brokers and/or FCMs. In the event of the insolvency or liquidation of a broker or FCM to whom the Fund has posted collateral, the Fund is likely to experience substantial delays in recovering its margin, or it may not be able to recover it at all. Any inability or unwillingness of a broker or FCM to meet its obligation to return margin to the Fund, including by reason of insolvency or liquidation, or any improper activity involving such broker or FCM would likely result in a substantial loss to the Fund. In some foreign markets, brokerage arrangements may provide significantly less protection than in the U.S., potentially exposing the Fund to credit and other risks that it does not have in the U.S.

**Management and Operational Risk**. The Fund is subject to management risk because it relies on the Adviser's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Fund runs the risk that the Adviser's investment techniques will fail to produce desired results and cause the Fund to incur significant losses. The Adviser may fail to use derivatives effectively, may select investments that do not perform as anticipated by the Adviser and may choose to hedge or not to hedge positions at disadvantageous times. Any imperfections, errors or limitations in quantitative analyses and models used by the Adviser as part of its investment process could affect the Fund's performance.

The Fund also is subject to the risk of loss as a result of other services provided by the Adviser and other service providers, including pricing, administrative, accounting, tax, legal, custody, transfer agency and other services. Operational risk includes the possibility of loss caused by inadequate procedures and controls, human error and cyber attacks, disruptions and failures affecting, or by, a service provider.

**Illiquidity Risk**. Illiquidity risk is the risk that the investments held by the Fund may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the Fund would like without significantly changing the market value of the investment. There can be no assurance that a liquid market for the Fund's investments will be maintained, in which case the Fund's ability to realize full value in the event of the need to liquidate certain assets may be impaired and/or result in losses to the Fund. The Fund may be unable to sell its investments, even under circumstances when the Adviser believes it would be in the best interests of the Fund to do so. Illiquid investments may also be difficult to value and their pricing may be more volatile than more liquid investments, which could adversely affect the price at which the Fund is able to sell such instruments. Illiquidity risk also may be greater in times of financial stress. The risks associated with illiquid instruments may be particularly acute in situations in which the Fund's operations require cash (such as in connection with redemptions) and could result in the Fund borrowing to meet its short-term needs or incurring losses on the sale of illiquid instruments.

**Leverage Risk**. The Fund may obtain financing to make investments (i.e., to purchase additional portfolio investments) and may obtain leverage through derivative instruments that afford the Fund economic leverage. The Fund may also borrow to meet redemption requests and to address cash flow timing mismatches. Therefore, the Fund is subject to leverage risk. Leverage magnifies the Fund's exposure to declines in the value of one or more underlying investments or creates investment risk with respect to a larger pool of assets than the Fund would otherwise have and may be considered a speculative technique. The value of an investment in the Fund will be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if and to the extent that the Fund borrows or uses derivatives or other investments that have embedded leverage. Engaging in such transactions may cause the Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements.

The Fund's borrowings, which typically would be in the form of loans from banks, may be on a secured or unsecured basis and at fixed or variable rates of interest. Borrowing will also cost the Fund interest expense and other fees and the cost of borrowing or fluctuations in interest rates, if applicable, may reduce the Fund's return. The Fund's ability to obtain leverage through borrowings is dependent upon its ability to establish and maintain an appropriate line of credit. Market conditions may unfavorably impact the Fund's ability to secure borrowings on terms as favorable as more established borrowers in the market, or to borrow on commercially feasible terms.

**Equity Investing Risk**. Because the Fund enters into derivatives contracts relating to equity securities, the Fund is exposed to fluctuations in the value of the underlying equity securities. The Fund may also own equity securities directly. Equity investing risk is the risk that the value of equity instruments to which the Fund is exposed will fall due to general market or economic conditions; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; currency, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations; perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers participate and the particular circumstances and performance of the issuers. Market conditions may affect certain types of equity securities to a greater extent than other types. Although equities have historically generated higher average returns than debt securities over the long term, equity securities also have experienced significantly more volatility in returns. If the value of equity securities underlying derivatives contracts entered into by the Fund, or that the Fund owns directly, decreases, the performance of the Fund will be negatively impacted, and your investment in the Fund may lose money even if the variance risk premium is positive.

> *Larger Company Risk.* The equity securities of large-capitalization companies can perform differently from other segments of the equity market or the equity market as a whole. Companies with large capitalization tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions and, while they can be less volatile than companies with smaller market capitalizations, they may also be less flexible in evolving markets or unable to implement change as quickly as their smaller counterparts. Accordingly the value of equity securities issued by large-capitalization companies may not rise to the same extent as the value of equity securities issued by small or mid-cap companies under certain market conditions or during certain periods.

**ETF Risk**. The Fund may invest in the securities of ETFs, to the extent permitted by law, and may have exposure to ETFs through its derivative contracts. Direct or indirect investing in an ETF exposes the Fund to all of the risks of that ETF's investments. Index-based ETFs are designed to provide investment results that generally correspond (on a direct basis or on a multiple, inverse or multiple inverse basis) to the price and yield performance of the component assets of the benchmark index. ETFs are listed on an exchange and trade in the secondary market on a per-share basis. The values of ETFs are subject to change as the values of their respective component assets fluctuate according to market volatility. Direct or indirect investments in ETFs may not exactly match the performance of a direct investment in the respective indices to which they are intended to correspond due to the temporary unavailability of certain index assets in the secondary market or other extraordinary circumstances, such as discrepancies with respect to the weighting of assets. Typically, the ETF bears its own operational expenses, which are deducted from its assets. To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund must bear these expenses in addition to the expenses of its own operation. As a result, the cost of investing in ETF shares may exceed the costs of investing directly in its underlying investments. ETF shares trade on an exchange at a market price which may vary from the ETF's net asset value. The Fund may purchase ETFs at prices that exceed the net asset value of their underlying investments and may sell ETF investments at prices below such net asset value, particularly during periods of market stress. ETFs typically rely on a limited pool of authorized participants to create and redeem shares, and an active trading market for ETF shares may not develop or be maintained. Because the market price of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market for them, the market price of an ETF may be more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities the ETF is designed to track, and the Fund may not be able to liquidate ETF holdings at the time and price desired, which may impact Fund performance.

**Government Securities Risk**. The Fund may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government (including U.S. Treasury obligations which differ in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance) or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)). U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, risks related to changes in interest rates and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae or the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Fund. Securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government related organizations, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and no assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support. Therefore, U.S. government-related organizations may not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. As a result of their high credit quality and market liquidity, U.S. government securities generally provide a lower current return than obligations of other issuers.

**Securities Lending Risk**. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay and costs involved in recovery of securities or even loss of rights in the securities loaned or in the collateral if the borrower of the securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all, or fails financially. The Fund bears the risk of investments made with the cash collateral received by the Fund in securities lending transactions. Investments of cash collateral may depreciate and/or become illiquid, although the Fund remains obligated to return the collateral amount to the borrower upon termination or maturity of the securities loan and may realize losses on the collateral investments and/or be required to liquidate other portfolio assets in order to satisfy its obligations.

**Temporary Defensive and Interim Investments**. For temporary defensive purposes in times of adverse or unstable market, economic or political conditions, the Fund can invest up to 100% of its assets in investments that may be inconsistent with its principal investment strategies. Generally, the Fund would invest in money market instruments or in other short-term U.S. or foreign government securities. The Fund might also hold these types of securities as interim investments pending the investment of proceeds from the sale of its shares or the sale of its portfolio securities or to meet anticipated redemptions of its shares. To the extent the Fund invests in these securities, it might not achieve its investment objective.

**Focused Investment Risk**. To the extent that the Fund focuses its exposures in asset classes, sectors, industries, countries, regions, companies or issuers that are subject to the same or similar risks, the Fund will be subject to greater overall risk than if the Fund's exposures were less focused.

**Market Risk**. The value of the Fund's investments may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general economic conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The value of the Fund's investments also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries.

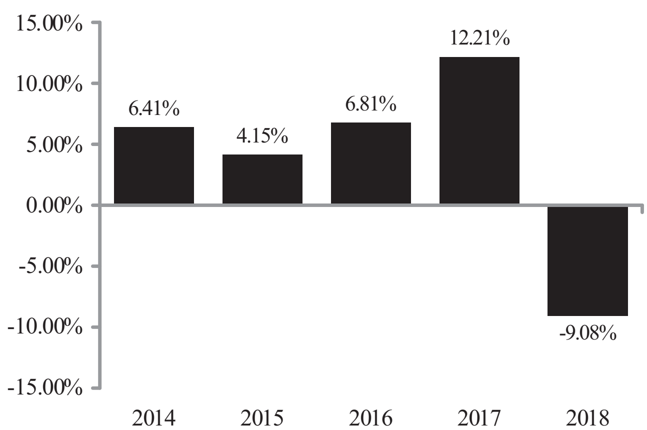
**Tax Risk**. The Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company (a "RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). In order to qualify for such treatment, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from qualifying income, meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each fiscal quarter and distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income. The Fund's investment strategy will potentially be limited by its intention to qualify for treatment as a RIC. The tax treatment of certain of the Fund's investments under one or more of the qualification or distribution tests applicable to RICs is not certain. An adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS or a change in law might affect the Fund's ability to qualify for such treatment.

If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for treatment as a RIC under the Code for any reason, and were not able to cure such failure, the Fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

**An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.**

**Performance**

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund's Class I Shares from year to year and by comparing the Fund's average annual total returns for the periods indicated with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance. Performance data current to the most recent month end may be obtained by calling (855) 609-3680.




| Best Quarter | Worst Quarter |
|---|---|
| Q3 2018 4.26% | Q4 2018 (9.44)% |

| Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2018 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **One Year** | **Five Years** | **Since Inception** (5/1/2013) |
| Class I Shares | | | |
| Return Before Taxes | (9.08)% | 3.85% | 5.19% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions | (9.08)% | 2.09% | 3.30% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares | (5.38)% | 2.67% | 3.65% |
| Class M Shares | | | |
| Return Before Taxes | (9.17)% | 3.68% | 5.03% |
| ICE BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | 1.87% | 0.63% | 0.56% |

After-tax returns are shown for Class I Shares only. After-tax returns for Class M Shares will differ. After tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and does not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. The "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" is higher, in some cases, than other return figures because when a capital loss occurs upon redemption of Fund shares, a tax deduction is provided that benefits the investor. Actual after-tax returns depend on your situation and may differ from those shown. Furthermore, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to those who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

**Management**

*Investment Adviser*

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC is the Fund's investment adviser.

*Portfolio Managers*

Erik Buischi, Daniel Fleder and Ross Stevens (the "Portfolio Managers") are jointly and primarily responsible for day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Stevens has been a Portfolio Manager since the Fund's inception in May 2013. Mr. Fleder has been a Portfolio Manager since January 2016. Mr. Buischi has been a Portfolio Manager since January 2018.

**Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Tax Information and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Intermediaries**

For important information about buying and selling Fund shares, tax information and intermediary compensation, please turn to the "Important Information Regarding Fund Shares" section in this prospectus.

*Stone Ridge U.S. Small Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund*

## Investment Objective

The Stone Ridge U.S. Small Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund's (the "Fund") investment objective is to seek capital appreciation.

## Fees and Expenses

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

| Annual Fund Operating Expenses | Class I | Class M |
|---|---|---|
| (expenses you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment) | | |
| Management Fees | 1.25% | 1.25% |
| Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees | None | 0.15% |
| Other Expenses(1) | 1.46% | 1.46% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses | 2.71% | 2.86% |
| (Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement)/Recoupment(2) | (0.96)% | (0.96)% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After (Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement)/Recoupment | 1.75% | 1.90% |

(1) Other Expenses have been restated and are based on estimated amounts for the Fund's current fiscal year.

(2) Through February 29, 2020, the Adviser (defined below) has contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or pay or otherwise bear operating and other expenses of the Fund or a Class thereof (including offering expenses, but excluding brokerage and transactional expenses, borrowing and other investment-related costs and fees including interest and commitment fees, short dividend expense, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, litigation and indemnification expenses, judgments and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business (collectively, the "Excluded Expenses")) solely to the extent necessary to limit the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses, other than Excluded Expenses, of the applicable Class to 1.75% for Class I shares and 1.90% for Class M shares of the average daily net assets attributable to such Class of shares. The Adviser shall be entitled to recoup in later periods expenses attributable to a Class that the Adviser has paid or otherwise borne (whether through reduction of its management fee or otherwise) to the extent that the expenses for the Class of shares (including offering expenses, but excluding Excluded Expenses) after such recoupment do not exceed the lower of (i) the annual expense limitation rate in effect at the time of the actual waiver/reimbursement and (ii) the annual expense limitation rate in effect at the time of the recoupment; *provided* that the Adviser shall not be permitted to recoup any such fees or expenses beyond three years from the end of the month in which such fee was reduced or such expense was reimbursed. The expense limitation agreement may only be modified by a majority vote of the trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Fund (as defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended) and the consent of the Adviser.

**Example.** This Example is intended to help you compare the costs 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, regardless of whether or not you redeem your shares at the end of such periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses (as described above) remain the same and takes into account the effect of the expense reimbursement (if any) during the first year. 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 I Shares | $178 | $750 | $1,349 | $2,971 |
| Class M Shares | $193 | $795 | $1,424 | $3,117 |

## Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells investments (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate 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. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2018, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 0.00% of the average value of its portfolio. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor should the Adviser deem it advisable to purchase or sell securities.

**Principal Investment Strategies**

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC ("Stone Ridge" or the "Adviser") believes that investing should involve a long-term view and a systematic focus on sources of expected returns, not on stock picking or market timing. In managing the Fund, the Adviser focuses primarily on one source of expected returns — the "variance risk premium" in equity options. The "variance risk premium" is positive if the "implied volatility" — the expected level of volatility priced into an option — is higher, on average, than the volatility actually experienced on the security underlying the option. For example, an option buyer typically pays a premium to an option seller, such as the Fund, that is priced based on the expected amount by which the value of the instrument underlying the option will move up or down. On average, this expected amount of value movement (or implied volatility) is generally greater than the amount by which the value of the underlying instrument actually moves (realized volatility). By entering into derivatives contracts, the Fund is, in essence, accepting a risk that its counterparty seeks to transfer in exchange for the premium received by the Fund under the derivatives contract. By providing this risk transfer service, the Fund seeks to benefit over the long-term from the difference between the level of volatility priced into the options it sells and the level of volatility realized on the securities underlying those options. There can be no assurance that the variance risk premium will be positive for the Fund's investments at any time or on average and over time.

The Adviser does not intend to purchase or sell securities for the investment portfolio based on prospects for the economy, the securities markets or the individual issuers themselves. Instead, the Fund seeks to identify variance risk premiums wherever they may arise, regardless of the specific underlying securities, to provide an investment return and to make distributions from the premiums it receives from writing options offering those premiums. In constructing an investment portfolio, the Adviser seeks to identify a universe of eligible securities offering the Fund the potential to capture the benefit of variance risk premiums. The Adviser then sells options on a subset of that universe while seeking to keep trading costs as low as practicable, given the appropriate execution requirements of the strategy. In so doing, the Fund uses derivatives to enhance returns. The extent of the Fund's exposure to any particular asset class is determined according to global supply and demand for the risk transfer services provided by the Fund's investments.

The Fund typically pursues its investment objective by writing (selling) put options related to U.S. small cap securities. The Fund may also pursue its investment objective by writing (selling) call options related to U.S. small cap securities. The Adviser considers U.S. small cap securities to include the securities of U.S. small cap companies as well as exchange traded funds ("ETFs") and indices providing exposure to the securities of U.S. small cap companies. For purposes of the Fund's investment strategy, the Adviser currently considers small cap companies to include those companies that, at the time of purchase, have market capitalizations smaller than the 1,000th largest U.S. publicly traded company. The largest company that is within the Adviser's definition of small cap companies had a market capitalization of $3.5 billion as of February 21, 2019. The market capitalization of the largest small cap company will fluctuate over time. Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the value of the Fund's net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) will be subject to written put and call options on U.S. small cap securities.

A put option typically gives the option buyer the right to sell, and obligates the option seller to purchase, a security at an agreed-upon price; a call option typically gives the option buyer the right to buy, and obligates the option seller to sell, a security at an agreed-upon price. Generally, the Fund intends to sell put (or call) options that are at-the-money or out-of-the-money (meaning that the exercise price generally will be at or below (in the case of a put option) or at or above (in the case of a call option) the current price of the underlying equity security, ETF or index when the option is sold). Options that are more substantially out-of-the-money generally would pay lower premiums than options that are at or slightly out-of-the-money. By selling put options, the Fund will sell protection against depreciation below the option exercise price to the option purchaser in exchange for an option premium. By selling call options, the Fund will sell the opportunity for appreciation above the option exercise price to the option purchaser in exchange for the option premium. If an option is exercised, the Fund will either purchase or sell the security at the strike price or pay to the option holder the difference between the strike price and the current price level of the underlying equity security, ETF or index, depending on the terms of the option.

When the Fund enters into derivatives transactions, it is typically required to post collateral, or "initial margin," to secure its payment or delivery obligations. The Fund then pays or receives margin periodically during the term of the derivative depending on changes in value of the derivative. In some cases, the Fund posts margin directly to a broker or futures commission merchant ("FCM") and in some cases the Fund posts margin to its custodian under an escrow or tri-party collateral arrangement. In the case of a broker who is not an FCM, any posting of margin directly to that broker must be specifically approved by the Board. When the Fund posts margin directly to a broker or FCM, the Fund is subject to the credit risk and fraud risk of that broker or FCM with respect to that posted margin. There is generally no limit on the amount of margin that the Fund may post directly to a single broker or FCM or to all brokers and FCMs, and the Fund typically posts a significant portion of its assets in this manner. As a result, at any time the Fund may have substantial credit exposure to one or more brokers and/or FCMs.

The Fund will invest in government obligations (including U.S. Treasury securities with remaining maturities of one year or less) and may invest in equities and ETFs, typically to meet asset coverage or margin requirements on the Fund's option writing strategy. Typically, the Fund will cover call options with equity securities and will cover put options with U.S. Treasuries; however, the Fund may use any liquid assets as cover or margin. The Fund may write call options on an underlying security it does not own and put options in respect of an underlying security in which the Fund does not have a short position (so-called "naked" call or put options). At times the Fund may hold significant positions in government obligations or cash and cash equivalents and may hold positions in equities and ETFs to the extent necessary to meet asset coverage or margin requirements. The Fund may at times write options on equities, ETFs and indices with aggregate notional value greater than the value of the Fund's assets. In those cases, the Fund may be considered to have created investment leverage; leverage increases the volatility of the Fund and may result in losses greater than if the Fund had not been leveraged. It is also possible that the Fund will create investment leverage by borrowing money.

The Fund also may enter into futures contracts for hedging purposes. The use of derivatives gives rise to a form of leverage and the related risks. For the Adviser and the Fund to remain eligible for certain regulatory exclusions under the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA"), the Fund will be limited in its ability to use certain financial instruments regulated under the CEA ("commodity interests"), including futures and options on futures and certain swaps transactions.

The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income.

The Adviser may consider the tax consequences of the Fund's investment strategy, but there is no assurance that the Fund will be managed in a tax-advantaged manner.

**Principal Investment Risks**

***The Fund is generally sold to (i) institutional investors, including registered investment advisers (RIAs), that meet certain qualifications and have completed an educational program provided by the Adviser; (ii) clients of such institutional investors; and (iii) certain other Eligible Investors (as defined in "Eligibility to Buy Class I Shares and Class M Shares" below). Investors should carefully consider the Fund's risks and investment objectives, as an investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors and is not designed to be a complete investment program.***

***There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund involves a high degree of risk. It is possible that investing in the Fund may result in a loss of some or all of the amount invested. Before making an investment/allocation decision, investors should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to an investor's or a client's investment objectives and individual situation and (ii) consider factors such as an investor's or a client's net worth, income, age and risk tolerance. Investment should be avoided where an investor/client has a short-term investing horizon and/or cannot bear the loss of some or all of the investment.***

The Fund's shares will fluctuate in price, which may result in a loss of a portion or all of the money invested in the Fund. Many factors influence a mutual fund's performance.

The Fund's principal risk factors are listed below. Before investing, please be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks under "More Information on the Risks of Investing" below.

**Derivatives Risk**. The Fund may invest in a variety of derivatives, including options, futures contracts and swaps. The use of derivatives involves risks that are in addition to, and potentially greater than, the risks of investing directly in securities and other more traditional assets. Derivatives are financial contracts the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the underlying security or other reference asset. Derivatives involve the risk that changes in their value may not move as expected relative to changes in the value of the underlying reference asset they are designed to track. The Fund may invest in derivatives to generate income from premiums, for investment purposes and for hedging and risk management purposes. Derivatives risk may be more significant when derivatives are used to enhance return or as a substitute for a cash investment option, rather than solely to hedge the risk of a position held by the Fund. See the Statement of Additional Information for additional information of the various types and uses of derivatives in the Fund's strategy.

During periods of market disruptions or stress, the Fund may have a greater need for cash to provide collateral for large swings in its mark-to-market obligations under the derivatives in which it has invested.

Derivatives also present other risks described herein, including market risk, illiquidity risk and counterparty risk. Over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives are generally highly illiquid. Many derivatives, in particular OTC derivatives, are complex and their valuation often requires modeling and judgment, which increases the risk of mispricing or improper valuation.

The Fund's use of derivatives may not be effective or have the desired results. For example, the Fund may not be able to capture the variance risk premium (by selling options for premiums based on implied volatility that is higher than the volatility actually experienced on the underlying security) to the extent that it makes an investment with respect to which the realized volatility of the underlying investment equals or exceeds the investment's implied volatility. This may happen when the value of the underlying investment moves in an unexpected direction or to an unanticipated degree. Moreover, suitable derivatives will not be available in all circumstances. The Adviser may decide not to use derivatives to hedge or otherwise reduce the Fund's risk exposures, potentially resulting in losses for the Fund.

Many derivatives have embedded leverage (i.e., a notional value in excess of the assets needed to establish and/or maintain the derivative position). Derivatives in which the Fund may invest (e.g., options, futures and swaps) may have embedded leverage, depending on their specific terms. As a result, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying investment may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself (see "Leverage Risk" below).

Specific risks involved in the use of certain types of derivatives in which the Fund may invest include:

> *Options Risk Generally*. A decision as to whether, when, and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived and well-executed options program may be adversely affected by market behavior or unexpected events. Successful options strategies may require the

anticipation of future movements in securities prices or other economic factors of the underlying investments. No assurances can be given that the Adviser's judgment in this respect will be correct.

The market price of written options will be affected by many factors, including changes in the market price or other economic attributes of the underlying investment; changes in the realized or perceived volatility of the relevant market and underlying investment; and the time remaining before an option's expiration.

The market price of options, particularly OTC options, may be adversely affected if the market for the options becomes less liquid or smaller. The Fund may close out a written option position by buying the option instead of letting it expire or be exercised. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position by buying or selling the option.

The Fund's options positions will be marked to market on each day that the Fund strikes its NAV. The Fund's options transactions will be subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities on which such options are traded. These limitations govern the maximum number of options in each class that may be written or purchased by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written or purchased on the same or different exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities or are held or written in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers.

Options writing can cause the Fund's share price to be highly volatile, and it may be subject to sudden and substantial losses.

*Put Option Risk*. Put options on single equity securities or ETFs written by the Fund may be physically settled, requiring the underlying equity security to be received by the Fund upon exercise of the option or, alternatively, may have cash settlement provisions. The Fund may be required to take delivery of an equity security that it does not want to have in its portfolio upon the exercise of the put option by the option buyer while paying a price for that security in excess of its current market price. Accordingly, losses on written put options can be substantial. While the risk of selling put options in a spread transaction may be mitigated by the Fund's purchase of offsetting options at a lower exercise price (thereby capping the maximum loss potential) there can be no assurance that offsetting options will be available to allow the Fund to close out its written options.

The purchaser of an index put option has the right to receive a cash payment equal to any depreciation in the value of the index below the strike price of the put option as of the valuation date of the option. Because their exercise is settled in cash, sellers of index put options such as the Fund cannot cover their potential settlement obligations by selling short the underlying securities. As the writer of index put options, the Fund will be responsible, during the option's life, for any decreases in the value of the index below the strike price of the put option. When an index put option is exercised, the Fund will be required to deliver an amount of cash determined by the excess of the strike price of the option over the value of the index at contract termination. Accordingly, the potential losses from writing index put options can be substantial.

*Call Option Risk*. When a single equity security or ETF call option is exercised, the Fund will generally be required to deliver the underlying security (unless the contract calls for cash settlement). Accordingly, potential losses on written covered call options can be equal to the appreciation of the underlying security in excess of the option exercise price. In addition, the Fund continues to bear the risk of a decline in the value of the underlying security. By writing covered call options on its portfolio securities, the Fund may be unable to sell the underlying security until the option expires or is exercised and may be less likely to sell the underlying security to take advantage of new investment opportunities. As a seller of single equity security or ETF call options, if the Fund does not own the underlying security, it may be required to purchase the security to meet the requirements of the contract. Thus, the exercise of call options sold by the Fund may require the Fund to sell portfolio securities to generate cash at inopportune times or for unattractive prices.

The purchaser of an index call option has the right to receive a cash payment equal to any appreciation in the value of the index over the strike price of the call option as of the valuation date of the option. Because their exercise is settled in cash, sellers of index call options such as the Fund cannot cover their potential settlement obligations by acquiring and holding the underlying securities. As the writer of index call options, the Fund will be responsible, during the option's life, for any increases in the value of the index above the strike price of the call option. When an index call option is exercised, the Fund will be required to deliver an amount of cash determined by the excess of the value of the index at contract termination over the strike price of the option. Accordingly, the Fund's potential losses on writing index call options are extensive.

When the Fund writes (sells) an option, it faces the risk that it will experience a loss if the option purchaser exercises the option sold by the Fund.

*Counterparty Risk*. The Fund's use of OTC derivatives exposes it to the risk that the counterparties will be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor their obligations. If the counterparty defaults, the Fund will still have contractual remedies but may not be able to enforce them. The Fund may invest in derivatives with a limited number of counterparties, and events affecting the creditworthiness of any of those counterparties may have a pronounced effect on the Fund.

*Margin Risk*. In connection with entering into certain types of derivatives transactions (e.g., options and futures), the Fund may post margin directly to a broker or FCM, which will typically re-hypothecate that margin to a clearinghouse or another broker or FCM. Prior to re-hypothecation, margin so posted may be held in commingled accounts with margin from other clients of that broker or FCM. The margin maintained by these brokers and FCMs is not subject to the regulatory protections provided by bank custody arrangements commonly employed by investment companies. If margin posted to a broker or FCM is re-hypothecated, neither the Fund nor the broker or FCM, as applicable, will have possession of the margin. Margin posted by the Fund to a broker or FCM is exposed to the credit risk and fraud risk of that broker or FCM. There is generally no limit on the amount of margin that the Fund may post directly to a single broker or FCM or to all brokers and FCMs, and the Fund typically posts a significant portion of its assets in this manner. As a result, at any time the Fund may have substantial credit exposure to one or more brokers and/or FCMs. In the event of the insolvency or liquidation of a broker or FCM to whom the Fund has posted collateral, the Fund is likely to experience substantial delays in recovering its margin, or it may not be able to recover it at all. Any inability or unwillingness of a broker or FCM to meet its obligation to return margin to the Fund, including by reason of insolvency or liquidation, or any improper activity involving such broker or FCM would likely result in a substantial loss to the Fund. In some foreign markets, brokerage arrangements may provide significantly less protection than in the U.S., potentially exposing the Fund to credit and other risks that it does not have in the U.S.

**Management and Operational Risk**. The Fund is subject to management risk because it relies on the Adviser's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Fund runs the risk that the Adviser's investment techniques will fail to produce desired results and cause the Fund to incur significant losses. The Adviser may fail to use derivatives effectively, may select investments that do not perform as anticipated by the Adviser and may choose to hedge or not to hedge positions at disadvantageous times. Any imperfections, errors or limitations in quantitative analyses and models used by the Adviser as part of its investment process could affect the Fund's performance.

The Fund also is subject to the risk of loss as a result of other services provided by the Adviser and other service providers, including pricing, administrative, accounting, tax, legal, custody, transfer agency and other services. Operational risk includes the possibility of loss caused by inadequate procedures and controls, human error and cyber attacks, disruptions and failures affecting, or by, a service provider.

**Illiquidity Risk**. Illiquidity risk is the risk that the investments held by the Fund may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the Fund would like without significantly changing the market value of the investment. There can be no assurance that a liquid market for the Fund's investments will be maintained, in which case the Fund's ability to realize full value in the event of the need to liquidate certain assets may be impaired and/or result in losses to the Fund. The Fund may be unable to sell its investments, even under circumstances when the Adviser believes it would be in the best interests of the Fund to do so. Illiquid investments may also be difficult to value and their pricing may be more volatile than more liquid investments, which could adversely affect the price at which the Fund is able to sell such instruments. Illiquidity risk also may be greater in times of financial stress. The risks associated with illiquid instruments may be particularly acute in situations in which the Fund's operations require cash (such as in connection with redemptions) and could result in the Fund borrowing to meet its short-term needs or incurring losses on the sale of illiquid instruments.

**Leverage Risk**. The Fund may obtain financing to make investments (i.e., to purchase additional portfolio investments) and may obtain leverage through derivative instruments that afford the Fund economic leverage. The Fund may also borrow to meet redemption requests and to address cash flow timing mismatches. Therefore, the Fund is subject to leverage risk. Leverage magnifies the Fund's exposure to declines in the value of one or more underlying investments or creates investment risk with respect to a larger pool of assets than the Fund would otherwise have and may be considered a speculative technique. The value of an investment in the Fund will be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if and to the extent that the Fund borrows or uses derivatives or other investments that have embedded leverage. Engaging in such transactions may cause the Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements.

The Fund's borrowings, which typically would be in the form of loans from banks, may be on a secured or unsecured basis and at fixed or variable rates of interest. Borrowing will also cost the Fund interest expense and other fees and the cost of borrowing or fluctuations in interest rates, if applicable, may reduce the Fund's return. The Fund's ability to obtain leverage through borrowings is dependent upon its ability to establish and maintain an appropriate line of credit. Market conditions may unfavorably impact the Fund's ability to secure borrowings on terms as favorable as more established borrowers in the market, or to borrow on commercially feasible terms.

**Equity Investing Risk**. Because the Fund enters into derivatives contracts relating to equity securities, the Fund is exposed to fluctuations in the value of the underlying equity securities. The Fund may also own equity securities directly. Equity investing risk is the risk that the value of equity instruments to which the Fund is exposed will fall due to general market or economic conditions; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; currency, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations; perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers participate and the particular circumstances and performance of the issuers. Market conditions may affect certain types of equity securities to a greater extent than other types. Although equities have historically generated higher average returns than debt securities over the long term, equity securities also have experienced significantly more volatility in returns. If the value of equity securities underlying derivatives contracts entered into by the Fund, or that the Fund owns directly, decreases, the performance of the Fund will be negatively impacted, and your investment in the Fund may lose money even if the variance risk premium is positive.

> *Smaller Company Risk*. The Fund may invest in small companies that are considered "mid-cap," "small-cap" or "micro-cap" companies. Securities of smaller companies are often less liquid than those of larger companies. This could make it difficult to sell a smaller company security at a desired time or price. In general, smaller companies are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments, and they may have more limited resources. As a result, prices of smaller company securities may fluctuate more than those of larger companies. Historically, securities of smaller companies have been more volatile in price than securities of larger companies.

**ETF Risk**. The Fund may invest in the securities of ETFs, to the extent permitted by law, and may have exposure to ETFs through its derivative contracts. Direct or indirect investing in an ETF exposes the Fund to all of the risks of that ETF's investments. Index-based ETFs are designed to provide investment results that generally correspond (on a direct basis or on a multiple, inverse or multiple inverse basis) to the price and yield performance of the component assets of the benchmark index. ETFs are listed on an exchange and trade in the secondary market on a per-share basis. The values of ETFs are subject to change as the values of their respective component assets fluctuate according to market volatility. Direct or indirect investments in ETFs may not exactly match the performance of a direct investment in the respective indices to which they are intended to correspond due to the temporary unavailability of certain index assets in the secondary market or other extraordinary circumstances, such as discrepancies with respect to the weighting of assets. Typically, the ETF bears its own operational expenses, which are deducted from its assets. To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund must bear these expenses in addition to the expenses of its own operation. As a result, the cost of investing in ETF shares may exceed the costs of investing directly in its underlying investments. ETF shares trade on an exchange at a market price which may vary from the ETF's net asset value. The Fund may purchase ETFs at prices that exceed the net asset value of their underlying investments and may sell ETF investments at prices below such net asset value, particularly during periods of market stress. ETFs typically rely on a limited pool of authorized participants to create and redeem shares, and an active trading market for ETF shares may not develop or be maintained. Because the market price of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market for them, the market price of an ETF may be more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities the ETF is designed to track, and the Fund may not be able to liquidate ETF holdings at the time and price desired, which may impact Fund performance.

**Government Securities Risk**. The Fund may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government (including U.S. Treasury obligations which differ in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance) or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)). U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, risks related to changes in interest rates and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae or the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Fund. Securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government related organizations, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and no assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support. Therefore, U.S. government-related organizations may not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. As a result of their high credit quality and market liquidity, U.S. government securities generally provide a lower current return than obligations of other issuers.

**Securities Lending Risk**. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay and costs involved in recovery of securities or even loss of rights in the securities loaned or in the collateral if the borrower of the securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all, or fails financially. The Fund bears the risk of investments made with the cash collateral received by the Fund in securities lending transactions. Investments of cash collateral may depreciate and/or become illiquid, although the Fund remains obligated to return the collateral amount to the borrower upon termination or maturity of the securities loan and may realize losses on the collateral investments and/or be required to liquidate other portfolio assets in order to satisfy its obligations.

**Temporary Defensive and Interim Investments**. For temporary defensive purposes in times of adverse or unstable market, economic or political conditions, the Fund can invest up to 100% of its assets in investments that may be inconsistent with its principal investment strategies. Generally, the Fund would invest in money market instruments or in other short-term U.S. or foreign government securities. The Fund might also hold these types of securities as interim investments pending the investment of proceeds from the sale of its shares or the sale of its portfolio securities or to meet anticipated redemptions of its shares. To the extent the Fund invests in these securities, it might not achieve its investment objective.

**Focused Investment Risk**. To the extent that the Fund focuses its exposures in asset classes, sectors, industries, countries, regions, companies or issuers that are subject to the same or similar risks, the Fund will be subject to greater overall risk than if the Fund's exposures were less focused.

**Market Risk**. The value of the Fund's investments may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general economic conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The value of the Fund's investments also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries.

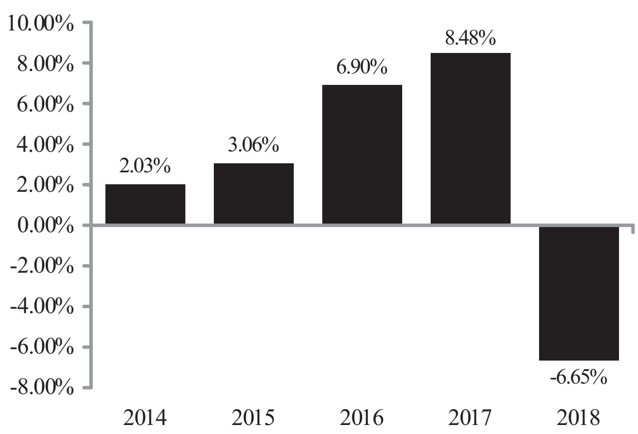
**Tax Risk**. The Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company (a "RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). In order to qualify for such treatment, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from qualifying income, meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each fiscal quarter and distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income. The Fund's investment strategy will potentially be limited by its intention to qualify for treatment as a RIC. The tax treatment of certain of the Fund's investments under one or more of the qualification or distribution tests applicable to RICs is not certain. An adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS or a change in law might affect the Fund's ability to qualify for such treatment.

If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for treatment as a RIC under the Code for any reason, and were not able to cure such failure, the Fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

**An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.**

**Performance**

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund's Class I Shares from year to year and by comparing the Fund's average annual total returns for the periods indicated with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance. Performance data current to the most recent month end may be obtained by calling (855) 609-3680.




| Best Quarter | Worst Quarter |
|---|---|
| Q3 2016 5.55% | Q4 2018 (9.75)% |

| Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2018 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **One Year** | **Five Years** | **Since Inception (5/1/2013)** |
| Class I Shares | | | |
| Return Before Taxes | (6.65)% | 2.62% | 4.31% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions | (6.91)% | 1.39% | 2.83% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares | (3.77)% | 1.83% | 3.06% |
| Class M Shares | | | |
| Return Before Taxes | (6.81)% | 2.46% | 4.14% |
| ICE BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | 1.87% | 0.63% | 0.56% |

After-tax returns are shown for Class I Shares only. After-tax returns for Class M Shares will differ. After tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and does not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. The “Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares” is higher, in some cases, than other return figures because when a capital loss occurs upon redemption of Fund shares, a tax deduction is provided that benefits the investor. Actual after-tax returns depend on your situation and may differ from those shown. Furthermore, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to those who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (“IRAs”).

**Management**

*Investment Adviser*

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC is the Fund’s investment adviser.

*Portfolio Managers*

Erik Buischi, Daniel Fleder and Ross Stevens (the “Portfolio Managers”) are jointly and primarily responsible for day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Stevens has been a Portfolio Manager since the Fund’s inception in May 2013. Mr. Fleder has been a Portfolio Manager since January 2016. Mr. Buischi has been a Portfolio Manager since January 2018.

**Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Tax Information and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Intermediaries**

For important information about buying and selling Fund shares, tax information and intermediary compensation, please turn to the “Important Information Regarding Fund Shares” section in this prospectus.

***Stone Ridge U.S. Variance Risk Premium Master Fund***

**Investment Objective**

The Stone Ridge U.S. Variance Risk Premium Master Fund's (the "Fund") investment objective is to seek capital appreciation.

**Fees and Expenses**

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

| Annual Fund Operating Expenses | Class I | Class M |
|---|---|---|
| (expenses you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment) | | |
| Management Fees | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees | None | 0.15% |
| Other Expenses(1) | 0.23% | 0.23% |
| Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses(2) | 3.55% | 3.55% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses | 3.78% | 3.93% |

(1) Other Expenses have been restated and are based on estimated amounts for the Fund's current fiscal year.
(2) Reflects the Fund's allocable share of the advisory fees and other expenses of the funds in which the Fund invests.

**Example.** This Example is intended to help you compare the costs 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, regardless of whether or not you redeem your shares at the end of such periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses (as described above) remain the same. 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 I Shares | $380 | $1,155 | $1,948 | $4,019 |
| Class M Shares | $395 | $1,198 | $2,018 | $4,147 |

**Portfolio Turnover**

A mutual fund generally pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells investments (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when mutual fund shares are held in a taxable account. The Fund does not pay transaction costs when buying and selling shares of other mutual funds (the "Underlying Funds"); however, the Underlying Funds pay transaction costs when buying and selling securities for their portfolios. The transaction costs incurred by the Underlying Funds, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2018, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 23.57%.

**Principal Investment Strategies**

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC ("Stone Ridge" or the "Adviser") believes that investing should involve a long-term view and a systematic focus on sources of expected returns, not on stock picking or market timing. The Fund is a special type of mutual fund that invests in a combination of Underlying Funds, specifically Class I Shares of the Stone Ridge U.S. Large Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund (the "U.S. Large Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund") and Class I Shares of the Stone Ridge U.S. Small Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund (the "U.S. Small Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund"), which are also managed by the Adviser. The Underlying Funds were chosen based on the determination of the Adviser that they could provide capital appreciation.

In managing the Underlying Funds, the Adviser focuses primarily on one source of expected returns — the "variance risk premium" in equity options. The "variance risk premium" is positive if the "implied volatility" — the expected level of volatility priced into an option — is higher, on average, than the volatility actually experienced on the security underlying the option. For example, an option buyer typically pays a premium to an option seller, such as an Underlying Fund, that is priced based on the expected amount by which the value of the instrument underlying the option will move up or down. On average, this expected amount of value movement (or implied volatility) is generally greater than the amount by which the value of the underlying instrument actually moves (realized volatility). By entering into derivatives contracts, an Underlying Fund is, in essence, accepting a risk that its counterparty seeks to transfer in exchange for the premium received by the Underlying Fund under the derivatives contract. By providing this risk transfer service, an Underlying Fund seeks to benefit over the long-term from the difference between the level of volatility priced into the options it sells and the level of volatility realized on the securities underlying those options. There can be no assurance that the variance risk premium will be positive for the Underlying Funds' investments at any time or on average and over time.

The Adviser does not intend to purchase or sell securities for the Underlying Funds' investment portfolios based on prospects for the economy, the securities markets or the individual issuers themselves. Instead, the Underlying Funds seek to identify variance risk premiums wherever they may arise, regardless of the specific underlying securities, to provide an investment return and to make distributions from the premiums it receives from writing options offering those premiums. In constructing the Underlying Funds' investment portfolio, the Adviser seeks to identify a universe of eligible securities offering the Underlying Funds the potential to capture the benefit of variance risk premiums. The Adviser then sells options on a subset of that universe while seeking to keep trading costs as low as practicable, given the appropriate execution requirements of the strategy. In so doing, the Underlying Fund uses derivatives to enhance returns. The extent of an Underlying Fund's exposure to any particular asset class is determined according to global supply and demand for the risk transfer services provided by the Underlying Fund's investments.

The Underlying Funds typically pursue their investment objectives by writing (selling) put options related to U.S. large cap securities or U.S. small cap securities. The Underlying Funds may also pursue their investment objective by writing (selling) call options related to U.S. large cap or U.S. small cap securities. The Adviser considers U.S. large cap securities and U.S. small cap securities to include the securities of U.S. large cap companies or U.S. small cap companies, as the case may be, as well as exchange traded funds ("ETFs") and indices providing exposure to the securities of U.S. companies or U.S. small cap companies. The smallest company that is within the Adviser's definition of large cap companies had a market capitalization of $3.5 billion as of February 21, 2019. The largest company that is within the Adviser's definition of small cap companies had a market capitalization of $3.5 billion as of February 21, 2019. The market capitalizations of the largest small cap company and the smallest large cap company will fluctuate over time. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in the Underlying Funds whose principal investment strategy is to write call and put options related to U.S. large cap securities or U.S. small cap securities. Currently, the Adviser allocates approximately two-thirds (2/3) of the Fund's assets to the U.S. Large Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund and approximately one-third (1/3) of the Fund's assets to the U.S. Small Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund. The Adviser monitors the Underlying Funds and periodically rebalances the Fund's investments to bring them back within their target asset allocations. In response to changing market or economic conditions, the Adviser may change the Fund's target asset allocations at any time, without prior approval from or notice to shareholders. For temporary periods, the Fund may hold a portion of its assets in cash, money market securities or other similar, liquid investments. This will generally occur at times when the Adviser is unable to immediately invest cash received from purchases of Fund shares or from redemptions of other investments.

A put option typically gives the option buyer the right to sell, and obligates the option seller to purchase, a security at an agreed-upon price; a call option typically gives the option buyer the right to buy, and obligates the option seller to sell, a security at an agreed-upon price. Generally, each Underlying Fund intends to sell put (or call) options that are at-the-money or out-of-the-money (meaning that the exercise price generally will be at or below (in the case of a put option) or at or above (in the case of a call option) the current price of the underlying equity security, ETF or index when the option is sold). Options that are more substantially out-of-the-money generally would pay lower premiums than options that are at or slightly out-of-the-money. By selling put options, an Underlying Fund will sell protection against depreciation below the option exercise price to the option purchaser in exchange for an option premium. By selling call options, an Underlying Fund will sell the opportunity for appreciation above the option exercise price to the option purchaser in exchange for the option premium. If an option sold by an Underlying Fund is exercised, the Underlying Fund will either purchase or sell the security at the strike price or pay to the option holder the difference between the strike price and the current price level of the underlying equity security, ETF or index, depending on the terms of the option.

When an Underlying Fund enters into derivatives transactions, it is typically required to post collateral, or "initial margin," to secure its payment or delivery obligations. The Underlying Fund then pays or receives margin periodically during the term of the derivative depending on changes in value of the derivative. In some cases, an Underlying Fund posts margin directly to a broker or futures commission merchant ("FCM") and in some cases an Underlying Fund posts margin to its custodian under an escrow or tri-party collateral arrangement. In the case of a broker who is not an FCM, any posting of margin directly to that broker must be specifically approved by the Board. When the Underlying Fund posts margin directly to a broker or FCM, the Underlying Fund is subject to the credit risk and fraud risk of that broker or FCM with respect to that posted margin. There is generally no limit on the amount of margin that an Underlying Fund may post directly to a single broker or FCM or to all brokers and FCMs, and each Underlying Fund typically posts a significant portion of its assets in this manner. As a result, at any time an Underlying Fund may have substantial credit exposure to one or more brokers and/or FCMs.

An Underlying Fund will invest in government obligations (including U.S. Treasury securities with remaining maturities of one year or less) and may invest in equities and ETFs, typically to meet asset coverage or margin requirements on the Underlying Fund's option writing strategy. An Underlying Fund may write call options on an underlying security it does not own and put options in respect of an underlying security in which the Underlying Fund does not have a short position (so-called "naked" call or put options). At times the Underlying Fund may hold significant positions in government obligations or cash and cash equivalents and may hold positions in equities and ETFs to the extent necessary to meet asset coverage or margin requirements. The Underlying Fund may at times write options on equities, ETFs and indices with aggregate notional value greater than the value of the Underlying Fund's assets. In those cases, the Underlying Fund may be considered to have created investment leverage; leverage increases the volatility of the Underlying Fund and may result in losses greater than if the Underlying Fund had not been leveraged. It is also possible that the Underlying Fund will create investment leverage by borrowing money.

The Underlying Funds also may enter into futures contracts for hedging purposes. The use of derivatives gives rise to a form of leverage and the related risks. For the Adviser and the Underlying Funds to remain eligible for certain regulatory exclusions under the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA"), the Underlying Funds will be limited in their ability to use certain financial instruments regulated under the CEA ("commodity interests"), including futures and options on futures and certain swaps transactions.

The Underlying Funds may lend their portfolio securities to generate additional income.

The Adviser may consider the tax consequences of the Underlying Funds' investment strategy, but there is no assurance that the Underlying Funds will be managed in a tax-advantaged manner.

**Principal Investment Risks**

***The Fund is generally sold to (i) institutional investors, including registered investment advisers (RIAs), that meet certain qualifications and have completed an educational program provided by the Adviser; (ii) clients of such institutional investors; and (iii) certain other Eligible Investors (as defined in "Eligibility to Buy Class I Shares and Class M Shares" below). Investors should carefully consider the Fund's risks and investment objectives, as an investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors and is not designed to be a complete investment program.***

***There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund involves a high degree of risk. It is possible that investing in the Fund may result in a loss of some or all of the amount invested. Before making an investment/allocation decision, investors should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to an investor's or a client's investment objectives and individual situation and (ii) consider factors such as an investor's or a client's net worth, income, age and risk tolerance. Investment should be avoided where an investor/client has a short-term investing horizon and/or cannot bear the loss of some or all of the investment.***

The value of the Fund's investments may change because of broad changes in the markets in which the Underlying Funds invest or because of the Fund's asset allocation, which may result in a loss of a portion or all of the money invested in the Fund. Many factors influence a mutual fund's performance.

The following summarizes the principal risk factors that the Fund is subject to based on its investments in the Underlying Funds. The risks described below are risks to the Fund's overall portfolio. Before investing, please be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks under "More Information on the Risks of Investing" below.

**Risks of Investing in the Underlying Funds**. The investment objective of each Underlying Fund is to seek capital appreciation. The strategies and principal risks of the Underlying Funds are described in this prospectus. The risks for the Fund include both the risks associated with an investment in the Fund and the risks associated with indirect investment in the portfolio of each of the Underlying Funds. In managing the Fund, the Adviser will have authority to change the asset allocation amounts between the Underlying Funds. To the extent that the Fund invests more of its assets in one Underlying Fund than in another, it will have greater exposure to the risks of that Underlying Fund. Generally, for example, a greater allocation to the U.S. Small Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund will have the effect of increasing the risks associated with small-cap issuers. There is no guarantee that the Fund or any Underlying Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Underlying Funds will pursue their investment objectives and policies without the approval of the Fund. If an Underlying Fund were to change its investment objective or policies, the Fund could be forced to sell their shares of that Underlying Fund at a disadvantageous time. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends largely upon the performance of the Underlying Funds and the Adviser's allocation of assets among the Underlying Funds. To the extent an Underlying Fund has high portfolio turnover, the Underlying Fund may incur higher transaction costs, which may adversely affect performance and may produce increased taxable distributions. There is the risk that the Adviser's evaluations and assumptions regarding the Underlying Funds' prospects may be incorrect in light of actual market conditions. The Adviser may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in allocating assets to the Underlying Funds to the extent that the fees paid to it by one Underlying Fund are higher than the fees paid by the other Underlying Fund. However, the Adviser monitors the investment process to seek to identify, address and resolve any potential issues.

**Derivatives Risk**. The Underlying Funds may invest in a variety of derivatives, including options, futures contracts and swaps. The use of derivatives involves risks that are in addition to, and potentially greater than, the risks of investing directly in securities and other more traditional assets. Derivatives are financial contracts the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the underlying security or other reference asset. Derivatives involve the risk that changes in their value may not move as expected relative to changes in the value of the underlying reference asset they are designed to track. The Underlying Funds may invest in derivatives to generate income from premiums, for investment purposes and for hedging and risk management purposes. Derivatives risk may be more significant when derivatives are used to enhance return or as a substitute for a cash investment option, rather than solely to hedge the risk of a position held by an Underlying Fund. See the Statement of Additional Information for additional information of the various types and uses of derivatives in the Underlying Funds' strategies.

During periods of market disruptions or stress, each of the Underlying Funds may have a greater need for cash to provide collateral for large swings in its mark-to-market obligations under the derivatives in which it has invested.

Derivatives also present other risks described herein, including market risk, illiquidity risk and counterparty risk. Over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives are generally highly illiquid. Many derivatives, in particular OTC derivatives, are complex and their valuation often requires modeling and judgment, which increases the risk of mispricing or improper valuation.

The Underlying Funds' use of derivatives may not be effective or have the desired results. For example, an Underlying Fund may not be able to capture the variance risk premium (by selling options for premiums based on implied volatility that is higher than the volatility actually experienced on the underlying security) to the extent that it makes an investment with respect to which the realized volatility of the underlying investment equals or exceeds the investment's implied volatility. This may happen when the value of the underlying investment moves in an unexpected direction or to an unanticipated degree. Moreover, suitable derivatives will not be available in all circumstances. The Adviser may decide not to use derivatives to hedge or otherwise reduce an Underlying Fund's risk exposures, potentially resulting in losses for the Underlying Fund and the Fund.

Many derivatives have embedded leverage (i.e., a notional value in excess of the assets needed to establish and/or maintain the derivative position). Derivatives in which an Underlying Fund may invest (e.g., options, futures and swaps) may have embedded leverage, depending on their specific terms. As a result, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying investment may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself (see "Leverage Risk" below).

Specific risks involved in the use of certain types of derivatives in which the Underlying Funds may invest include:

> *Options Risk Generally.* A decision as to whether, when, and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived and well-executed options program may be adversely affected by market behavior or unexpected events. Successful options strategies may require the anticipation of future movements in securities prices or other economic factors of the underlying investments. No assurances can be given that the Adviser's judgment in this respect will be correct.
>
> The market price of written options will be affected by many factors, including changes in the market price or other economic attributes of the underlying investment; changes in the realized or perceived volatility of the relevant market and underlying investment; and the time remaining before an option's expiration.
>
> The market price of options, particularly OTC options, may be adversely affected if the market for the options becomes less liquid or smaller. The Underlying Funds may close out a written option position by buying the option instead of letting it expire or be exercised. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when an Underlying Fund seeks to close out an option position by buying or selling the option.
>
> An Underlying Fund's options positions will be marked to market on each day that the Underlying Fund strikes its NAV. Each Underlying Fund's options transactions will be subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities on which such options are traded. These limitations govern the maximum number of options in each class that may be written or purchased by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written or purchased on the same or different exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities or are held or written in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers.
>
> Options writing can cause an Underlying Fund's share price to be highly volatile, and it may be subject to sudden and substantial losses.
>
> *Put Option Risk.* Put options on single equity securities or ETFs written by an Underlying Fund may be physically settled, requiring the underlying equity security to be received by the Underlying Fund

upon exercise of the option or, alternatively, may have cash settlement provisions. An Underlying Fund may be required to take delivery of an equity security that it does not want to have in its portfolio upon the exercise of the put option by the option buyer while paying a price for that security in excess of its current market price. Accordingly, losses on written put options can be substantial. While the risk of selling put options in a spread transaction may be mitigated by an Underlying Fund's purchase of offsetting options at a lower exercise price (thereby capping the maximum loss potential) there can be no assurance that offsetting options will be available to allow the Underlying Fund to close out its written options.

The purchaser of an index put option has the right to receive a cash payment equal to any depreciation in the value of the index below the strike price of the put option as of the valuation date of the option. Because their exercise is settled in cash, sellers of index put options such as the Underlying Funds cannot cover their potential settlement obligations by selling short the underlying securities. As the writer of index put options, the Underlying Funds will be responsible, during the option's life, for any decreases in the value of the index below the strike price of the put option. When an index put option is exercised, an Underlying Fund will be required to deliver an amount of cash determined by the excess of the strike price of the option over the value of the index at contract termination. Accordingly, the potential losses from writing index put options can be substantial.

*Call Option Risk.* When a single equity security or ETF call option is exercised, the Underlying Funds will generally be required to deliver the underlying security (unless the contract calls for cash settlement). Accordingly, potential losses on written covered call options can be equal to the appreciation of the underlying security in excess of the option exercise price. In addition, the Underlying Funds continue to bear the risk of a decline in the value of the underlying security. By writing covered call options on its portfolio securities, an Underlying Fund may be unable to sell the underlying security until the option expires or is exercised and may be less likely to sell the underlying security to take advantage of new investment opportunities. As a seller of single equity security or ETF call options, if an Underlying Fund does not own the underlying security, it may be required to purchase the security to meet the requirements of the contract. Thus, the exercise of call options sold by an Underlying Fund may require the Underlying Fund to sell portfolio securities to generate cash at inopportune times or for unattractive prices.

The purchaser of an index call option has the right to receive a cash payment equal to any appreciation in the value of the index over the strike price of the call option as of the valuation date of the option. Because their exercise is settled in cash, sellers of index call options such as the Underlying Funds cannot cover their potential settlement obligations by acquiring and holding the underlying securities. As the writer of index call options, an Underlying Fund will be responsible, during the option's life, for any increases in the value of the index above the strike price of the call option. When an index call option is exercised, an Underlying Fund will be required to deliver an amount of cash determined by the excess of the value of the index at contract termination over the strike price of the option. Accordingly, the Underlying Funds' potential losses on writing index call options are extensive.

When an Underlying Fund writes (sells) an option, it faces the risk that it will experience a loss if the option purchaser exercises the option sold by the Underlying Fund.

*Counterparty Risk.* An Underlying Fund's use of OTC derivatives exposes it to the risk that the counterparties will be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor their obligations. If the counterparty defaults, an Underlying Fund will still have contractual remedies but may not be able to enforce them. An Underlying Funds may invest in derivatives with a limited number of counterparties, and events affecting the creditworthiness of any of those counterparties may have a pronounced effect on the Underlying Fund.

*Margin Risk.* In connection with entering into certain types of derivatives transactions (e.g., options and futures), the Underlying Fund may post margin directly to a broker or FCM, which will typically re-hypothecate that margin to a clearinghouse or another broker or FCM. Prior to re-hypothecation, margin so posted may be held in commingled accounts with margin from other clients of that broker or FCM. The margin maintained by these brokers and FCMs is not subject to the regulatory protections provided by bank custody arrangements commonly employed by investment companies. If margin posted to a broker or FCM is re-hypothecated, neither the Underlying Fund nor the broker or FCM, as applicable, will have possession of the margin. Margin posted by an Underlying Fund to a broker or FCM is exposed to the credit risk and fraud risk of that broker or FCM. There is generally no limit on the amount of margin that an Underlying Fund may post directly to a single broker or FCM or to all brokers and FCMs, and each Underlying Fund typically posts a significant portion of its assets in this manner. As a result, at any time an Underlying Fund may have substantial credit exposure to one or more brokers and/or FCMs. In the event of the insolvency or liquidation of a broker or FCM to whom an Underlying Fund has posted collateral, the Underlying Fund is likely to experience substantial delays in recovering its margin, or it may not be able to recover it at all. Any inability or unwillingness of a broker or FCM to meet its obligation to return margin to an Underlying Fund, including by reason of insolvency or liquidation, or any improper activity involving such broker or FCM would likely result in a substantial loss to the Underlying Fund. In some foreign markets, brokerage arrangements may provide significantly less protection than in the U.S., potentially exposing an Underlying Fund to credit and other risks that it does not have in the U.S.

**Management and Operational Risk**. Each Underlying Fund is subject to management risk because it relies on the Adviser's ability to achieve its investment objective. Each Underlying Fund runs the risk that the Adviser's investment techniques will fail to produce desired results and cause it to incur significant losses. The Adviser may fail to use derivatives effectively, may select investments that do not perform as anticipated by the Adviser and may choose to hedge or not to hedge positions at disadvantageous times. Any imperfections, errors or limitations in quantitative analyses and models used by the Adviser as part of its investment process could affect each Underlying Fund's and the Fund's performance.

The Fund and each Underlying Fund also are subject to the risk of loss as a result of other services provided by the Adviser and other service providers, including pricing, administrative, accounting, tax, legal, custody, transfer agency and other services. Operational risk includes the possibility of loss caused by inadequate procedures and controls, human error and cyber attacks, disruptions and failures affecting, or by, a service provider.

**Illiquidity Risk**. Illiquidity risk is the risk that the investments held by an Underlying Fund may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the Underlying Fund would like without significantly changing the market value of the investment. There can be no assurance that a liquid market for the Underlying Funds' investments will be maintained, in which case an Underlying Fund's ability to realize full value in the event of the need to liquidate certain assets may be impaired and/or result in losses to the Underlying Fund and the Fund. An Underlying Fund may be unable to sell its investments, even under circumstances when the Adviser believes it would be in the best interests of the Underlying Fund to do so. Illiquid investments may also be difficult to value and their pricing may be more volatile than more liquid investments, which could adversely affect the price at which an Underlying Fund is able to sell such instruments. Illiquidity risk also may be greater in times of financial stress. The risks associated with illiquid instruments may be particularly acute in situations in which an Underlying Fund's operations require cash (such as in connection with redemptions) and could result in an Underlying Fund borrowing to meet its short-term needs or incurring losses on the sale of illiquid instruments.

**Leverage Risk**. Each Underlying Fund may obtain financing to make investments (i.e., to purchase additional portfolio investments) and may obtain leverage through derivative instruments that afford the Underlying Fund economic leverage. An Underlying Fund may also borrow to meet redemption requests and to address cash flow timing mismatches. Therefore, the Underlying Funds and the Fund are subject to leverage risk. Leverage magnifies the Underlying Fund's exposure to declines in the value of one or more underlying investments or creates investment risk with respect to a larger pool of assets than the Underlying Fund would otherwise have and may be considered a speculative technique. The value of an investment in an Underlying Fund and, therefore, the Fund, will be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if and to the extent that the Underlying Fund borrows or uses derivatives or other investments that have embedded leverage. Engaging in such transactions may cause an Underlying Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements.

An Underlying Fund's borrowings, which typically would be in the form of loans from banks, may be on a secured or unsecured basis and at fixed or variable rates of interest. Borrowing will also cost an Underlying Fund interest expense and other fees and the cost of borrowing or fluctuations in interest rates, if applicable, may reduce the Underlying Fund's return. Each Underlying Fund's ability to obtain leverage through borrowings is dependent upon its ability to establish and maintain an appropriate line of credit. Market conditions may unfavorably impact an Underlying Fund's ability to secure borrowings on terms as favorable as more established borrowers in the market, or to borrow on commercially feasible terms.

**Equity Investing Risk**. Because the Underlying Funds enter into derivatives contracts relating to equity securities, the Underlying Funds are exposed to fluctuations in the value of the underlying equity securities. The Underlying Funds may also own equity securities directly. Equity investing risk is the risk that the value of equity instruments to which the Underlying Funds are exposed will fall due to general market or economic conditions; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; currency, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations; perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers participate and the particular circumstances and performance of the issuers. Market conditions may affect certain types of equity securities to a greater extent than other types. Although equities have historically generated higher average returns than debt securities over the long term, equity securities also have experienced significantly more volatility in returns. If the value of equity securities underlying derivatives contracts entered into by the Underlying Funds, or that the Underlying Funds own directly, decreases, the performance of the Underlying Funds will be negatively impacted, and your investment in the Fund may lose money even if the variance risk premium is positive.

*Larger Company Risk.* The equity securities of large-capitalization companies can perform differently from other segments of the equity market or the equity market as a whole. Companies with large capitalization tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions and, while they can be less volatile than companies with smaller market capitalizations, they may also be less flexible in evolving markets or unable to implement change as quickly as their smaller counterparts. Accordingly the value of equity securities issued by large-capitalization companies may not rise to the same extent as the value of equity securities issued by small or mid-cap companies under certain market conditions or during certain periods. The U.S. Large Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund may allocate any proportion of its assets to stocks of large capitalization companies. As a consequence, that Fund may have substantial exposure to stocks of large capitalization companies.

*Smaller Company Risk.* The Underlying Funds may invest in small companies that are considered "mid-cap," "small-cap" or "micro-cap" companies. Securities of smaller companies are often less liquid than those of larger companies. This could make it difficult to sell a smaller company security at a desired time or price. In general, smaller companies are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments, and they may have more limited resources. As a result, prices of smaller company securities may fluctuate more than those of larger companies. Historically, securities of smaller companies have been more volatile in price than securities of larger companies. The U.S. Small Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund may allocate any proportion of its assets to smaller companies. As a consequence, that Fund may have substantial exposure to smaller companies.

**ETF Risk**. The Underlying Funds may invest in the securities of ETFs, to the extent permitted by law, and may have exposure to ETFs through their derivative contracts. Direct or indirect investing in an ETF exposes the Underlying Funds to all of the risks of that ETF's investments. Index-based ETFs are designed to provide investment results that generally correspond (on a direct basis or on a multiple, inverse or multiple inverse basis) to the price and yield performance of the component assets of the benchmark index. ETFs are listed on an exchange and trade in the secondary market on a per-share basis. The values of ETFs are subject to change as the values of their respective component assets fluctuate according to market volatility. Direct or indirect investments in ETFs may not exactly match the performance of a direct investment in the respective indices to which they are intended to correspond due to the temporary unavailability of certain index assets in the secondary market or other extraordinary circumstances, such as discrepancies with respect to the weighting of assets. Typically, the ETF bears its own operational expenses, which are deducted from its assets. To the extent that an Underlying Fund invests in ETFs, the Underlying Fund must bear these expenses in addition to the expenses of its own operation. As a result, the cost of investing in ETF shares may exceed the costs of investing directly in its underlying investments. ETF shares trade on an exchange at a market price which may vary from the ETF's net asset value. The Underlying Funds may purchase ETFs at prices that exceed the net asset value of their underlying investments and may sell ETF investments at prices below such net asset value, particularly during periods of market stress. ETFs typically rely on a limited pool of authorized participants to create and redeem shares, and an active trading market for ETF shares may not develop or be maintained. Because the market price of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market for them, the market price of an ETF may be more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities the ETF is designed to track, and an Underlying Fund may not be able to liquidate ETF holdings at the time and price desired, which may impact the performance of the Underlying Fund and the Fund.

**Government Securities Risk**. The Underlying Funds may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government (including U.S. Treasury obligations which differ in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance) or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)). U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, risks related to changes in interest rates and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae or the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Underlying Fund and the Fund. Securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government related organizations, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and no assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support. Therefore, U.S. government-related organizations may not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. As a result of their high credit quality and market liquidity, U.S. government securities generally provide a lower current return than obligations of other issuers.

**Securities Lending Risk**. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay and costs involved in recovery of securities or even loss of rights in the securities loaned or in the collateral if the borrower of the securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all, or fails financially. An Underlying Fund bears the risk of investments made with the cash collateral received by the Underlying Fund in securities lending transactions. Investments of cash collateral may depreciate and/or become illiquid, although the Underlying Fund remains obligated to return the collateral amount to the borrower upon termination or maturity of the securities loan and may realize losses on the collateral investments and/or be required to liquidate other portfolio assets in order to satisfy its obligations.

**Temporary Defensive and Interim Investments**. For temporary defensive purposes in times of adverse or unstable market, economic or political conditions, the Fund can invest up to 100% of its assets in investments that may be inconsistent with its principal investment strategies. Generally, the Fund would invest in money market instruments or in other short-term U.S. foreign government securities. The Fund might also hold these types of securities as interim investments pending the investment of proceeds from the sale of its shares or the sale of its portfolio securities or to meet anticipated redemptions of its shares. To the extent the Fund invests in these securities, it might not achieve its investment objective.

**Focused Investment Risk**. To the extent that an Underlying Fund focuses its exposures in asset classes, sectors, industries, countries, regions, companies or issuers that are subject to the same or similar risks, the Underlying Fund and the Fund will be subject to greater overall risk than if the Underlying Fund's exposures were less focused.

**Market Risk**. The value of the Fund's investments may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general economic conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The value of the Fund's investments also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries.

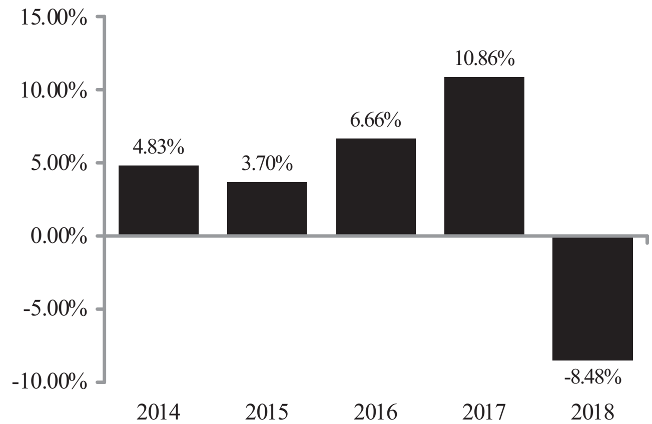
**Tax Risk**. The Fund and each Underlying Fund in which it invests intends to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). In order for the Fund or an Underlying Fund to qualify for such treatment, the Fund or Underlying Fund, as the case may be, must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from qualifying income, meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each fiscal quarter and distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income. The Fund's and each Underlying Fund's investment strategy will potentially be limited by its intention to qualify for treatment as a RIC. The tax treatment of certain of the Underlying Funds' investments under one or more of the qualification or distribution tests applicable to RICs is not certain. An adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS or a change in law might affect an Underlying Fund's, and thus the Fund's, ability to qualify for such treatment.

If, in any year, the Fund or an Underlying Fund were to fail to qualify for treatment as a RIC under the Code for any reason, and were not able to cure such failure, the Fund or the Underlying Fund, as the case may be, would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. In addition, such a failure by an Underlying Fund would bear adversely on the Fund's qualification as a RIC.

**An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.**

## Performance

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund's Class I Shares from year to year and by comparing the Fund's average annual total returns for the periods indicated with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance. Performance data current to the most recent month end may be obtained by calling (855) 609-3680.




| Best Quarter | Worst Quarter |
|---|---|
| Q3 2018 3.65% | Q4 2018 (9.63)% |

| Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2018 | One Year | Five Years | Since Inception (5/22/2013) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Class I Shares | | | |
| Return Before Taxes | (8.48)% | 3.30% | 4.55% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions | (11.60)% | 1.29% | 2.52% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares | (2.65)% | 2.31% | 3.22% |
| Class M Shares | | | |
| Return Before Taxes | (8.60)% | 3.15% | 4.39% |
| ICE BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | 1.87% | 0.63% | 0.57% |

After-tax returns are shown for Class I Shares only. After-tax returns for Class M Shares will differ. After tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and does not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. The "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" is higher, in some cases, than other return figures because when a capital loss occurs upon redemption of Fund shares, a tax deduction is provided that benefits the investor. Actual after-tax returns depend on your situation and may differ from those shown. Furthermore, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to those who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

## Management

*Investment Adviser*

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC is the Fund's investment adviser.

*Portfolio Managers*

Erik Buischi, Daniel Fleder and Ross Stevens (the “Portfolio Managers”) are jointly and primarily responsible for day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Stevens has been a Portfolio Manager since the Fund’s inception in May 2013. Mr. Fleder has been a Portfolio Manager since January 2016. Mr. Buischi has been a Portfolio Manager since January 2018.

**Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Tax Information and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Intermediaries**

For important information about buying and selling Fund shares, tax information and intermediary compensation, please turn to the “Important Information Regarding Fund Shares” section in this prospectus.

***Stone Ridge International Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund***

**Investment Objective**

The Stone Ridge International Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund's (the "Fund") investment objective is to seek capital appreciation.

**Fees and Expenses**

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

| **Annual Fund Operating Expenses** | **Class I** | **Class M** |
|---|---|---|
| (expenses you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment) | | |
| Management Fees | 1.25% | 1.25% |
| Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees | None | 0.15% |
| Other Expenses (Includes Broker and Investment Interest Expenses) | | |
| Broker Interest Expense | 1.10% | 1.10% |
| Other Expenses(1) | 2.39% | 2.39% |
| Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses(2) | 0.02% | 0.02% |
| Total Other Expenses | 3.51% | 3.51% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses | 4.76% | 4.91% |
| (Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement)/Recoupment(3) | (1.89)% | (1.89)% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After (Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement)/Recoupment | 2.87% | 3.02% |

(1) Other Expenses have been restated and are based on estimated amounts for the Fund's current fiscal year.

(2) Reflects the Fund's allocable share of the advisory fees and other expenses of the funds in which the Fund invests.

(3) Through February 29, 2020, the Adviser (defined below) has contractually agreed to waive its management fee and/or pay or otherwise bear operating and other expenses of the Fund or a Class thereof (including offering expenses, but excluding brokerage and transactional expenses, borrowing and other investment-related costs and fees including interest and commitment fees, short dividend expense, acquired fund fees and expenses (but not excluding the fees and expenses of any wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund, except to the extent of such wholly-owned subsidiary's Excluded Expenses (as defined below)), taxes, litigation and indemnification expenses, judgments and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business (collectively, the "Excluded Expenses")) solely to the extent necessary to limit the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses, other than Excluded Expenses, of the applicable Class to 1.75% for Class I shares and 1.90% for Class M shares of the average daily net assets attributable to such Class of shares. The Adviser shall be entitled to recoup in later periods expenses attributable to a Class that the Adviser has paid or otherwise borne (whether through reduction of its management fee or otherwise) to the extent that the expenses for the Class of shares (including offering expenses, but excluding Excluded Expenses) after such recoupment do not exceed the lower of (i) the annual expense limitation rate in effect at the time of the actual waiver/reimbursement and (ii) the annual expense limitation rate in effect at the time of the recoupment; *provided* that the Adviser shall not be entitled to recoup any such fees or expenses beyond three years from the end of the month in which such fee was reduced or such expense was reimbursed. The expense limitation agreement may only be modified by a majority vote of the trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Fund (as defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended) and the consent of the Adviser.

**Example.** This Example is intended to help you compare the costs 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, regardless of whether or not you redeem your shares at the end of such periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses (as described above) remain the same and takes into account the effect of the expense reimbursement (if any) during the first year. 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 I Shares | $290 | $1,265 | $2,244 | $4,713 |
| Class M Shares | $305 | $1,307 | $2,311 | $4,830 |

**Portfolio Turnover**

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells investments (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate 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. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2018, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 0.00% of the average value of its portfolio. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor should the Adviser deem it advisable to purchase or sell securities.

**Principal Investment Strategies**

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC (“Stone Ridge” or the “Adviser”) believes that investing should involve a long-term view and a systematic focus on sources of expected returns, not on stock picking or market timing. In managing the Fund, the Adviser focuses primarily on one source of expected returns — the “variance risk premium” in equity options. The “variance risk premium” is positive if the “implied volatility” — the expected level of volatility priced into an option — is higher, on average, than the volatility actually experienced on the security underlying the option. For example, an option buyer typically pays a premium to an option seller, such as the Fund, that is priced based on the expected amount by which the value of the instrument underlying the option will move up or down. On average, this expected amount of value movement (or implied volatility) is generally greater than the amount by which the value of the underlying instrument actually moves (realized volatility). By entering into derivatives contracts, the Fund is, in essence, accepting a risk that its counterparty seeks to transfer in exchange for the premium received by the Fund under the derivatives contract. By providing this risk transfer service, the Fund seeks to benefit over the long-term from the difference between the level of volatility priced into the options it sells and the level of volatility realized on the securities underlying those options. There can be no assurance that the variance risk premium will be positive for the Fund’s investments at any time or on average and over time.

The Adviser does not intend to purchase or sell securities for the investment portfolio based on prospects for the economy, the securities markets or the individual issuers themselves. Instead, the Fund seeks to identify variance risk premiums wherever they may arise, regardless of the specific underlying securities, to provide an investment return and to make distributions from the premiums it receives from writing options offering those premiums. In constructing an investment portfolio, the Adviser seeks to identify a universe of eligible securities offering the Fund the potential to capture the benefit of variance risk premiums. The Adviser then sells options on a subset of that universe while seeking to keep trading costs as low as practicable, given the appropriate execution requirements of the strategy. In so doing, the Fund uses derivatives to enhance returns. The extent of the Fund’s exposure to any particular asset class is determined according to global supply and demand for the risk transfer services provided by the Fund’s investments.

The Fund typically pursues its investment objective by writing (selling) put options related to developed markets securities. The Fund may also pursue its investment objective by writing (selling) call options related to developed markets securities. The Adviser considers developed markets securities to include the securities of developed markets issuers as well as American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), exchange traded funds (“ETFs”) and indices providing exposure to the securities of developed markets issuers. For purposes of the Fund’s investment strategy, the Adviser currently considers developed markets to include any country represented in the MSCI World Index, except the U.S. Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the value of the Fund’s net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) will be subject to written put and call options on developed markets securities.

A put option typically gives the option buyer the right to sell, and obligates the option seller to purchase, a security at an agreed-upon price; a call option typically gives the option buyer the right to buy, and obligates the option seller to sell, a security at an agreed-upon price. Generally, the Fund intends to sell put (or call) options that are at-the-money or out-of-the-money (meaning that the exercise price generally will be at or below (in the case of a put option) or at or above (in the case of a call option) the current price of the underlying equity security, ADR, ETF or index when the option is sold). Options that are more substantially out-of-the-money generally would pay lower premiums than options that are at or slightly out-of-the-money. By selling put options, the Fund will sell protection against depreciation below the option exercise price to the option purchaser in exchange for an option premium. By selling call options, the Fund will sell the opportunity for appreciation above the option exercise price to the option purchaser in exchange for the option premium. If an option is exercised, the Fund will either purchase or sell the security at the strike price or pay to the option holder the difference between the strike price and the current price level of the underlying equity security, ADR, ETF or index, depending on the terms of the option.

When the Fund enters into derivatives transactions, it is typically required to post collateral, or “initial margin,” to secure its payment or delivery obligations. The Fund then pays or receives margin periodically during the term of the derivative depending on changes in value of the derivative. In some cases, the Fund posts margin directly to a broker or futures commission merchant (“FCM”) and in some cases the Fund posts margin to its custodian under an escrow or tri-party collateral arrangement. In the case of a broker who is not an FCM, any posting of margin directly to that broker must be specifically approved by the Board. When the Fund posts margin directly to a broker or FCM, the Fund is subject to the credit risk and fraud risk of that broker or FCM with respect to that posted margin. There is generally no limit on the amount of margin that the Fund may post directly to a single broker or FCM or to all brokers and FCMs, and the Fund typically posts a significant portion of its assets in this manner. As a result, at any time the Fund may have substantial credit exposure to one or more brokers and/or FCMs.

The Fund will invest in government obligations (including U.S. and foreign government securities with remaining maturities of one year or less) and may invest in equities, ADRs and ETFs, typically to meet asset coverage or margin requirements on the Fund’s option writing strategy. The Fund’s securities may be denominated in foreign currencies. The Fund may, but is not obligated to, hedge the Fund’s foreign currency exposure relative to the dollar. Typically, the Fund will cover call options with equity securities and will cover put options with U.S. or foreign government obligations; however, the Fund may use any liquid assets as cover or margin. The Fund may write call options on an underlying security it does not own and put options in respect of an underlying security in which the Fund does not have a short position (so-called “naked” call or put options). At times the Fund may hold significant positions in U.S. or foreign government obligations or cash and cash equivalents and may hold positions in equities, ADRs and ETFs to the extent necessary to meet asset coverage or margin requirements. The Fund may at times write options on equities, ADRs, ETFs and indices with aggregate notional value greater than the value of the Fund’s assets. In those cases, the Fund may be considered to have created investment leverage; leverage increases the volatility of the Fund and may result in losses greater than if the Fund had not been leveraged. It is also possible that the Fund will create investment leverage by borrowing money.

The Fund also may enter into futures contracts for hedging purposes, including for currency hedging. The use of derivatives gives rise to a form of leverage and the related risks. For the Adviser and the Fund to remain eligible for certain regulatory exclusions under the Commodity Exchange Act (the “CEA”), the Fund will be limited in its ability to use certain financial instruments regulated under the CEA (“commodity interests”), including futures and options on futures and certain swaps transactions.

The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to generate additional income.

The Adviser may consider the tax consequences of the Fund’s investment strategy, but there is no assurance that the Fund will be managed in a tax-advantaged manner.

**Principal Investment Risks**

***The Fund is generally sold to (i) institutional investors, including registered investment advisers (RIAs), that meet certain qualifications and have completed an educational program provided by the Adviser; (ii) clients of such institutional investors; and (iii) certain other Eligible Investors (as defined in “Eligibility to Buy Class I***

***Shares and Class M Shares" below). Investors should carefully consider the Fund's risks and investment objectives, as an investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors and is not designed to be a complete investment program.***

***There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund involves a high degree of risk. It is possible that investing in the Fund may result in a loss of some or all of the amount invested. Before making an investment/allocation decision, investors should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to an investor's or a client's investment objectives and individual situation and (ii) consider factors such as an investor's or a client's net worth, income, age and risk tolerance. Investment should be avoided where an investor/client has a short-term investing horizon and/or cannot bear the loss of some or all of the investment.***

The Fund's shares will fluctuate in price, which may result in a loss of a portion or all of the money invested in the Fund. Many factors influence a mutual fund's performance.

The Fund's principal risk factors are listed below. Before investing, please be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks under "More Information on the Risks of Investing" below.

**Derivatives Risk**. The Fund may invest in a variety of derivatives, including options, futures contracts and swaps. The use of derivatives involves risks that are in addition to, and potentially greater than, the risks of investing directly in securities and other more traditional assets. Derivatives are financial contracts the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the underlying security or other reference asset. Derivatives involve the risk that changes in their value may not move as expected relative to changes in the value of the underlying reference asset they are designed to track. The Fund may invest in derivatives to generate income from premiums, for investment purposes and for hedging and risk management purposes. Derivatives risk may be more significant when derivatives are used to enhance return or as a substitute for a cash investment option, rather than solely to hedge the risk of a position held by the Fund. See the Statement of Additional Information for additional information of the various types and uses of derivatives in the Fund's strategy.

During periods of market disruptions or stress, the Fund may have a greater need for cash to provide collateral for large swings in its mark-to-market obligations under the derivatives in which it has invested.

Derivatives also present other risks described herein, including market risk, illiquidity risk, currency risk and counterparty risk. Over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives are generally highly illiquid. Many derivatives, in particular OTC derivatives, are complex and their valuation often requires modeling and judgment, which increases the risk of mispricing or improper valuation.

The Fund's use of derivatives may not be effective or have the desired results. For example, the Fund may not be able to capture the variance risk premium (by selling options for premiums based on implied volatility that is higher than the volatility actually experienced on the underlying security) to the extent that it makes an investment with respect to which the realized volatility of the underlying investment equals or exceeds the investment's implied volatility. This may happen when the value of the underlying investment moves in an unexpected direction or to an unanticipated degree. Moreover, suitable derivatives will not be available in all circumstances. The Adviser may decide not to use derivatives to hedge or otherwise reduce the Fund's risk exposures, potentially resulting in losses for the Fund.

Many derivatives have embedded leverage (*i.e.*, a notional value in excess of the assets needed to establish and/or maintain the derivative position). Derivatives in which the Fund may invest (e.g., options, futures and swaps) may have embedded leverage, depending on their specific terms. As a result, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying investment may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself (see "Leverage Risk" below).

Specific risks involved in the use of certain types of derivatives in which the Fund may invest include:

*Options Risk Generally.* A decision as to whether, when, and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived and well-executed options program may be adversely affected by market behavior or unexpected events. Successful options strategies may require the anticipation of future movements in securities prices or other economic factors of the underlying investments. No assurances can be given that the Adviser's judgment in this respect will be correct.

The market price of written options will be affected by many factors, including changes in the market price or other economic attributes of the underlying investment; changes in the realized or perceived volatility of the relevant market and underlying investment; and the time remaining before an option's expiration.

The market price of options, particularly OTC options, may be adversely affected if the market for the options becomes less liquid or smaller. The Fund may close out a written option position by buying the option instead of letting it expire or be exercised. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when the Fund seeks to close out an option position by buying or selling the option.

The Fund's options positions will be marked to market on each day that the Fund strikes its NAV. The Fund's options transactions will be subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities on which such options are traded. These limitations govern the maximum number of options in each class that may be written or purchased by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written or purchased on the same or different exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities or are held or written in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers.

Options writing can cause the Fund's share price to be highly volatile, and it may be subject to sudden and substantial losses.

*Put Option Risk*. Put options on single equity securities or ETFs written by the Fund may be physically settled, requiring the underlying equity security to be received by the Fund upon exercise of the option or, alternatively, may have cash settlement provisions. The Fund may be required to take delivery of an equity security that it does not want to have in its portfolio upon the exercise of the put option by the option buyer while paying a price for that security in excess of its current market price. Accordingly, losses on written put options can be substantial. While the risk of selling put options in a spread transaction may be mitigated by the Fund's purchase of offsetting options at a lower exercise price (thereby capping the maximum loss potential) there can be no assurance that offsetting options will be available to allow the Fund to close out its written options.

The purchaser of an index put option has the right to receive a cash payment equal to any depreciation in the value of the index below the strike price of the put option as of the valuation date of the option. Because their exercise is settled in cash, sellers of index put options such as the Fund cannot cover their potential settlement obligations by selling short the underlying securities. As the writer of index put options, the Fund will be responsible, during the option's life, for any decreases in the value of the index below the strike price of the put option. When an index put option is exercised, the Fund will be required to deliver an amount of cash determined by the excess of the strike price of the option over the value of the index at contract termination. Accordingly, the potential losses from writing index put options can be substantial.

*Call Option Risk.* When a single equity security or ETF call option is exercised, the Fund will generally be required to deliver the underlying security (unless the contract calls for cash settlement). Accordingly, potential losses on written covered call options can be equal to the appreciation of the underlying security in excess of the option exercise price. In addition, the Fund continues to bear the risk of a decline in the value of the underlying security. By writing covered call options on its portfolio securities, the Fund may be unable to sell the underlying security until the option expires or is exercised and may be less likely to sell the underlying security to take advantage of new investment opportunities. As a seller of single equity security or ETF call options, if the Fund does not own the underlying security, it may be required to purchase the security to meet the requirements of the contract. Thus, the exercise of call options sold by the Fund may require the Fund to sell portfolio securities to generate cash at inopportune times or for unattractive prices.

The purchaser of an index call option has the right to receive a cash payment equal to any appreciation in the value of the index over the strike price of the call option as of the valuation date of the option. Because their exercise is settled in cash, sellers of index call options such as the Fund cannot cover their potential settlement obligations by acquiring and holding the underlying securities. As the writer of index call options, the Fund will be responsible, during the option's life, for any increases in the value of the index above the strike price of the call option. When an index call option is exercised, the Fund will be required to deliver an amount of cash determined by the excess of the value of the index at contract termination over the strike price of the option. Accordingly, the Fund's potential losses on writing index call options are extensive.

When the Fund writes (sells) an option, it faces the risk that it will experience a loss if the option purchaser exercises the option sold by the Fund.

*Counterparty Risk*. The Fund's use of OTC derivatives exposes it to the risk that the counterparties will be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor their obligations. If the counterparty defaults, the Fund will still have contractual remedies but may not be able to enforce them. The Fund may invest in derivatives with a limited number of counterparties, and events affecting the creditworthiness of any of those counterparties may have a pronounced effect on the Fund.

*Margin Risk.* In connection with entering into certain types of derivatives transactions (e.g., options and futures), the Fund may post margin directly to a broker or FCM, which will typically re-hypothecate that margin to a clearinghouse or another broker or FCM. Prior to re-hypothecation, margin so posted may be held in commingled accounts with margin from other clients of that broker or FCM. The margin maintained by these brokers and FCMs is not subject to the regulatory protections provided by bank custody arrangements commonly employed by investment companies. If margin posted to a broker or FCM is re-hypothecated, neither the Fund nor the broker or FCM, as applicable, will have possession of the margin. Margin posted by the Fund to a broker or FCM is exposed to the credit risk and fraud risk of that broker or FCM. There is generally no limit on the amount of margin that the Fund may post directly to a single broker or FCM or to all brokers and FCMs, and the Fund typically posts a significant portion of its assets in this manner. As a result, at any time the Fund may have substantial credit exposure to one or more brokers and/or FCMs. In the event of the insolvency or liquidation of a broker or FCM to whom the Fund has posted collateral, the Fund is likely to experience substantial delays in recovering its margin, or it may not be able to recover it at all. Any inability or unwillingness of a broker or FCM to meet its obligation to return margin to the Fund, including by reason of insolvency or liquidation, or any improper activity involving such broker or FCM would likely result in a substantial loss to the Fund. In some foreign markets, brokerage arrangements may provide significantly less protection than in the U.S., potentially exposing the Fund to credit and other risks that it does not have in the U.S.

**Management and Operational Risk**. The Fund is subject to management risk because it relies on the Adviser's ability to achieve its investment objective. The Fund runs the risk that the Adviser's investment techniques will fail to produce desired results and cause the Fund to incur significant losses. The Adviser may fail to use derivatives effectively, may select investments that do not perform as anticipated by the Adviser and may choose to hedge or not to hedge positions at disadvantageous times. Any imperfections, errors or limitations in quantitative analyses and models used by the Adviser as part of its investment process could affect the Fund's performance.

The Fund also is subject to the risk of loss as a result of other services provided by the Adviser and other service providers, including pricing, administrative, accounting, tax, legal, custody, transfer agency and other services. Operational risk includes the possibility of loss caused by inadequate procedures and controls, human error and cyber attacks, disruptions and failures affecting, or by, a service provider.

**Illiquidity Risk**. Illiquidity risk is the risk that the investments held by the Fund may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the Fund would like without significantly changing the market value of the investment. There can be no assurance that a liquid market for the Fund's investments will be maintained, in which case the Fund's ability to realize full value in the event of the need to liquidate certain assets may be impaired and/or result in losses to the Fund. The Fund may be unable to sell its investments, even under circumstances when the Adviser believes it would be in the best interests of the Fund to do so. Illiquid investments may also be difficult to value and their pricing may be more volatile than more liquid investments, which could adversely affect the price at which the Fund is able to sell such instruments. Illiquidity risk also may be greater in times of financial stress. The risks associated with illiquid instruments may be particularly acute in situations in which the Fund's operations require cash (such as in connection with redemptions) and could result in the Fund borrowing to meet its short-term needs or incurring losses on the sale of illiquid instruments.

**Leverage Risk**. The Fund may obtain financing to make investments (i.e., to purchase additional portfolio investments) and may obtain leverage through derivative instruments that afford the Fund economic leverage. The Fund may also borrow to meet redemption requests and to address cash flow timing mismatches. Therefore, the Fund is subject to leverage risk. Leverage magnifies the Fund's exposure to declines in the value of one or more underlying investments or creates investment risk with respect to a larger pool of assets than the Fund would otherwise have and may be considered a speculative technique. The value of an investment in the Fund will be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if and to the extent that the Fund borrows or uses derivatives or other investments that have embedded leverage. Engaging in such transactions may cause the Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements.

The Fund's borrowings, which typically would be in the form of loans from banks, may be on a secured or unsecured basis and at fixed or variable rates of interest. Borrowing will also cost the Fund interest expense and other fees and the cost of borrowing or fluctuations in interest rates, if applicable, may reduce the Fund's return. The Fund's ability to obtain leverage through borrowings is dependent upon its ability to establish and maintain an appropriate line of credit. Market conditions may unfavorably impact the Fund's ability to secure borrowings on terms as favorable as more established borrowers in the market, or to borrow on commercially feasible terms.

**Equity Investing Risk**. Because the Fund enters into derivatives contracts relating to equity securities, the Fund is exposed to fluctuations in the value of the underlying equity securities. The Fund may also own equity securities directly. Equity investing risk is the risk that the value of equity instruments to which the Fund is exposed will fall due to general market or economic conditions; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; currency, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations; perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers participate and the particular circumstances and performance of the issuers. Market conditions may affect certain types of equity securities to a greater extent than other types. Although equities have historically generated higher average returns than debt securities over the long term, equity securities also have experienced significantly more volatility in returns. If the value of equity securities underlying derivatives contracts entered into by the Fund, or that the Fund owns directly, decreases, the performance of the Fund will be negatively impacted, and your investment in the Fund may lose money even if the variance risk premium is positive.

**Foreign Securities Risk**. Direct or indirect investments in securities of foreign issuers involve risks not ordinarily associated with exposure to securities and instruments of U.S. issuers. For example, foreign companies are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial standards and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. Foreign securities exchanges, brokers and companies may be subject to less government supervision and regulation than exists in the U.S. The Fund's exposure to foreign securities may be subject to withholding and other foreign taxes, which may adversely affect the net return on such investments. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and exchange controls may adversely affect the market value of the Fund's indirect and direct investments in foreign securities (see "Currency Risk" below). The Fund may not be able to pass through to its shareholders foreign income tax credits in respect of a portion of or all foreign income taxes it pays. There may be difficulty in obtaining or enforcing a court judgment abroad. The willingness and ability of foreign governmental entities to pay principal and interest on government securities depends on various economic factors, including the issuer's balance of payments, overall debt level and cash-flow considerations related to the availability of tax or other revenues to satisfy the issuer's obligations. If a foreign governmental entity defaults on its obligations on the securities, the holder of such securities may have limited recourse available to it. The laws of some foreign countries may limit the Fund's ability to gain exposure to securities of certain issuers located in those countries. In addition, it may be difficult to effect repatriation of capital invested in certain countries. In addition, with respect to certain countries, there are risks of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, political or social instability or diplomatic developments that could affect the Fund's assets held in foreign countries.

If the Fund invests in foreign issuers by purchasing ADRs or American Depositary Receipts (dollar-denominated depositary receipts issued generally by domestic banks and representing the deposit with the bank of a security of a foreign issuer; ADRs are publicly traded on exchanges or OTC in the U.S.), the Fund is exposed to credit risk with respect to the issuer of the ADR, in addition to the risks of the underlying foreign securities.

**ETF Risk**. The Fund may invest in the securities of ETFs, to the extent permitted by law, and may have exposure to ETFs through its derivative contracts. Direct or indirect investing in an ETF exposes the Fund to all of the risks of that ETF's investments. Index-based ETFs are designed to provide investment results that generally correspond (on a direct basis or on a multiple, inverse or multiple inverse basis) to the price and yield performance of the component assets of the benchmark index. ETFs are listed on an exchange and trade in the secondary market on a per-share basis. The values of ETFs are subject to change as the values of their respective component assets fluctuate according to market volatility. Direct or indirect investments in ETFs may not exactly match the performance of a direct investment in the respective indices to which they are intended to correspond due to the temporary unavailability of certain index assets in the secondary market or other extraordinary circumstances, such as discrepancies with respect to the weighting of assets. Typically, the ETF bears its own operational expenses, which are deducted from its assets. To the extent that the Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund must bear these expenses in addition to the expenses of its own operation. As a result, the cost of investing in ETF shares may exceed the costs of investing directly in its underlying investments. ETF shares trade on an exchange at a market price which may vary from the ETF's net asset value. The Fund may purchase ETFs at prices that exceed the net asset value of their underlying investments and may sell ETF investments at prices below such net asset value, particularly during periods of market stress. ETFs typically rely on a limited pool of authorized participants to create and redeem shares, and an active trading market for ETF shares may not develop or be maintained. Because the market price of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market for them, the market price of an ETF may be more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities the ETF is designed to track, and the Fund may not be able to liquidate ETF holdings at the time and price desired, which may impact Fund performance.

**Currency Risk**. The Fund's shares are priced in U.S. dollars and the distributions paid by the Fund are paid in U.S. dollars. However, a portion of the Fund's assets may be denominated in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies and income received by the Fund from a portion of its investments may be paid in foreign currencies. Currency risk is the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates will adversely affect the market value of a Fund's investments. Currency risk includes the risk that the foreign currencies in which a Fund's investments are traded, in which a Fund receives income or in which a Fund has taken a position, will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. Currency risk also includes the risk that the currency to which the Fund has obtained exposure through hedging declines in value relative to the currency being hedged, in which event the Fund may realize a loss both on the hedging instrument and on the currency being hedged. Currency exchange rates can fluctuate significantly for many reasons. Derivative transactions in foreign currencies (such as futures, forwards, options and swaps) may involve leverage risk in addition to currency risk.

In purchasing or selling local currency to fund trades denominated in that currency, the Fund will be exposed to the risk that the value of the foreign currency will increase or decrease, which may impact the value of the Fund's investments in foreign currencies, securities denominated in foreign currencies, derivatives that provide exposure to foreign currencies and the Fund's income available for distribution. Some countries have and may continue to adopt internal economic policies that affect their currency valuations in a manner that may be disadvantageous for U.S. investors or U.S. companies seeking to do business in those countries.

**Government Securities Risk**. The Fund may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government (including U.S. Treasury obligations which differ in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance) or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)). U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, risks related to changes in interest rates and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae or the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Fund. Securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government related organizations, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and no assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support. Therefore, U.S. government-related organizations may not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. As a result of their high credit quality and market liquidity, U.S. government securities generally provide a lower current return than obligations of other issuers.

**Foreign Government Obligations and Securities of Supranational Entities Risk**. Exposure to foreign government obligations and the sovereign debt of foreign countries makes the Fund vulnerable 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. Additional factors that may influence the ability or willingness of a foreign government or country to service debt include a country's cash flow situation, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of its debt service burden to the economy as a whole and its government's policy towards the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other international agencies. The ability and willingness of sovereign obligors in foreign countries or the governmental authorities that control repayment of their debt to pay principal and interest on such debt when due may depend on general economic and political conditions within the relevant country. Certain countries in which the Fund may have investment exposure have historically experienced, and may continue to experience, high rates of inflation, high interest rates and extreme poverty and unemployment. Some of these countries are also characterized by political uncertainty or instability. The ability of a foreign sovereign obligor to make timely payments on its external debt obligations also will be strongly influenced by the obligor's balance of payments, including export performance, its access to international credits and investments, fluctuations in interest rates and the extent of its foreign reserves. A governmental obligor may default on its obligations.

**Securities Lending Risk**. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay and costs involved in recovery of securities or even loss of rights in the securities loaned or in the collateral if the borrower of the securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all, or fails financially. The Fund bears the risk of investments made with the cash collateral received by the Fund in securities lending transactions. Investments of cash collateral may depreciate and/or become illiquid, although the Fund remains obligated to return the collateral amount to the borrower upon termination or maturity of the securities loan and may realize losses on the collateral investments and/or be required to liquidate other portfolio assets in order to satisfy its obligations.

**Temporary Defensive and Interim Investments**. For temporary defensive purposes in times of adverse or unstable market, economic or political conditions, the Fund can invest up to 100% of its assets in investments that may be inconsistent with its principal investment strategies. Generally, the Fund would invest in money market instruments or in other short-term U.S. or foreign government securities. The Fund might also hold these types of securities as interim investments pending the investment of proceeds from the sale of its shares or the sale of its portfolio securities or to meet anticipated redemptions of its shares. To the extent the Fund invests in these securities, it might not achieve its investment objective.

**Focused Investment Risk**. To the extent that the Fund focuses its exposures in asset classes, sectors, industries, countries, regions, companies or issuers that are subject to the same or similar risks, the Fund will be subject to greater overall risk than if the Fund's exposures were less focused.

**Market Risk**. The value of the Fund's investments may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general economic conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The value of the Fund's investments also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries.

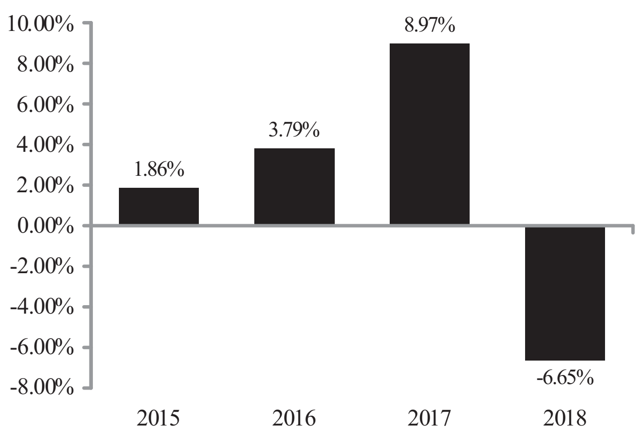
**Tax Risk**. The Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company (a "RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). In order to qualify for such treatment, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from qualifying income, meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each fiscal quarter and distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income. The Fund's investment strategy will potentially be limited by its intention to qualify for treatment as a RIC. The tax treatment of certain of the Fund's investments under one or more of the qualification or distribution tests applicable to RICs is not certain. An adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS or a change in law might affect the Fund's ability to qualify for such treatment.

If, in any year, the Fund were to fail to qualify for treatment as a RIC under the Code for any reason, and were not able to cure such failure, the Fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income.

**An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.**

**Performance**

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund's Class I Shares from year to year and by comparing the Fund's average annual total returns for the periods indicated with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance. Performance data current to the most recent month end may be obtained by calling (855) 609-3680.




| Best Quarter | Worst Quarter |
|---|---|
| Q4 2016 4.99% | Q4 2018 (6.94)% |

| Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2018 | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **One Year** | **Since Inception** (2/11/2014) |
| Class I Shares | | |
| Return Before Taxes | (6.65)% | 1.66% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions | (6.65)% | 0.34% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares | (3.93)% | 0.78% |
| Class M Shares | | |
| Return Before Taxes | (7.10)% | 1.47% |
| ICE BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | 1.87% | 0.64% |

After-tax returns are shown for Class I Shares only. After-tax returns for Class M Shares will differ. After tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and does not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. The "Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares" is higher, in some cases, than other return figures because when a capital loss occurs upon redemption of Fund shares, a tax deduction is provided that benefits the investor. Actual after-tax returns depend on your situation and may differ from those shown. Furthermore, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to those who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts ("IRAs").

**Management**

*Investment Adviser*

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC is the Fund's investment adviser.

*Portfolio Managers*

Erik Buischi, Daniel Fleder and Ross Stevens (the "Portfolio Managers") are jointly and primarily responsible for day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Stevens has been a Portfolio Manager since the Fund's inception in February 2014. Mr. Fleder has been a Portfolio Manager since January 2016. Mr. Buischi has been a Portfolio Manager since January 2018.

**Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Tax Information and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Intermediaries**

For important information about buying and selling Fund shares, tax information and intermediary compensation, please turn to the "Important Information Regarding Fund Shares" section in this prospectus.

### *Stone Ridge Global Equity Variance Risk Premium Master Fund*

**Investment Objective**

The Stone Ridge Global Equity Variance Risk Premium Master Fund's (the "Fund") investment objective is to seek capital appreciation.

**Fees and Expenses**

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

| **Annual Fund Operating Expenses** | **Class I** | **Class M** |
|---|---|---|
| (expenses you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment) | | |
| Management Fees | 0.00% | 0.00% |
| Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees | None | 0.15% |
| Other Expenses[(1)] | 0.62% | 0.62% |
| Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses[(2)] | 2.84% | 2.84% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses | 3.46% | 3.61% |
| (Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement)/Recoupment[(3)] | (0.37)% | (0.37)% |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After (Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement)/Recoupment | 3.09% | 3.24% |

(1) Other Expenses have been restated and are based on estimated amounts for the Fund's current fiscal year.
(2) Reflects the Fund's allocable share of the advisory fees and other expenses of the funds in which the Fund invests.
(3) Through February 29, 2020, the Adviser (defined below) has contractually agreed to pay or otherwise bear operating and other expenses of the Fund or a Class thereof (including offering expenses, but excluding brokerage and transactional expenses, borrowing and other investment-related costs and fees including interest and commitment fees, short dividend expense, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes, litigation and indemnification expenses, judgments and extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business (collectively, the "Excluded Expenses")) solely to the extent necessary to limit the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses, other than Excluded Expenses, of the applicable Class to 0.25% for Class I shares and 0.40% for Class M shares of the average daily net assets attributable to such Class of shares. The Adviser shall be entitled to recoup in later periods expenses attributable to a Class that the Adviser has paid or otherwise borne (whether through reduction of its management fee or otherwise) to the extent that the expenses for the Class of shares (including offering expenses, but excluding Excluded Expenses) after such recoupment do not exceed the lower of (i) the annual expense limitation rate in effect at the time of the actual waiver/reimbursement and (ii) the annual expense limitation rate in effect at the time of the recoupment; *provided* that the Adviser shall not be entitled to recoup any such fees or expenses beyond three years from the end of the month in which such expense was reimbursed. The expense limitation agreement may only be modified by a majority vote of the trustees who are not "interested persons" of the Fund (as defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended) and the consent of the Adviser.

**Example.** This Example is intended to help you compare the costs 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, regardless of whether or not you redeem your shares at the end of such periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses (as described above) remain the same and takes into account the effect of the expense reimbursement (if any) during the first year. 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 I Shares | $312 | $1,028 | $1,766 | $3,714 |
| Class M Shares | $327 | $1,072 | $1,838 | $3,847 |

## Portfolio Turnover

A mutual fund generally pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells investments (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when mutual fund shares are held in a taxable account. The Fund does not pay transaction costs when buying and selling shares of other mutual funds (the "Underlying Funds"); however, the Underlying Funds pay transaction costs when buying and selling securities for their portfolios. The transaction costs incurred by the Underlying Funds, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2018, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 39.44%.

## Principal Investment Strategies

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC ("Stone Ridge" or the "Adviser") believes that investing should involve a long-term view and a systematic focus on sources of expected returns, not on stock picking or market timing. The Fund is a special type of mutual fund that invests in a combination of Underlying Funds, specifically Class I Shares of the Stone Ridge U.S. Large Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund (the "U.S. Large Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund"), the Stone Ridge U.S. Small Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund (the "U.S. Small Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund") and the Stone Ridge International Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund (the "Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund"), which are also managed by the Adviser. The Underlying Funds were chosen based on the determination of the Adviser that they could provide capital appreciation.

In managing the Underlying Funds, the Adviser focuses primarily on one source of expected returns — the "variance risk premium" in equity options. The "variance risk premium" is positive if the "implied volatility" — the expected level of volatility priced into an option — is higher, on average, than the volatility actually experienced on the security underlying the option. For example, an option buyer typically pays a premium to an option seller, such as an Underlying Fund, that is priced based on the expected amount by which the value of the instrument underlying the option will move up or down. On average, this expected amount of value movement (or implied volatility) is generally greater than the amount by which the value of the underlying instrument actually moves (realized volatility). By entering into derivatives contracts, an Underlying Fund is, in essence, accepting a risk that its counterparty seeks to transfer in exchange for the premium received by the Underlying Fund under the derivatives contract. By providing this risk transfer service, an Underlying Fund seeks to benefit over the long-term from the difference between the level of volatility priced into the options it sells and the level of volatility realized on the securities underlying those options. There can be no assurance that the variance risk premium will be positive for the Underlying Funds' investments at any time or on average and over time.

The Adviser does not intend to purchase or sell securities for the Underlying Funds' investment portfolios based on prospects for the economy, the securities markets or the individual issuers themselves. Instead, the Underlying Funds seek to identify variance risk premiums wherever they may arise, regardless of the specific underlying securities, to provide an investment return and to make distributions from the premiums it receives from writing options offering those premiums. In constructing the Underlying Funds' investment portfolio, the Adviser seeks to identify a universe of eligible securities offering the Underlying Funds the potential to capture the benefit of variance risk premiums. The Adviser then sells options on a subset of that universe while seeking to keep trading costs as low as practicable, given the appropriate execution requirements of the strategy. In so doing, the Underlying Fund uses derivatives to enhance returns. The extent of an Underlying Fund's exposure to any particular asset class is determined according to global supply and demand for the risk transfer services provided by the Underlying Fund's investments.

The Underlying Funds typically pursue their investment objectives by writing (selling) put options related to U.S. large cap, U.S. small cap and developed markets equity securities. The Underlying Funds may also pursue their investment objective by writing (selling) call options related to U.S. large cap, U.S. small cap and developed markets equity securities. The Adviser considers U.S. large cap, U.S. small cap and developed markets equity securities to include the equity securities of U.S. large cap companies, U.S. small cap companies or developed markets issuers, as the case may be, as well as American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), exchange traded funds

(“ETFs”) and indices providing exposure to these securities. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in Underlying Funds whose principal investment strategy is to write call and put options related to equity securities. In addition, unless international market conditions are not deemed favorable by the Adviser, the Adviser intends at all times for the Fund to have approximately 50% exposure to foreign markets. Currently, the Adviser allocates approximately one-third (1/3) of the Fund’s assets to U.S. large cap securities, one-sixth (1/6) to U.S. small cap securities and one-half (1/2) to developed markets securities. The Adviser monitors the Underlying Funds and periodically rebalances the Fund’s investments to bring them back within their target asset allocations. In response to changing market or economic conditions, the Adviser may change the Fund’s target asset allocations at any time, without prior approval from or notice to shareholders. For temporary periods, the Fund may hold a portion of its assets in cash, money market securities or other similar, liquid investments. This will generally occur at times when the Adviser is unable to immediately invest cash received from purchases of Fund shares or from redemptions of other investments.

A put option typically gives the option buyer the right to sell, and obligates the option seller to purchase, a security at an agreed-upon price; a call option typically gives the option buyer the right to buy, and obligates the option seller to sell, a security at an agreed-upon price. Generally, each Underlying Fund intends to sell put (or call) options that are at-the-money or out-of-the-money (meaning that the exercise price generally will be at or below (in the case of a put option) or at or above (in the case of a call option) the current price of the underlying equity security, ADR, ETF or index when the option is sold). Options that are more substantially out-of-the-money generally would pay lower premiums than options that are at or slightly out-of-the-money. By selling put options, an Underlying Fund will sell protection against depreciation below the option exercise price to the option purchaser in exchange for an option premium. By selling call options, an Underlying Fund will sell the opportunity for appreciation above the option exercise price to the option purchaser in exchange for the option premium. If an option sold by an Underlying Fund is exercised, the Underlying Fund will either purchase or sell the security at the strike price or pay to the option holder the difference between the strike price and the current price level of the underlying equity security, ADR, ETF or index, depending on the terms of the option.

When an Underlying Fund enters into derivatives transactions, it is typically required to post collateral, or “initial margin,” to secure its payment or delivery obligations. The Underlying Fund then pays or receives margin periodically during the term of the derivative depending on changes in value of the derivative. In some cases, an Underlying Fund posts margin directly to a broker or futures commission merchant (“FCM”) and in some cases an Underlying Fund posts margin to its custodian under an escrow or tri-party collateral arrangement. In the case of a broker who is not an FCM, any posting of margin directly to that broker must be specifically approved by the Board. When the Underlying Fund posts margin directly to a broker or FCM, the Underlying Fund is subject to the credit risk and fraud risk of that broker or FCM with respect to that posted margin. There is generally no limit on the amount of margin that an Underlying Fund may post directly to a single broker or FCM or to all brokers and FCMs, and each Underlying Fund typically posts a significant portion of its assets in this manner. As a result, at any time an Underlying Fund may have substantial credit exposure to one or more brokers and/or FCMs.

An Underlying Fund will invest in government obligations (including U.S. and foreign government securities with remaining maturities of one year or less) and may invest in equities, ADRs and ETFs, typically to meet asset coverage or margin requirements on the Underlying Fund’s option writing strategy. An Underlying Fund’s securities may be denominated in foreign currencies. An Underlying Fund may, but is not obligated to, hedge its foreign currency exposure relative to the dollar. Typically, the Underlying Fund will cover call options with equity securities and will cover put options with U.S. or foreign government obligations; however, the Underlying Fund may use any liquid assets as cover or margin. An Underlying Fund may write call options on an underlying security it does not own and put options in respect of an underlying security in which the Underlying Fund does not have a short position (so-called “naked” call or put options). At times the Underlying Fund may hold significant positions in U.S. or foreign government obligations or cash and cash equivalents and may hold positions in equities, ADRs and ETFs to the extent necessary to meet asset coverage or margin requirements. The

Underlying Fund may at times write options on equities, ADRs, ETFs and indices with aggregate notional value greater than the value of the Underlying Fund's assets. In those cases, the Underlying Fund may be considered to have created investment leverage; leverage increases the volatility of the Underlying Fund and may result in losses greater than if the Underlying Fund had not been leveraged. It is also possible that the Underlying Fund will create investment leverage by borrowing money.

The Underlying Funds also may enter into futures contracts for hedging purposes, including for currency hedging. The use of derivatives gives rise to a form of leverage and the related risks. For the Adviser and the Underlying Funds to remain eligible for certain regulatory exclusions under the Commodity Exchange Act (the "CEA"), the Underlying Funds will be limited in their ability to use certain financial instruments regulated under the CEA ("commodity interests"), including futures and options on futures and certain swaps transactions.

The Underlying Funds may lend their portfolio securities to generate additional income.

The Adviser may consider the tax consequences of the Underlying Funds' investment strategy, but there is no assurance that the Underlying Funds will be managed in a tax-advantaged manner.

**Principal Investment Risks**

***The Fund is generally sold to (i) institutional investors, including registered investment advisers (RIAs), that meet certain qualifications and have completed an educational program provided by the Adviser; (ii) clients of such institutional investors; and (iii) certain other Eligible Investors (as defined in "Eligibility to Buy Class I Shares and Class M Shares" below). Investors should carefully consider the Fund's risks and investment objectives, as an investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors and is not designed to be a complete investment program.***

***There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund involves a high degree of risk. It is possible that investing in the Fund may result in a loss of some or all of the amount invested. Before making an investment/allocation decision, investors should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to an investor's or a client's investment objectives and individual situation and (ii) consider factors such as an investor's or a client's net worth, income, age and risk tolerance. Investment should be avoided where an investor/client has a short-term investing horizon and/or cannot bear the loss of some or all of the investment.***

The value of the Fund's investments may change because of broad changes in the markets in which the Underlying Funds invest or because of the Fund's asset allocation, which may result in a loss of a portion or all of the money invested in the Fund. Many factors influence a mutual fund's performance.

The following summarizes the principal risk factors that the Fund is subject to based on its investments in the Underlying Funds. The risks described below are risks to the Fund's overall portfolio. Before investing, please be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks under "More Information on the Risks of Investing" below.

**Risks of Investing in the Underlying Funds**. The investment objective of each Underlying Fund is to seek capital appreciation. The strategies and principal risks of the Underlying Funds are described in this prospectus. The risks for the Fund include both the risks associated with an investment in the Fund and the risks associated with indirect investment in the portfolio of each of the Underlying Funds. In managing the Fund, the Adviser will have authority to change the asset allocation amounts among the Underlying Funds. To the extent that the Fund invests more of its assets in one Underlying Fund than in another, it will have greater exposure to the risks of that Underlying Fund. Generally, for example, a greater allocation to the U.S. Small Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund will have the effect of increasing the risks associated with small-cap issuers. There is no guarantee that the Fund or any Underlying Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Underlying Funds will pursue their investment objectives and policies without the approval of the Fund. If an Underlying Fund were to change its investment objective or policies, the Fund could be forced to sell their shares of that Underlying Fund at a disadvantageous time. The Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends largely upon the performance of the Underlying Funds and the Adviser's allocation of assets among the Underlying Funds. To the extent an Underlying Fund has high portfolio turnover, the Underlying Fund may incur higher transaction costs, which may adversely affect performance and may produce increased taxable distributions. There is the risk that the Adviser's evaluations and assumptions regarding the Underlying Funds' prospects may be incorrect in light of actual market conditions. The Adviser may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in allocating assets to the Underlying Funds to the extent that the fees paid to it by some Underlying Funds are higher than the fees paid by other Underlying Funds. However, the Adviser monitors the investment process to seek to identify, address and resolve any potential issues.

**Derivatives Risk**. The Fund may invest in a variety of derivatives, including options, futures contracts and swaps. The use of derivatives involves risks that are in addition to, and potentially greater than, the risks of investing directly in securities and other more traditional assets. Derivatives are financial contracts the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the underlying security or other reference asset. Derivatives involve the risk that changes in their value may not move as expected relative to changes in the value of the underlying reference asset they are designed to track. The Underlying Funds may invest in derivatives to generate income from premiums, for investment purposes and for hedging and risk management purposes. Derivatives risk may be more significant when derivatives are used to enhance return or as a substitute for a cash investment option, rather than solely to hedge the risk of a position held by an Underlying Fund. See the Statement of Additional Information for additional information of the various types and uses of derivatives in the Underlying Funds' strategies.

During periods of market disruptions or stress, the Fund may have a greater need for cash to provide collateral for large swings in its mark-to-market obligations under the derivatives in which it has invested.

Derivatives also present other risks described herein, including market risk, illiquidity risk, currency risk and counterparty risk. Over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives are generally highly illiquid. Many derivatives, in particular OTC derivatives, are complex and their valuation often requires modeling and judgment, which increases the risk of mispricing or improper valuation.

The Underlying Funds' use of derivatives may not be effective or have the desired results. For example, an Underlying Fund may not be able to capture the variance risk premium (by selling options for premiums based on implied volatility that is higher than the volatility actually experienced on the underlying security) to the extent that it makes an investment with respect to which the realized volatility of the underlying investment equals or exceeds the investment's implied volatility. This may happen when the value of the underlying investment moves in an unexpected direction or to an unanticipated degree. Moreover, suitable derivatives will not be available in all circumstances. The Adviser may decide not to use derivatives to hedge or otherwise reduce an Underlying Fund's risk exposures, potentially resulting in losses for the Underlying Fund and the Fund.

Many derivatives have embedded leverage (i.e., a notional value in excess of the assets needed to establish and/or maintain the derivative position). Derivatives in which an Underlying Fund may invest (e.g., options, futures and swaps) may have embedded leverage, depending on their specific terms. As a result, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying investment may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself (see "Leverage Risk" below).

Specific risks involved in the use of certain types of derivatives in which the Underlying Funds may invest include:

> *Options Risk Generally*. A decision as to whether, when, and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived and well-executed options program may be adversely affected by market behavior or unexpected events. Successful options strategies may require the anticipation of future movements in securities prices or other economic factors of the underlying investments. No assurances can be given that the Adviser's judgment in this respect will be correct.

The market price of written options will be affected by many factors, including changes in the market price or other economic attributes of the underlying investment; changes in the realized or perceived volatility of the relevant market and underlying investment; and the time remaining before an option's expiration. The market price of options, particularly OTC options, may be adversely affected if the market for the options becomes less liquid or smaller. The Underlying Funds may close out a written option position by buying the option instead of letting it expire or be exercised. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when an Underlying Fund seeks to close out an option position by buying or selling the option.

An Underlying Fund's options positions will be marked to market on each day that the Underlying Fund strikes its NAV. Each Underlying Fund's options transactions will be subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities on which such options are traded. These limitations govern the maximum number of options in each class that may be written or purchased by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written or purchased on the same or different exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities or are held or written in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers.

Options writing can cause an Underlying Fund's share price to be highly volatile, and it may be subject to sudden and substantial losses.

*Put Option Risk*. Put options on single equity securities or ETFs written by an Underlying Fund may be physically settled, requiring the underlying equity security to be received by the Underlying Fund upon exercise of the option or, alternatively, may have cash settlement provisions. An Underlying Fund may be required to take delivery of an equity security that it does not want to have in its portfolio upon the exercise of the put option by the option buyer while paying a price for that security in excess of its current market price. Accordingly, losses on written put options can be substantial. While the risk of selling put options in a spread transaction may be mitigated by an Underlying Fund's purchase of offsetting options at a lower exercise price (thereby capping the maximum loss potential) there can be no assurance that offsetting options will be available to allow the Underlying Fund to close out its written options.

The purchaser of an index put option has the right to receive a cash payment equal to any depreciation in the value of the index below the strike price of the put option as of the valuation date of the option. Because their exercise is settled in cash, sellers of index put options such as the Underlying Funds cannot cover their potential settlement obligations by selling short the underlying securities. As the writer of index put options, the Underlying Funds will be responsible, during the option's life, for any decreases in the value of the index below the strike price of the put option. When an index put option is exercised, an Underlying Fund will be required to deliver an amount of cash determined by the excess of the strike price of the option over the value of the index at contract termination. Accordingly, the potential losses from writing index put options can be substantial.

*Call Option Risk*. When a single equity security or ETF call option is exercised, the Underlying Funds will generally be required to deliver the underlying security (unless the contract calls for cash settlement). Accordingly, potential losses on written covered call options can be equal to the appreciation of the underlying security in excess of the option exercise price. In addition, the Underlying Funds continue to bear the risk of a decline in the value of the underlying security. By writing covered call options on its portfolio securities, an Underlying Fund may be unable to sell the underlying security until the option expires or is exercised and may be less likely to sell the underlying security to take advantage of new investment opportunities. As a seller of single equity security or ETF call options, if an Underlying Fund does not own the underlying security, it may be required to purchase the security to meet the requirements of the contract. Thus, the exercise of call options sold by an Underlying Fund may require the Underlying Fund to sell portfolio securities to generate cash at inopportune times or for unattractive prices.

The purchaser of an index call option has the right to receive a cash payment equal to any appreciation in the value of the index over the strike price of the call option as of the valuation date of the option. Because their exercise is settled in cash, sellers of index call options such as the Underlying Funds cannot cover their potential settlement obligations by acquiring and holding the underlying securities. As the writer of index call options, an Underlying Fund will be responsible, during the option's life, for any increases in the value of the index above the strike price of the call option. When an index call option is exercised, an Underlying Fund will be required to deliver an amount of cash determined by the excess of the value of the index at contract termination over the strike price of the option. Accordingly, the Underlying Funds' potential losses on writing index call options are extensive.

When an Underlying Fund writes (sells) an option, it faces the risk that it will experience a loss if the option purchaser exercises the option sold by the Underlying Fund.

*Counterparty Risk*. An Underlying Fund's use of OTC derivatives exposes it to the risk that the counterparties will be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor their obligations. If the counterparty defaults, an Underlying Fund will still have contractual remedies but may not be able to enforce them. An Underlying Fund may invest in derivatives with a limited number of counterparties, and events affecting the creditworthiness of any of those counterparties may have a pronounced effect on the Underlying Fund.

*Margin Risk*. In connection with entering into certain types of derivatives transactions (e.g., options and futures), the Underlying Fund may post margin directly to a broker or FCM, which will typically re-hypothecate that margin to a clearinghouse or another broker or FCM. Prior to re-hypothecation, margin so posted may be held in commingled accounts with margin from other clients of that broker or FCM. The margin maintained by these brokers and FCMs is not subject to the regulatory protections provided by bank custody arrangements commonly employed by investment companies. If margin posted to a broker or FCM is re-hypothecated, neither the Underlying Fund nor the broker or FCM, as applicable, will have possession of the margin. Margin posted by an Underlying Fund to a broker or FCM is exposed to the credit risk and fraud risk of that broker or FCM. There is generally no limit on the amount of margin that an Underlying Fund may post directly to a single broker or FCM or to all brokers and FCMs, and each Underlying Fund typically posts a significant portion of its assets in this manner. As a result, at any time an Underlying Fund may have substantial credit exposure to one or more brokers and/or FCMs. In the event of the insolvency or liquidation of a broker or FCM to whom an Underlying Fund has posted collateral, the Underlying Fund is likely to experience substantial delays in recovering its margin, or it may not be able to recover it at all. Any inability or unwillingness of a broker or FCM to meet its obligation to return margin to an Underlying Fund, including by reason of insolvency or liquidation, or any improper activity involving such broker or FCM would likely result in a substantial loss to the Underlying Fund. In some foreign markets, brokerage arrangements may provide significantly less protection than in the U.S., potentially exposing an Underlying Fund to credit and other risks that it does not have in the U.S.

**Management and Operational Risk**. Each Underlying Fund is subject to management risk because it relies on the Adviser's ability to achieve its investment objective. Each Underlying Fund runs the risk that the Adviser's investment techniques will fail to produce desired results and cause it to incur significant losses. The Adviser may fail to use derivatives effectively, may select investments that do not perform as anticipated by the Adviser and may choose to hedge or not to hedge positions at disadvantageous times. Any imperfections, errors or limitations in quantitative analyses and models used by the Adviser as part of its investment process could affect each Underlying Fund's and the Fund's performance.

The Fund and each Underlying Fund also are subject to the risk of loss as a result of other services provided by the Adviser and other service providers, including pricing, administrative, accounting, tax, legal, custody, transfer agency and other services. Operational risk includes the possibility of loss caused by inadequate procedures and controls, human error and cyber attacks, disruptions and failures affecting, or by, a service provider.

**Illiquidity Risk**. Illiquidity risk is the risk that the investments held by an Underlying Fund may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the Underlying Fund would like without significantly changing the market value of the investment. There can be no assurance that a liquid market for the Underlying Funds' investments will be maintained, in which case an Underlying Fund's ability to realize full value in the event of the need to liquidate certain assets may be impaired and/or result in losses to the Underlying Fund and the Fund. An Underlying Fund may be unable to sell its investments, even under circumstances when the Adviser believes it would be in the best interests of the Underlying Fund to do so. Illiquid investments may also be difficult to value and their pricing may be more volatile than more liquid investments, which could adversely affect the price at which an Underlying Fund is able to sell such instruments. Illiquidity risk also may be greater in times of financial stress. The risks associated with illiquid instruments may be particularly acute in situations in which an Underlying Fund's operations require cash (such as in connection with redemptions) and could result in an Underlying Fund borrowing to meet its short-term needs or incurring losses on the sale of illiquid instruments.

**Leverage Risk**. Each Underlying Fund may obtain financing to make investments (i.e., to purchase additional portfolio investments) and may obtain leverage through derivative instruments that afford the Underlying Fund economic leverage. An Underlying Fund may also borrow to meet redemption requests and to address cash flow timing mismatches. Therefore, the Underlying Funds and the Fund are subject to leverage risk. Leverage magnifies the Underlying Fund's exposure to declines in the value of one or more underlying investments or creates investment risk with respect to a larger pool of assets than the Underlying Fund would otherwise have and may be considered a speculative technique. The value of an investment in an Underlying Fund and, therefore, the Fund, will be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if and to the extent that the Underlying Fund borrows or uses derivatives or other investments that have embedded leverage. Engaging in such transactions may cause an Underlying Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements.

An Underlying Fund's borrowings, which typically would be in the form of loans from banks, may be on a secured or unsecured basis and at fixed or variable rates of interest. Borrowing will also cost an Underlying Fund interest expense and other fees and the cost of borrowing or fluctuations in interest rates, if applicable, may reduce the Underlying Fund's return. Each Underlying Fund's ability to obtain leverage through borrowings is dependent upon its ability to establish and maintain an appropriate line of credit. Market conditions may unfavorably impact an Underlying Fund's ability to secure borrowings on terms as favorable as more established borrowers in the market, or to borrow on commercially feasible terms.

**Equity Investing Risk**. Because the Underlying Funds enter into derivatives contracts relating to equity securities, the Underlying Funds are exposed to fluctuations in the value of the underlying equity securities. The Underlying Funds may also own equity securities directly. Equity investing risk is the risk that the value of equity instruments to which the Underlying Funds are exposed will fall due to general market or economic conditions; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; currency, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations; perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers participate and the particular circumstances and performance of the issuers. Market conditions may affect certain types of equity securities to a greater extent than other types. Although equities have historically generated higher average returns than debt securities over the long term, equity securities also have experienced significantly more volatility in returns. If the value of equity securities underlying derivatives contracts entered into by the Underlying Funds, or that the Underlying Funds own directly, decreases, the performance of the Underlying Funds will be negatively impacted, and your investment in the Fund may lose money even if the variance risk premium is positive.

*Larger Company Risk*. The equity securities of large-capitalization companies can perform differently from other segments of the equity market or the equity market as a whole. Companies with large capitalization tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions and, while they can be less volatile than companies with smaller market capitalizations, they may also be less flexible in evolving markets or unable to implement change as quickly as their smaller counterparts.

Accordingly the value of equity securities issued by large-capitalization companies may not rise to the same extent as the value of equity securities issued by small or mid-cap companies under certain market conditions or during certain periods. The U.S. Large Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund may allocate any proportion of its assets to stocks of large capitalization companies. As a consequence, that Fund may have substantial exposure to stocks of large capitalization companies.

*Smaller Company Risk*. The Underlying Funds may invest in small companies that are considered "mid-cap," "small-cap" or "micro-cap" companies. Securities of smaller companies are often less liquid than those of larger companies. This could make it difficult to sell a smaller company security at a desired time or price. In general, smaller companies are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments, and they may have more limited resources. As a result, prices of smaller company securities may fluctuate more than those of larger companies. Historically, securities of smaller companies have been more volatile in price than securities of larger companies. The U.S. Small Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund may allocate any proportion of its assets to smaller companies. As a consequence, that Fund may have substantial exposure to smaller companies.

**Foreign Securities Risk**. Direct or indirect investments in securities of foreign issuers involve risks not ordinarily associated with exposure to securities and instruments of U.S. issuers. For example, foreign companies are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial standards and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. Foreign securities exchanges, brokers and companies may be subject to less government supervision and regulation than exists in the U.S. The Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund's exposure to foreign securities may be subject to withholding and other foreign taxes, which may adversely affect the net return on such investments. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and exchange controls may adversely affect the market value of this Underlying Fund's indirect and direct investments in foreign securities (see "Currency Risk" below). The Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund may not be able to pass through to its shareholders foreign income tax credits in respect of a portion of or all foreign income taxes it pays. There may be difficulty in obtaining or enforcing a court judgment abroad. The willingness and ability of foreign governmental entities to pay principal and interest on government securities depends on various economic factors, including the issuer's balance of payments, overall debt level and cash-flow considerations related to the availability of tax or other revenues to satisfy the issuer's obligations. If a foreign governmental entity defaults on its obligations on the securities, the holder of such securities may have limited recourse available to it. The laws of some foreign countries may limit the Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund's ability to gain exposure to securities of certain issuers located in those countries. In addition, it may be difficult to effect repatriation of capital invested in certain countries. In addition, with respect to certain countries, there are risks of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, political or social instability or diplomatic developments that could affect the Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund's assets held in foreign countries.

If the Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund invests in foreign issuers by purchasing ADRs or American Depositary Receipts (dollar-denominated depositary receipts issued generally by domestic banks and representing the deposit with the bank of a security of a foreign issuer; ADRs are publicly traded on exchanges or OTC in the U.S.), the Underlying Fund is exposed to credit risk with respect to the issuer of the ADR, in addition to the risks of the underlying foreign securities.

**ETF Risk**. The Underlying Funds may invest in the securities of ETFs, to the extent permitted by law, and may have exposure to ETFs through their derivative contracts. Direct or indirect investing in an ETF exposes the Underlying Funds to all of the risks of that ETF's investments. Index-based ETFs are designed to provide investment results that generally correspond (on a direct basis or on a multiple, inverse or multiple inverse basis) to the price and yield performance of the component assets of the benchmark index. ETFs are listed on an exchange and trade in the secondary market on a per-share basis. The values of ETFs are subject to change as the values of their respective component assets fluctuate according to market volatility. Direct or indirect investments in ETFs may not exactly match the performance of a direct investment in the respective indices to which they are intended to correspond due to the temporary unavailability of certain index assets in the secondary market or other extraordinary circumstances, such as discrepancies with respect to the weighting of assets. Typically, the ETF bears its own operational expenses, which are deducted from its assets. To the extent that an Underlying Fund invests in ETFs, the Underlying Fund must bear these expenses in addition to the expenses of its own operation. As a result, the cost of investing in ETF shares may exceed the costs of investing directly in its underlying investments. ETF shares trade on an exchange at a market price which may vary from the ETF's net asset value. The Underlying Funds may purchase ETFs at prices that exceed the net asset value of their underlying investments and may sell ETF investments at prices below such net asset value, particularly during periods of market stress. ETFs typically rely on a limited pool of authorized participants to create and redeem shares, and an active trading market for ETF shares may not develop or be maintained. Because the market price of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market for them, the market price of an ETF may be more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities the ETF is designed to track, and an Underlying Fund may not be able to liquidate ETF holdings at the time and price desired, which may impact the performance of the Underlying Fund and the Fund.

**Currency Risk**. The Developed Market Variance Risk Premium Fund's shares are priced in U.S. dollars and the distributions paid by the Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund are paid in U.S. dollars. However, a portion of the Developed Market Variance Risk Premium Fund's assets may be denominated in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies and income received by the Developed Market Variance Risk Premium Fund from a portion of its investments may be paid in foreign currencies. Currency risk is the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates will adversely affect the market value of the Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund's investments. Currency risk includes the risk that the foreign currencies in which the Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund's investments are traded, in which the Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund receives income, or in which the Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund has taken a position, will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. Currency risk also includes the risk that the currency to which the Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund has obtained exposure through hedging declines in value relative to the currency being hedged, in which event the Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund may realize a loss both on the hedging instrument and on the currency being hedged. Currency exchange rates can fluctuate significantly for many reasons. Derivative transactions in foreign currencies (such as futures, forwards, options and swaps) may involve leverage risk in addition to currency risk.

In purchasing or selling local currency to fund trades denominated in that currency, the Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund will be exposed to the risk that the value of the foreign currency will increase or decrease, which may impact the value of the Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund's investments in foreign currencies, securities denominated in foreign currencies, derivatives that provide exposure to foreign currencies and the Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund's income available for distribution. Some countries have and may continue to adopt internal economic policies that affect their currency valuations in a manner that may be disadvantageous for U.S. investors or U.S. companies seeking to do business in those countries.

**Government Securities Risk**. The Underlying Funds may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government (including U.S. Treasury obligations which differ in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance) or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)). U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, risks related to changes in interest rates and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae or the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Underlying Fund and the Fund. Securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government related organizations, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and no assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support. Therefore, U.S. government-related organizations may not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. As a result of their high credit quality and market liquidity, U.S. government securities generally provide a lower current return than obligations of other issuers.

**Foreign Government Obligations and Securities of Supranational Entities Risk**. Exposure to foreign government obligations and the sovereign debt of foreign countries makes the Fund vulnerable 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. Additional factors that may influence the ability or willingness of a foreign government or country to service debt include a country's cash flow situation, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of its debt service burden to the economy as a whole and its government's policy towards the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other international agencies. The ability and willingness of sovereign obligors in foreign countries or the governmental authorities that control repayment of their debt to pay principal and interest on such debt when due may depend on general economic and political conditions within the relevant country. Certain countries in which the Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund may have investment exposure have historically experienced, and may continue to experience, high rates of inflation, high interest rates and extreme poverty and unemployment. Some of these countries are also characterized by political uncertainty or instability. The ability of a foreign sovereign obligor to make timely payments on its external debt obligations also will be strongly influenced by the obligor's balance of payments, including export performance, its access to international credits and investments, fluctuations in interest rates and the extent of its foreign reserves. A governmental obligor may default on its obligations.

**Securities Lending Risk**. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay and costs involved in recovery of securities or even loss of rights in the securities loaned or in the collateral if the borrower of the securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all, or fails financially. An Underlying Fund bears the risk of investments made with the cash collateral received by the Underlying Fund in securities lending transactions. Investments of cash collateral may depreciate and/or become illiquid, although the Underlying Fund remains obligated to return the collateral amount to the borrower upon termination or maturity of the securities loan and may realize losses on the collateral investments and/or be required to liquidate other portfolio assets in order to satisfy its obligations.

**Temporary Defensive and Interim Investments**. For temporary defensive purposes in times of adverse or unstable market, economic or political conditions, the Fund can invest up to 100% of its assets in investments that may be inconsistent with its principal investment strategies. Generally, the Fund would invest in money market instruments or in other short-term U.S. or foreign government securities. The Fund might also hold these types of securities as interim investments pending the investment of proceeds from the sale of its shares or the sale of its portfolio securities or to meet anticipated redemptions of its shares. To the extent the Fund invests in these securities, it might not achieve its investment objective.

**Focused Investment Risk**. To the extent that an Underlying Fund focuses its exposures in asset classes, sectors, industries, countries, regions, companies or issuers that are subject to the same or similar risks, the Underlying Fund and the Fund will be subject to greater overall risk than if the Underlying Fund's exposures were less focused.

**Market Risk**. The value of the Fund's investments may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general economic conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic or political conditions throughout the world, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. The value of the Fund's investments also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries.

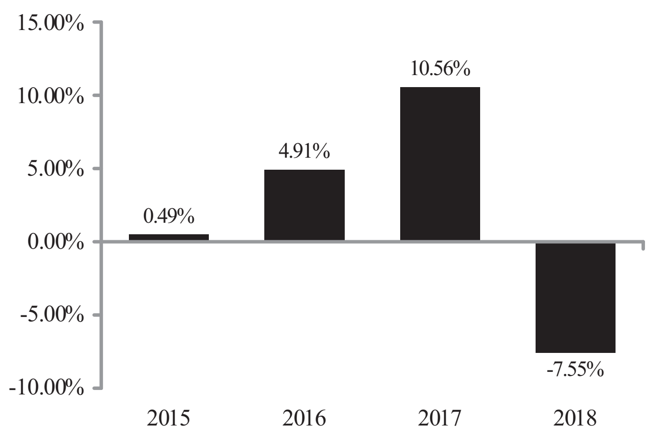
**Tax Risk**. The Fund and each Underlying Fund in which it invests intends to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). In order for the Fund or an Underlying Fund to qualify for such treatment, the Fund or Underlying Fund, as the case may be, must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from qualifying income, meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each fiscal quarter and distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income. The Fund's and each Underlying Fund's investment strategy will potentially be limited by its intention to qualify for treatment as a RIC. The tax treatment of certain of the Underlying Funds' investments under one or more of the qualification or distribution tests applicable to RICs is not certain. An adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS or a change in law might affect an Underlying Fund's, and thus the Fund's, ability to qualify for such treatment.

If, in any year, the Fund or an Underlying Fund were to fail to qualify for treatment as a RIC under the Code for any reason, and were not able to cure such failure, the Fund or the Underlying Fund, as the case may be, would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. In addition, such a failure by an Underlying Fund would bear adversely on the Fund's qualification as a RIC.

**An investment in the Fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.**

**Performance**

The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the performance of the Fund's Class I Shares from year to year and by comparing the Fund's average annual total returns for the periods indicated with those of a broad measure of market performance. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not an indication of future performance. Performance data current to the most recent month end may be obtained by calling (855) 609-3680.




| Best Quarter | Worst Quarter |
|---|---|
| Q3 2016 3.71% | Q4 2018 (8.19)% |

| Average Annual Total Returns for the periods ended December 31, 2018 | One Year | Since Inception (11/14/2014) |
|---|---|---|
| Class I Shares | | |
| Return Before Taxes | (7.55)% | 1.67% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions | (8.66)% | 0.27% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares | (3.80)% | 0.93% |
| Class M Shares | | |
| Return Before Taxes | (7.74)% | 1.52% |
| ICE BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes) | 1.87% | 0.75% |

After-tax returns are shown for Class I Shares only. After-tax returns for Class M Shares will differ. After tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and does not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. The “Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares” is higher, in some cases, than other return figures because when a capital loss occurs upon redemption of Fund shares, a tax deduction is provided that benefits the investor. Actual after-tax returns depend on your situation and may differ from those shown. Furthermore, the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to those who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts (“IRAs”).

**Management**

*Investment Adviser*

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC is the Fund’s investment adviser.

*Portfolio Managers*

Erik Buischi, Daniel Fleder and Ross Stevens (the “Portfolio Managers”) are jointly and primarily responsible for day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Stevens has been a Portfolio Manager since the Fund’s inception in November 2014. Mr. Fleder has been a Portfolio Manager since January 2016. Mr. Buischi has been a Portfolio Manager since January 2018.

**Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares, Tax Information and Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Intermediaries**

For important information about buying and selling Fund shares, tax information and intermediary compensation, please turn to the “Important Information Regarding Fund Shares” section in this prospectus.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING FUND SHARES

### Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

Investors may purchase a Fund's Class I shares and Class M shares by first contacting the Adviser at (855) 609-3680 to notify the Adviser of the proposed investment. Once notification has occurred, the investor will be directed to the Funds' transfer agent to complete the purchase transaction. Each Fund is generally sold to (i) institutional investors, including registered investment advisers (RIAs), that meet certain qualifications and have completed an educational program provided by the Adviser; (ii) clients of such institutional investors; and (iii) certain other Eligible Investors (as defined in "Eligibility to Buy Class I Shares and Class M Shares" below). All investments are subject to approval of the Adviser. The minimum initial account size (waived in certain circumstances) is $25 million for Class I shares and $10 million for Class M shares. The account minimums for any Fund may be met by aggregating purchases in any of the Funds. There is no minimum for subsequent investments. All share purchases are subject to approval of the Adviser.

Fund shares may be redeemed on any business day, which is any day the New York Stock Exchange is open for business, by writing to Stone Ridge Trust, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, 615 E. Michigan Avenue, 3rd Floor, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53202, or by calling (855) 609-3680. Investors who invest in a Fund through an intermediary should contact their intermediary regarding redemption procedures.

### Tax Information

Each Fund's distributions are expected to be taxed as ordinary income and/or capital gains, unless you are exempt from taxation or investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account.

### Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Intermediaries

The Funds are not generally sold through intermediaries other than certain registered investment advisers, and no sales loads are charged to investors or paid to intermediaries. See "Distribution Arrangements" below.

## INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND RISKS

*In addition to the investment practices described in the "Fund Summaries" above, each Fund is also permitted to engage in the following investment practices. When used in this prospectus, the term "invest" includes both direct investing and indirect investing and the term "investments" includes both direct investments and indirect investments. For example, a Fund may invest indirectly by investing in ETFs or derivatives and synthetic instruments. Each of the U.S. Variance Risk Premium Master Fund and Global Equity Variance Risk Premium Master Fund (collectively, the "Master Funds") may be exposed to the different types of investments described below through its investments in the Underlying Funds. The allocation of each Master Fund's portfolio among the Underlying Funds and the allocation of each of the Underlying Funds' portfolios among securities will vary over time and might not always include all of the different types of investments described herein.*

A statement of the investment objective and principal investment policies and risks of each Fund is set forth above in "Fund Summaries." Set forth below is additional information about the Funds' investment policies and risks.

### More Information Regarding Investment Strategies

**Derivatives.** The Funds invest in and use derivatives, including those described below.

*Options Generally.* Options are a type of derivative instrument through which option sellers assume conditional obligations to option buyers relating to the underlying reference instrument, security or index.

Options positions are marked to market daily. The value of options is affected by changes in the underlying reference instruments and the remaining time to the options' expiration, as well as trading conditions in the options market.

The Funds generally intend to sell call options that are out-of-the-money, meaning that option exercise prices generally will be higher than (1) the current value of the applicable index or ETF or (2) the market price of the applicable security at the time the options are written. The Funds generally intend to sell put options that are out-of-the-money (i.e., the exercise price generally will be below the current level of the applicable index or security when the option is written) or at-the-money (i.e., the exercise price generally will be the same as the current level of the applicable index or security when the option is written). The percentage of each Fund's portfolio value against which single equity security, index, ADR and ETF call and put options are sold may vary over time. As noted above, the Funds may sell options that are substantially out-of-the-money and/or options that are only slightly out-of-the-money; in certain circumstances, the Funds may also trade in-the-money options. Typically, in-the-money option transactions arise when the Adviser determines that the premium offered compensates reasonably for the risk assumed.

*Put Options.* A put option is a contract that entitles the purchaser to receive from the seller a fixed price (the strike price of the put option) in exchange for the underlying investment on or before the expiration date of the option or a cash payment (in the case of a cash-settled option contract) equal to the amount of any depreciation in the value of the underlying reference instrument, security or index below a fixed price (the strike price of the put option) as of the exercise date of the option. Upon entering into the position, a premium is paid by the purchaser to the seller. When an index put option is exercised, the put option seller is required to deliver an amount of cash determined by the shortfall, if any, of the value of the index at contract termination below the strike price of the option. A physically-settled put option on an individual security or ETF, such as a SPDR, is a contract that entitles the purchaser to sell the security at a fixed price (the strike price of the put option) on or before the exercise date of the option in exchange for the payment of an up-front premium by the purchaser to the seller. When a physically settled put option is exercised, the put option seller is required to purchase the instrument. A Fund may write put options on an underlying instrument it is not short (i.e., "naked" put options).

*Call Options.* A call option is a contract that entitles the purchaser to receive from the seller the underlying security in exchange for a fixed price (the strike price of the call option) on or before the expiration date of the option or a cash payment (in the case of a cash-settled option contract) equal to the amount of any appreciation in the value of the reference instrument, security or index over the strike price as of the exercise date of the option. Upon entering into the position, a premium is paid by the purchaser to the seller. When an index call option is exercised, the seller is required to deliver an amount of cash determined by the excess, if any, of the value of the index at contract termination over the strike price of the option. When a physically-settled call option is exercised, the seller is required to deliver the underlying instrument. The Fund may write call options on an underlying instrument it does not own (i.e., "naked" call options). If the option seller of a physically-settled call option does not own the underlying instrument, it may be required to purchase it to meet the delivery requirements of the contract and there can be no assurance that the instrument would be available to buy or available at a favorable price at that time.

*Futures Contracts and Options on Futures Contracts.* The Funds may engage in transactions in futures contracts and options on futures contracts. Futures contracts are standardized, exchange-traded contracts that obligate a purchaser to take delivery, and a seller to make delivery, of a specific amount of an asset at a specified future date at a specified price. A futures contract on an index is an agreement pursuant to which two parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to the difference between the value of the index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the index contract originally was written. Although the value of an index might be a function of the value of certain specified securities or other instruments or values, physical delivery is not always made. The Funds also are authorized to purchase or sell call and put options on futures contracts.

*Swaps.* In a swap transaction, two parties generally agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on a particular predetermined reference instrument or instruments, which can be adjusted for an interest rate factor. The gross returns to be exchanged or "swapped" between the parties are generally calculated with respect to a "notional amount" (i.e., the return on or increase in value of a particular dollar amount invested in a particular security or other asset or in a "basket" of securities representing a particular index). Other types of swap agreements may calculate the obligations of the parties to the agreement on a "net basis." Consequently, a party's current obligations (or rights) under a swap agreement will generally be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the "net amount"). An equity swap is an agreement in which at least one party's payments are based on the rate of return of an equity security or equity index. The other party's payments can be based on a fixed rate, a non-equity variable rate or even a different equity index.

**Hedging**. Each of the Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund and Global Equity Variance Risk Premium Master Fund may (but is not obligated to) engage in hedging transactions in an effort to protect against uncertainty in the value of investments and may (but is not obligated to) engage in hedging transactions in an effort to protect against uncertainty in the level of future foreign exchange rates in the purchase and sale of securities and may also use foreign currency options and foreign currency forward contracts to increase exposure to a foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one country to another.

**U.S. Treasury Obligations**. These include Treasury bills (which have maturities of one year or less when issued), Treasury notes (which have maturities of one to ten years when issued) and Treasury bonds (which have maturities of more than ten years when issued). Treasury securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States as to timely payments of interest and repayments of principal. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of a government may cause the value of a Fund's direct or indirect investment in Treasury obligations to decline.

The Funds can also buy or gain exposure to U.S. Treasury securities whose interest coupons have been "stripped" by a Federal Reserve Bank, zero-coupon U.S. Treasury securities described below and Treasury Inflation-Protection Securities ("TIPS"). The U.S. Treasury securities called "TIPS" are designed to provide an investment that is not vulnerable to inflation. The interest rate paid by TIPS is fixed. The principal value rises or falls semi-annually based on changes in the published Consumer Price Index. If inflation occurs, the principal and interest payments on TIPS are adjusted to protect investors from inflationary loss. If deflation occurs, the principal and interest payments will be adjusted downward, although the principal will not fall below its face amount at maturity.

Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity.

**Equities**. The Funds may invest in equity securities of domestic and/or foreign issuers. Equity securities may include, but are not limited to, common stock or preferred stock. Holders of common stock generally have voting rights in the issuer and are entitled to receive common stock dividends when, as and if declared by the corporation's board of directors. Holders of preferred stock generally do not have voting rights in the issuer and generally receive dividends at a specified rate. Common stock normally occupies the most subordinated position in an issuer's capital structure. Preferred stock has preference over common stock in the payment of dividends and the liquidation of assets, but is subordinated to debt securities of the issuer. Returns on equities consist of any dividends received plus the amount of appreciation or depreciation in the value of the equity security.

**Borrowing**. The Funds may borrow for investment purposes from a bank in compliance with Section 18(f)(1) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"). Each Fund may borrow up to 33⅓% of its total assets. Each Fund will borrow only if the value of the Fund's assets, including borrowings, is equal to at least 300% of all borrowings, including the proposed borrowing. If at any time a Fund should fail to meet this 300% coverage requirement, within three days thereafter (not including Sundays and holidays) or such longer period as the Commission may prescribe by rules and regulations, the Fund will reduce the amount of its borrowings to an extent that the asset coverage of such borrowings shall be at least 300%. To do so, or to meet obligations under maturing bank loans, a Fund may be required to dispose of portfolio securities when such disposition might not otherwise be desirable. Borrowing money involves transaction and interest costs that are borne by a Fund. Each Fund may pay a commitment fee or other fees to maintain a line of credit, and will pay interest on amounts it borrows. Each Fund may borrow money from banks or other lenders for temporary purposes in an amount not to exceed 5% of the Fund's assets. Such temporary borrowings are not subject to the asset coverage requirements discussed above in connection with the Funds' borrowings for investment purposes.

In addition to borrowing money from a bank, a Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls, derivatives and other transactions that can be viewed as forms of borrowings. To the extent required, if a transaction causes a Fund to have an obligation to another party it will either: (1) enter an offsetting ("covered") position for the same type of financial asset; (2) segregate cash or liquid securities with a value sufficient at all times to cover its potential obligations not covered; or (3) treat such obligation as a senior security under Section 18 of the 1940 Act. To the extent that such instruments are covered, or if a Fund has segregated assets in respect of its obligations under such instruments, they will not be considered "senior securities" under the 1940 Act and, therefore, will not be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement otherwise applicable to senior securities issued by a Fund.

**Securities Lending**. A Fund may earn additional income from lending securities. The value of securities loaned may not exceed 33⅓% of the value of a Fund's total assets, which includes the value of collateral received. To the extent a Fund loans a portion of its securities, a Fund will generally receive collateral consisting of cash or U.S. government securities. Collateral received will be marked to market daily and will generally be at least equal at all times to the value of the securities on loan. Subject to their stated investment policies, the Funds will generally invest cash collateral received for the loaned securities in securities of the U.S. government or its agencies, repurchase agreements collateralized by securities of the U.S. government or its agencies, and unaffiliated registered and unregistered money market funds. For purposes of this paragraph, agencies include both agency debentures and agency mortgage backed securities.

**Portfolio Turnover**. The annual portfolio turnover rate of a Fund may exceed 100%. A mutual fund with a high turnover rate (100% or more) may generate more capital gains, including short-term capital gains, which are taxable as ordinary income when distributed to shareholders, and pay more commissions (which may reduce return) than a fund with a lower rate. Capital gains distributions (which reduce the after-tax returns of shareholders holding Fund shares in taxable accounts) will be made to shareholders if offsetting capital loss carryforwards do not exist.

**Changes to the Fund's Investment Policies**. A Fund's investment objective and policies may be changed without shareholder approval unless an objective or policy is identified in the prospectus or in the Statement of Additional Information as "fundamental." Each Fund has adopted an 80% investment policy under Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act and will not change such policy as it is stated in each Fund's Fund Summary unless such Fund provides shareholders with 60 days prior written notice as required by Rule 35d-1, as it may be amended or interpreted by the Commission from time to time. Please see each Fund's 80% investment policy in the "Fund Summaries" above.

**Temporary Defensive Positions.** During unusual market conditions, a Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in cash or cash equivalents temporarily, which may be inconsistent with its investment objective and other policies. A Fund might not use all of the strategies and techniques or invest in all of the types of securities described in this prospectus or the Statement of Additional Information. While at times a Fund may use alternative investment strategies in an effort to limit its losses, it may choose not to do so. A Fund may also invest in cash or cash equivalents pending investment in other securities or to maintain liquidity for the payment of redemptions or other purposes. To the extent a Fund makes temporary or defensive investments in cash or cash equivalents, it might not achieve its investment objective.

**More Information Regarding the Risks of Investing**

***Before investing or allocating shares of a Fund to a client's account, investors should carefully consider the Fund's risks and investment objectives, as an investment in a Fund may not be appropriate for all investors or clients and is not designed to be a complete investment program. An investment in the Funds involves a high degree of risk. It is possible that investing in the Funds may result in a loss of some or all of the amount invested. Before making an investment/allocation decision, investors should (i) consider the suitability of this investment with respect to an investor's or a client's investment objectives and individual situation and (ii) consider factors such as an investor's or a client's net worth, income, age and risk tolerance. Investment should be avoided where an investor/client has a short-term investing horizon and/or cannot bear the loss of some or all of the investment.***

The Funds may be subject to the principal risks noted below. As with any mutual fund, there is no guarantee that a Fund will achieve its investment objective. You could lose all or part of your investment in a Fund, and a Fund could underperform other investments.

**Derivatives Risk**. The Funds may invest in a variety of derivative contracts, but typically expect to enter into put and call options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts and swaps. The use of derivatives involves risks that are in addition to, and potentially greater than, the risks of investing directly in securities and other more traditional assets. Derivatives are financial contracts the value of which depends on, or is derived from, the underlying security or other reference asset. Derivatives involve the risk that changes in their value may not move as expected relative to changes in the value of the underlying reference asset they are designed to track. The Funds may invest in derivatives to generate income from premiums, for investment purposes and for hedging and risk management purposes. Derivatives risk may be more significant when derivatives are used to enhance return or as a substitute for a cash investment option, rather than solely to hedge the risk of a position held by a Fund. Certain of the Funds' derivative positions involve the risk that, if the volatility of the underlying investments is greater than expected, the Fund will bear losses to the extent of its obligations under the relevant derivative contracts, which may not be outweighed by the amount of any premiums received for the sale of such derivative instruments. See the Statement of Additional Information for additional information of the various types and uses of derivatives in the Funds' strategies.

Over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives are not traded on exchanges or standardized; rather, banks and dealers act as principals in these markets negotiating each transaction on an individual basis. There have been periods during which certain banks or dealers have refused to quote prices for OTC derivatives contracts or have quoted prices with an unusually wide spread between the price at which they are prepared to buy and the price at which they are prepared to sell. There is no limitation on the daily price movements of OTC derivatives. Principals in the OTC derivatives markets have no obligation to continue to make markets in the OTC derivatives traded.

During periods of market disruptions or stress, a Fund may have a greater need for cash to provide collateral for large swings in its mark-to-market obligations under the derivatives in which it has invested.

Derivatives also present other risks described herein, including market risk, illiquidity risk, currency risk and counterparty risk. OTC derivatives are generally highly illiquid. Many derivatives, in particular OTC derivatives, are complex and their valuation often requires modeling and judgment, which increases the risk of mispricing or improper valuation. The pricing models used may not produce valuations that are consistent with the values a Fund realizes when it closes or sells an OTC derivative. Valuation risk is more pronounced when the Fund enters into OTC derivatives with specialized terms because the value of those derivatives in some cases is determined only by reference to similar derivatives with more standardized terms. As a result, incorrect valuations may result in increased cash payments to counterparties, undercollateralization and/or errors in the calculation of the Fund's NAV.

A Fund's use of derivatives may not be effective or have the desired results. For example, the Fund may not be able to capture the variance risk premium (by selling options for premiums based on implied volatility that is higher than the volatility actually experienced on the underlying security) to the extent that it makes an investment with respect to which the realized volatility of the underlying investment equals or exceeds the investment's implied volatility. This may happen when the value of the underlying investment moves in an unexpected direction or to an unanticipated degree. Moreover, suitable derivatives will not be available in all circumstances. The Adviser may decide not to use derivatives to hedge or otherwise reduce a Fund's risk exposures, potentially resulting in losses for the Fund.

Many derivatives have embedded leverage (i.e., a notional value in excess of the assets needed to establish and/or maintain the derivative position). Derivatives in which a Fund may invest (e.g., options, futures and swaps) may have embedded leverage, depending on their specific terms. As a result, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying investment may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself (see "Leverage Risk" below).

A Fund's use of derivatives may be subject to special tax rules, which are in some cases uncertain under current law and could affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders. See "Distributions and Federal Income Tax Matters" below.

Specific risks involved in the use of certain types of derivatives in which the Funds may invest include:

*Options Risk*. A decision as to whether, when, and how to use options involves the exercise of skill and judgment, and even a well-conceived and well-executed options program may be adversely affected by market behavior or unexpected events. Successful options strategies may require the anticipation of future movements in securities prices or other economic factors of the underlying investments. No assurances can be given that the Adviser's judgment in this respect will be correct.

The market price of written options will be affected by many factors, including changes in the market price or other economic attributes of the underlying investment; changes in the realized or perceived volatility of the relevant market and underlying investment; and the time remaining before an option's expiration.

The market price of options, particularly OTC options, may be adversely affected if the market for the options becomes less liquid or smaller. The Funds may close out a written option position by buying the option instead of letting it expire or be exercised. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist when a Fund seeks to close out an option position by buying or selling the option. Reasons for the absence of a liquid secondary market on an exchange include the following: (i) there may be insufficient trading interest in certain options; (ii) restrictions may be imposed by an exchange on opening transactions or closing transactions or both; (iii) trading halts, suspensions or other restrictions may be imposed with respect to particular classes or series of options; (iv) unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations on an exchange; (v) the facilities of an exchange or clearinghouse may not at all times be adequate to handle current trading volume; or (vi) a regulator or one or more exchanges could, for economic or other reasons, decide to discontinue the trading of options (or a particular class or series of options) at some future date. If trading were discontinued, the secondary market on that exchange (or in that class or series of options) would cease to exist.

Each Fund's options positions will be marked to market on each day that the Fund strikes its NAV. A Fund's options transactions will be subject to limitations established by each of the exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities on which such options are traded. These limitations govern the maximum number of options in each class that may be written or purchased by a single investor or group of investors acting in concert, regardless of whether the options are written or purchased on the same or different exchanges, boards of trade or other trading facilities or are held or written in one or more accounts or through one or more brokers. Thus, the number of options that a Fund may sell or purchase may be affected by options sold or purchased by other investment advisory clients of the Adviser. An exchange, board of trade or other trading facility may order the liquidation of positions found to be in excess of these limits, and may impose certain other sanctions.

Options writing can cause a Fund's share price to be highly volatile, and it may be subject to sudden and substantial losses.

*Put Option Risk*. Put options on single equity securities or ETFs written by a Fund may be physically settled, requiring the underlying equity security to be received by the Fund upon exercise of the option or, alternatively, may have cash settlement provisions. A Fund may be required to take delivery of an equity security that it does not want to have in its portfolio upon the exercise of the put option by the option buyer while paying a price for that security in excess of its current market price. Accordingly, losses on written put options can be substantial. While the risk of selling put options in a spread transaction may be mitigated by a Fund's purchase of offsetting options at a lower exercise price (thereby capping the maximum loss potential) there can be no assurance that offsetting options will be available to allow a Fund to close out its written options.

The purchaser of an index put option has the right to receive a cash payment equal to any depreciation in the value of the index below the strike price of the put option as of the valuation date of the option. Because their exercise is settled in cash, sellers of index put options such as a Fund cannot cover their potential settlement obligations by selling short the underlying securities. As the writer of index put options, a Fund will be responsible, during the option's life, for any decreases in the value of the index below the strike price of the put option. When an index put option is exercised, a Fund will be required to deliver an amount of cash determined by the excess of the strike price of the option over the value of the index at contract termination. Accordingly, the potential losses from writing index put options can be substantial.

*Call Option Risk.* When a single equity security or ETF call option is exercised, a Fund will generally be required to deliver the underlying security (unless the contract calls for cash settlement). Accordingly, potential losses on written covered call options can be equal to the appreciation of the underlying security in excess of the option exercise price. In addition, such Fund continues to bear the risk of a decline in the value of the underlying security. By writing covered call options on its portfolio securities, a Fund may be unable to sell the underlying security until the option expires or is exercised and may be less likely to sell the underlying security to take advantage of new investment opportunities. As a seller of single equity security or ETF call options, if a Fund does not own the underlying security, it may be required to purchase the security to meet the requirements of the contract. Thus, the exercise of call options sold by a Fund may require the Fund to sell portfolio securities to generate cash at inopportune times or for unattractive prices.

The purchaser of an index call option has the right to receive a cash payment equal to any appreciation in the value of the index over the strike price of the call option as of the valuation date of the option. Because their exercise is settled in cash, sellers of index call options such as a Fund cannot cover their potential settlement obligations by acquiring and holding the underlying securities. As the writer of index call options, a Fund will be responsible, during the option's life, for any increases in the value of the index above the strike price of the call option. When an index call option is exercised, such Fund will be required to deliver an amount of cash determined by the excess of the value of the index at contract termination over the strike price of the option. Accordingly, a Fund's potential losses on writing index call options are extensive.

When a Fund writes (sells) an option, it faces the risk that it will experience a loss if the option purchaser exercises the option sold by the Fund.

*Options on Futures Risk.* The Funds may enter into options on futures contracts. An option on a futures contract gives the buyer, in return for the premium paid, the right (but not the obligation) to either buy or sell the underlying futures contract during a certain period of time for a fixed price. The writing of a put or call option on a futures contract involves risks similar to the risks applicable to the purchase or sale of futures contracts. However, the difficulty of predicting changes in the value of the underlying futures contract may expose a Fund to a somewhat different set of risks. For example, variations in speculative market demand for futures on the relevant underlying instrument can cause the value of the futures to change at an unanticipated time or to an unanticipated degree; this or other factors may bring the value of the underlying future closer to the option's strike price, increasing the potential for risk of loss to a Fund. To the extent that a Fund enters into options on futures contracts for hedging purposes, an imperfect correlation between this derivative position and the value of the instrument underlying such a position could lead to losses.

*Futures Risk.* A purchase or sale of a futures contract may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the futures contract. There can be no guarantee that there will be a correlation between price movements in the futures contracts and in the securities or index positions underlying them. Futures exchanges may limit the amount of fluctuation permitted in certain futures contract prices during a single trading day. Once the daily limit has been reached in a futures contract subject to the limit, no more trades may be made on that day at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movements during a particular trading day and therefore does not limit potential losses because the limit may work to prevent the liquidation of unfavorable positions. There can be no assurance that a liquid market will exist at a time when a Fund seeks to close out a futures contract, and a Fund would remain obligated to meet margin requirements until the position is closed.

*Swaps Risk.* The use of swaps involves investment techniques and risks that are different from those associated with portfolio security transactions. These instruments are typically not traded on exchanges and, in such cases, are subject to the risks associated with OTC derivatives generally. Under recently adopted rules and regulations, however, transactions in some types of swaps (including interest rate swaps and credit default swaps on North American and European indices) are required to be centrally cleared ("cleared swaps"). For OTC swaps, there is a risk that the other party to certain of these instruments will not perform its obligations to a Fund or that a Fund may be unable to enter into offsetting positions to terminate its exposure or liquidate its position under certain of these instruments when it wishes to do so. Such occurrences could result in losses to a Fund. For cleared swaps, a Fund's counterparty is a clearinghouse rather than a bank or broker. Because the Funds are not members of the clearinghouses and only members of a clearinghouse ("clearing members") can participate directly in the clearinghouse, the Funds hold cleared swaps through accounts at clearing members. In cleared swaps, a Fund makes payments (including margin payments) to and receives payments from a clearinghouse through its account at clearing members. Clearing members guarantee performance of their clients' obligations to the clearinghouse.

In some ways, cleared swap arrangements are less favorable to mutual funds than bilateral arrangements. For example, a Fund may be required to provide more margin for cleared swaps positions than for bilateral derivatives positions. Also, in contrast to a bilateral derivatives position, following a period of notice to a Fund, a clearing member generally can require termination of an existing cleared swap position at any time or an increase in margin requirements above the margin that the clearing member required at the beginning of a transaction. Clearinghouses also have broad rights to increase margin requirements for existing positions or to terminate those positions at any time. Any increase in margin requirements or termination of existing cleared derivatives positions by the clearing member or the clearinghouse could interfere with the ability of a Fund to pursue its investment strategy. Also, a Fund is subject to risk if it enters into a derivatives transaction that is required to be cleared (or that the Adviser expects to be cleared), and no clearing member is willing or able to clear the transaction on the Fund's behalf. In those cases, the position might have to be terminated, and the Fund could lose some or all of the benefit of the position, including loss of an increase in the value of the position and loss of hedging protection. In addition, the documentation governing the relationship between a Fund and clearing members is drafted by the clearing members and generally is less favorable to a Fund than typical bilateral derivatives documentation.

Some types of cleared derivatives are required to be executed on an exchange or on a swap execution facility. A swap execution facility is a trading platform where multiple market participants can execute derivatives by accepting bids and offers made by multiple other participants in the platform. While this execution requirement is designed to increase transparency and liquidity in the cleared derivatives market, trading on a swap execution facility can create additional costs and risks for a Fund. For example, swap execution facilities typically charge fees, and if a Fund executes derivatives on a swap execution facility through a broker intermediary, the intermediary may impose fees as well. Also, a Fund may be required to indemnify a swap execution facility, or a broker intermediary who executes cleared derivatives on a swap execution facility on the Fund's behalf, against any losses or costs that may be incurred as a result of the Fund's transactions on the swap execution facility.

The U.S. government and the European Union have adopted mandatory minimum margin requirements for bilateral derivatives. The Funds are already subject to variation margin requirements under such rules and new initial margin requirements will become effective in 2020. Such requirements could increase the amount of margin a Fund needs to provide in connection with its derivatives transactions and, therefore, make derivatives transactions more expensive.

These and other new rules and regulations could, among other things, further restrict a Fund's ability to engage in, or increase the cost to a Fund of, derivatives transactions, for example, by making some types of derivatives no longer available to the Fund, increasing margin or capital requirements, or otherwise limiting liquidity or increasing transaction costs. Certain aspects of these regulations are still being implemented, so their potential impact on the Funds and the financial system is not yet known. While the regulations and central clearing of some derivatives transactions are designed to reduce systemic risk (i.e., the risk that the interdependence of large derivatives dealers could cause them to suffer liquidity, solvency or other challenges simultaneously), there is no assurance that they will achieve that result, and in the meantime, as noted above, central clearing and related requirements expose the Funds to new kinds of costs and risks.

Swap agreements may be subject to contractual restrictions on transferability and termination and they may have terms of greater than seven days. A Fund's obligations under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against any amounts owed to the Fund under the swap).

*Counterparty Risk.* A Fund's use of OTC derivatives exposes it to the risk that the counterparties will be unable or unwilling to make timely settlement payments or otherwise honor their obligations. An OTC derivatives contract typically can be closed only with the consent of the other party to the contract. If the counterparty defaults, the Fund will still have contractual remedies but may not be able to enforce them. A Fund may invest in derivatives with a limited number of counterparties, and events affecting the creditworthiness of any of those counterparties may have a pronounced effect on a Fund. Because the contract for each OTC derivative is individually negotiated, the counterparty may interpret contractual terms differently than a Fund and, if it does, the Fund may decide not to pursue its claims against the counterparty to avoid incurring the cost and unpredictability of legal proceedings. A Fund, therefore, may be unable to obtain payments the Adviser believes are owed to it under OTC derivatives contracts, or those payments may be delayed or made only after the Fund has incurred the costs of litigation.

The Funds may invest in derivatives that do not require the counterparty to post collateral (*e.g.*, foreign currency forwards), and may in the future invest in derivatives that (i) require a significant upfront deposit by a Fund unrelated to the derivative's intrinsic value or (ii) do not require that collateral be regularly marked-to-market. When a counterparty's obligations are not fully secured by collateral, a Fund runs the risk of having limited recourse if the counterparty defaults. Even when obligations are required by contract to be collateralized, a Fund often will not receive the collateral the day the collateral is required to be posted. Also, in the event of a counterparty's (or its affiliate's) insolvency, the possibility exists that a Fund's ability to exercise remedies, such as the termination of transactions, netting of obligations and realization on collateral, could be stayed or eliminated under new special resolution regimes adopted in the United States, the European Union and various other jurisdictions. Such regimes provide government authorities with broad authority to intervene when a financial institution is experiencing financial difficulty. In particular, the regulatory authorities could reduce, eliminate, or convert to equity the liabilities to a Fund of a counterparty who is subject to such proceedings in the European Union (sometimes referred to as a "bail in").

*Margin Risk.* In connection with entering into certain types of derivatives transactions (e.g., options and futures), a Fund may post margin directly to a broker or FCM, which will typically re-hypothecate that margin to a clearinghouse or another broker or FCM. Prior to re-hypothecation, margin so posted may be held in commingled accounts with margin from other clients of that broke or FCM. The margin maintained by these brokers and FCMs is not subject to the regulatory protections provided by bank custody arrangements commonly employed by investment companies. If margin posted to a broker or FCM is re-hypothecated, neither the Fund nor the broker or FCM, as applicable, will have possession of the margin. Margin posted by a Fund to a broker or FCM is exposed to the credit risk and fraud risk of that broker or FCM. There is generally no limit on the amount of margin that a Fund may post directly to a single broker or FCM or to all brokers and FCMs, and each Fund typically posts a significant portion of its assets in this manner. As a result, at any time a Fund may have substantial credit exposure to one or more brokers and/or FCMs. In the event of the insolvency or liquidation of a broker or FCM to whom a Fund has posted collateral, the Fund is likely to experience substantial delays in recovering its margin, or it may not be able to recover it at all. Any inability or unwillingness of a broker or FCM to meet its obligation to return margin to a Fund, including by reason of insolvency or liquidation, or any improper activity involving such broker or FCM would likely result in a substantial loss to the Fund. In some foreign markets, the brokerage arrangements may provide significantly less protection than in the U.S., potentially exposing the Funds to credit and other risks that they do not have in the U.S.

**Management and Operational Risk; Cyber-Security Risk**. The Funds are subject to management risk because they rely on the Adviser's ability to achieve their investment objectives. The Funds run the risk that the Adviser's investment techniques will fail to produce desired results and cause the Funds to incur significant losses. The Adviser may fail to use derivatives effectively, may select investments that do not perform as anticipated by the Adviser and may choose to hedge or not to hedge positions at disadvantageous times.

Any imperfections, errors or limitations in quantitative analyses and models used by the Adviser as part of its investment process could affect a Fund's performance. Models that appear to explain prior market data can fail to predict future market events. Further, the data used in models may be inaccurate or may not include the most recent information about a company or a security.

The Funds also are subject to the risk of loss as a result of other services provided by the Adviser and other service providers, including pricing, administrative, accounting, tax, legal, custody, transfer agency and other services. Operational risk includes the possibility of loss caused by inadequate procedures and controls, human error and cyber attacks, disruptions and failures affecting, or by, a service provider. For example, trading delays or errors (both human and systematic) could prevent the Funds from benefiting from potential investment gains or avoiding losses.

A Fund and its service providers' use of internet, technology and information systems may expose the Fund to potential risks linked to cyber-security breaches of those technological or information systems. Cyber-security breaches could allow unauthorized parties to gain access to proprietary information, customer data or Fund assets, or cause a Fund or its service providers to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. With the increased use of technologies and the dependence on computer systems to perform necessary business functions, investment companies (such as the Funds) and their service providers (including the Adviser) may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber attacks and/or other technological malfunctions. In general, cyber attacks are deliberate, but unintentional events may have similar effects. Cyber attacks include, among others, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, preventing legitimate users from accessing information or services on a website, releasing confidential information without authorization and causing operational disruption. Successful cyber attacks against, or security breakdowns of, a Fund, the Adviser, or the custodian, transfer agent, or other third-party service provider may adversely affect a Fund or its shareholders. For instance, cyber attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, affect a Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, result in theft of Fund assets, and subject a Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and additional compliance costs. Similar types of cyber-security risks are also present for a Fund's derivatives counterparties, which could result in material adverse consequences for such counterparties, and may cause the Fund's investment in such derivatives to lose value. While the Adviser has established business continuity plans and systems designed to prevent cyber attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified.

**Illiquidity Risk**. Illiquidity risk is the risk that the investments held by a Fund may be difficult or impossible to sell at the time that the Fund would like without significantly changing the market value of the investment. There can be no assurance that a liquid market for a Fund's investments will be maintained, in which case the Fund's ability to realize full value in the event of the need to liquidate certain assets may be impaired and/or result in losses to the Fund. The Funds may be unable to sell their investments, even under circumstances when the Adviser believes it would be in the best interests of a Fund to do so. Illiquid investments may also be difficult to value and their pricing may be more volatile than more liquid investments, which could adversely affect the price at which a Fund is able to sell such instruments. Illiquid investments may involve greater risk than liquid investments. Illiquidity risk also may be greater in times of financial stress. The risks associated with illiquid instruments may be particularly acute in situations in which a Fund's operations require cash (such as in connection with redemptions) and could result in a Fund borrowing to meet its short-term needs or incurring losses on the sale of illiquid instruments.

**Leverage Risk**. The Funds may obtain financing to make investments (i.e., to purchase additional portfolio investments) and may obtain leverage through derivative instruments that afford the Funds economic leverage. The Funds may also borrow to meet redemption requests and to address cash flow timing mismatches. Therefore, the Funds are subject to leverage risk. Leverage magnifies a Fund's exposure to declines in the value of one or more underlying investments or creates investment risk with respect to a larger pool of assets than the Fund would otherwise have and may be considered a speculative technique. The value of an investment in a Fund will be more volatile and other risks tend to be compounded if and to the extent that a Fund borrows or uses derivatives or other investments that have embedded leverage. Engaging in such transactions may cause a Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet segregation requirements.

A Fund's borrowings, which typically would be in the form of loans from banks, may be on a secured or unsecured basis and at fixed or variable rates of interest. Borrowing will also cost the Funds interest expense and other fees and the cost of borrowing or fluctuations in interest rates, if applicable, may reduce the Funds' return. Each Fund's ability to obtain leverage through borrowings is dependent upon its ability to establish and maintain an appropriate line of credit. Market conditions may unfavorably impact a Fund's ability to secure borrowings on terms as favorable as more established borrowers in the market, or to borrow on commercially feasible terms.

**Market Risk; Equity Investing Risk**. Because the Funds enter into derivatives contracts relating to equity securities, the Funds are exposed to fluctuations in the value of the underlying equity securities. The Funds may also own equity securities directly. Market risk is the risk that the value of securities to which a Fund is exposed will fall due to general market or economic conditions; overall market changes; local, regional or global political, social or economic instability; currency, interest rate and commodity price fluctuations; perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers participate, and the particular circumstances and performance of the issuers. Market conditions may affect certain types of securities to a greater extent than other types. Although equities have historically generated higher average returns than debt securities over the long term, equity securities also have experienced significantly more volatility in returns. Equities to which a Fund will be exposed are structurally subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure, in terms of priority to corporate income, and, therefore, will be subject to greater dividend risk than debt instruments of such issuers. If the value of equity securities underlying derivatives contracts entered into by the Funds, or that the Funds own directly, decreases, the performance of the Funds will be negatively impacted, and your investment in the Funds may lose money even if the variance risk premium is positive.

*Smaller Company Risk.* The Funds may invest in small companies that are considered "mid-cap," "small-cap" or "micro-cap" companies. Securities of smaller companies are often less liquid than those of larger companies. This could make it difficult to sell a smaller company security at a desired time or price. In general, smaller companies are also more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business or economic developments, and they may have more limited resources. As a result, prices of smaller company securities may fluctuate more than those of larger companies. Historically, securities of smaller companies have been more volatile in price than securities of larger companies.

*Larger Company Risk.* The equity securities of large-capitalization companies can perform differently from other segments of the equity market or the equity market as a whole. Companies with large capitalization tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions and, while they can be less volatile than companies with smaller market capitalizations, they may also be less flexible in evolving markets or unable to implement change as quickly as their smaller counterparts. Accordingly the value of equity securities issued by large-capitalization companies may not rise to the same extent as the value of equity securities issued by small or mid-cap companies under certain market conditions or during certain periods.

*Preferred Securities Risk.* Preferred securities may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. Preferred securities are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities. In addition, preferred securities generally pay a dividend and rank ahead of common stocks and behind debt securities in claims for dividends and for assets of the issuer in a liquidation or bankruptcy. For this reason, the value of preferred securities will usually react more strongly than bonds and other debt to actual or perceived changes in the company's financial condition or prospects. Preferred securities may also be sensitive to changes in interest rates. When interest rates rise, the fixed dividend on preferred securities may be less attractive, causing the price of preferred stocks to decline. Preferred securities of smaller companies may be more vulnerable to adverse developments than preferred stock of larger companies.

**Foreign Securities Risk (International Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund and Global Equity Variance Risk Premium Master Fund)**. Direct or indirect investments in securities of foreign issuers involve risks not ordinarily associated with exposure to securities and instruments of U.S. issuers. For example, foreign companies are not generally subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial standards and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. Foreign securities exchanges, brokers and companies may be subject to less government supervision and regulation than exists in the U.S. A Fund's exposure to foreign securities may be subject to withholding and other foreign taxes, which may adversely affect the net return on such investments. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and exchange controls may adversely affect the market value of a Fund's indirect and direct investments in foreign securities (see "Currency Risk" below). The Funds may not be able to pass through to its shareholders foreign income tax credits in respect of a portion of or all foreign income taxes it pays. There may be difficulty in obtaining or enforcing a court judgment abroad. The willingness and ability of foreign governmental entities to pay principal and interest on government securities depends on various economic factors, including the issuer's balance of payments, overall debt level and cash-flow considerations related to the availability of tax or other revenues to satisfy the issuer's obligations. If a foreign governmental entity defaults on its obligations on the securities, the holder of such securities may have limited recourse available to it. The laws of some foreign countries may limit a Fund's ability to gain exposure to securities of certain issuers located in those countries. In addition, it may be difficult to effect repatriation of capital invested in certain countries. In addition, with respect to certain countries, there are risks of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, political or social instability or diplomatic developments that could affect a Fund's assets held in foreign countries. There may be less publicly available information about a foreign company than there is regarding a U.S. company. Foreign securities markets may have substantially less volume than U.S. securities markets and some foreign company securities are less liquid than securities of otherwise comparable U.S. companies. Foreign markets also have different clearance and settlement procedures that could cause a Fund to encounter difficulties in purchasing and selling securities on such markets and may result in the Fund missing attractive investment opportunities or experiencing a loss. In addition, a portfolio that includes exposure to securities issued by foreign issuers can expect to have a higher expense ratio because of the increased transaction costs in foreign markets and the increased costs of maintaining the custody of such foreign securities. Investing directly or indirectly in foreign securities may result in a Fund experiencing more rapid and extreme changes in value than a fund that obtains exposure exclusively in securities of U.S. issuers.

ADRs, or American Depositary Receipts, are dollar-denominated depositary receipts issued generally by domestic banks and representing the deposit with the bank of a security of a foreign issuer, and are publicly traded on exchanges or over the counter in the United States. Investing in these instruments exposes the Funds to credit risk with respect to the issuer of the ADR, in addition to the risks of the underlying foreign securities, such as changes in political or economic conditions of other countries and changes in the exchange rates of foreign currencies. The value of ADRs will rise and fall in response to the activities of the company that issued the securities represented by the depositary receipts, general market conditions and/or economic conditions. ADRs may be purchased through "sponsored" or "unsponsored" facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by the issuer of the underlying security and a depositary, whereas a depositary may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the depositary security. Holders of unsponsored ADRs generally bear all the costs of such ADRs, and the issuers of unsponsored ADRs frequently are under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the company that issues the underlying foreign securities or to pass through voting rights to the holders of the ADRs. As a result, there may not be a correlation between such information and the market values of unsponsored ADRs.

**Currency Risk (International Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund and Global Equity Variance Risk Premium Master Fund)**. The Funds' shares are priced in U.S. dollars and the distributions paid by the Funds are paid in U.S. dollars. However, a substantial portion of certain Funds' assets may be denominated in foreign (non-U.S.) currencies and income received by a Fund from a portion of its investments may be paid in foreign currencies. Currency risk is the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates will adversely affect the market value of a Fund's investments. Currency risk includes the risk that the foreign currencies in which a Fund's investments are traded, in which a Fund receives income or in which a Fund has taken a position, will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. Currency risk also includes the risk that the currency to which a Fund has obtained exposure through hedging declines in value relative to the currency being hedged, in which event the Fund may realize a loss both on the hedging instrument and on the currency being hedged. There can be no assurances or guarantees that any efforts the Funds make to hedge exposure to foreign exchange rate risks that arise as a result of their investments will successfully hedge against such risks or that adequate hedging arrangements will be available on an economically viable basis, and in some cases, hedging arrangements may result in additional costs being incurred or losses being greater than if hedging had not been used. Currency exchange rates can fluctuate significantly for many reasons. Derivative transactions in foreign currencies (such as futures, forwards, options and swaps) may involve leverage risk in addition to currency risk.

In purchasing or selling local currency to fund trades denominated in that currency, the Fund will be exposed to the risk that the value of the foreign currency will increase or decrease, which may impact the value of the Fund's investments in foreign currencies, securities denominated in foreign currencies, derivatives that provide exposure to foreign currencies and the Fund's income available for distribution. Some countries have and may continue to adopt internal economic policies that affect their currency valuations in a manner that may be disadvantageous for U.S. investors or U.S. companies seeking to do business in those countries. For example, a foreign government may unilaterally devalue its currency against other currencies, which typically would have the effect of reducing the U.S. dollar value of investments denominated in that currency. In addition, a country may impose formal or informal currency exchange controls. These controls may restrict or prohibit a Fund's ability to repatriate both investment capital and income, which could undermine the value and liquidity of a Fund's portfolio holdings and potentially place the Fund's assets at risk of total loss. As a result, if the exchange rate for any such currency declines after a Fund's income has been earned and converted into U.S. dollars but before payment to shareholders, the Fund could be required to liquidate portfolio investments to make such distributions. Similarly, if a Fund incurs an expense in U.S. dollars and the exchange rate declines before the expense is paid, the Fund would have to convert a greater amount to U.S. dollars to pay for the expense at that time than it would have had to convert at the time the Fund incurred the expense.

**ETF Risk**. The Funds may invest in the securities of ETFs, to the extent permitted by law, and may have exposure to ETFs through their derivative contracts. Direct or indirect investing in an ETF exposes a Fund to all of the risks of that ETF's investments. Index-based ETFs are designed to provide investment results that generally correspond (on a direct basis or on a multiple, inverse or multiple inverse basis) to the price and yield performance of the component assets of the benchmark index. ETFs are listed on an exchange and trade in the secondary market on a per-share basis. The values of ETFs are subject to change as the values of their respective component assets fluctuate according to market volatility. Direct or indirect investments in ETFs may not exactly match the performance of a direct investment in the respective indices to which they are intended to correspond due to the temporary unavailability of certain index assets in the secondary market or other extraordinary circumstances, such as discrepancies with respect to the weighting of assets. Typically, the ETF bears its own operational expenses, which are deducted from its assets. To the extent that a Fund invests in ETFs, the Fund must bear these expenses in addition to the expenses of its own operation. As a result, the cost of investing in ETF shares may exceed the costs of investing directly in its underlying investments. ETF shares trade on an exchange at a market price which may vary from the ETF's net asset value. The Funds may purchase ETFs at prices that exceed the net asset value of their underlying investments and may sell ETF investments at prices below such net asset value, particularly during periods of market stress. ETFs typically rely on a limited pool of authorized participants to create and redeem shares, and an active trading market for ETF shares may not develop or be maintained. Because the market price of ETF shares depends on the demand in the market for them, the market price of an ETF may be more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities the ETF is designed to track, and a Fund may not be able to liquidate ETF holdings at the time and price desired, which may impact Fund performance. As a result of mathematical compounding and because most leveraged and inverse ETFs have a single day investment objective to track the performance of an index or a multiple thereof, the performance of an ETF for periods greater than a single day is likely to be either greater than or less than the index performance, before accounting for the ETF's fees and expenses. Compounding will cause longer term results to vary from the return of the index for leveraged and inverse ETFs, particularly during periods of higher index volatility.

**Government Securities Risk**. The Funds may invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government (including U.S. Treasury obligations which differ in their interest rates, maturities and times of issuance) or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac)). U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, risks related to changes in interest rates and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae or the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Funds. Securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government related organizations, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and no assurance can be given that the U.S. government would provide financial support. Therefore, U.S. government-related organizations may not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future. As a result of their high credit quality and market liquidity, U.S. government securities generally provide a lower current return than obligations of other issuers. The U.S. Treasury Department placed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac into conservatorship in September 2008. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are continuing to operate as going concerns while in conservatorship and each remains liable for all of its obligations, including its guaranty obligations, associated with its mortgage-backed securities. Although the U.S. government has provided financial support to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, there can be no assurance that it will continue to support these or other government-sponsored entities in the future. Further, the benefits of any such government support may extend only to the holders of certain classes of an issuer's securities.

**Foreign Government Obligations and Securities of Supranational Entities Risk (International Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund and Global Equity Variance Risk Premium Master Fund)**. Exposure to foreign government obligations and the sovereign debt of foreign countries makes the Funds vulnerable 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. The ability and willingness of sovereign obligors in foreign countries or the governmental authorities that control repayment of their debt to pay principal and interest on such debt when due may depend on general economic and political conditions within the relevant country. Certain countries in which the Funds may have investment exposure have historically experienced, and may continue to experience, high rates of inflation, high interest rates and extreme poverty and unemployment. Some of these countries are also characterized by political uncertainty or instability. Additional factors that may influence the ability or willingness of a foreign government or country to service debt include a country's cash flow situation, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of its debt service burden to the economy as a whole and its government's policy towards the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other international agencies. The ability of a foreign sovereign obligor to make timely payments on its external debt obligations also will be strongly influenced by the obligor's balance of payments, including export performance, its access to international credits and investments, fluctuations in interest rates and the extent of its foreign reserves. A governmental obligor may default on its obligations. Some sovereign obligors in foreign countries have been among the world's largest debtors to commercial banks, other governments, international financial organizations and other financial institutions. Certain of these obligors, in the past, have experienced substantial difficulties in servicing their external debt obligations, which could lead to defaults on certain obligations and the restructuring of certain indebtedness.

**Securities Lending Risk**. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay and costs involved in recovery of securities or even loss of rights in the securities loaned or in the collateral if the borrower of the securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all, or fails financially. These delays and costs could be greater with respect to foreign securities. The Funds may pay lending fees to the party arranging their securities loans. Securities lending collateral may be invested in liquid, short-term investments, such as money market funds, managed by third party advisers or banks. A Fund bears the risk of investments made with the cash collateral received by the Fund in securities lending transactions. Investments of cash collateral may depreciate and/or become illiquid, although the Funds remain obligated to return the collateral amount to the borrower upon termination or maturity of the securities loan and may realize losses on the collateral investments and/or be required to liquidate other portfolio assets in order to satisfy its obligations.

**Money Market Instruments**. The Funds may invest in money market instruments, which are U.S. dollar-denominated, high-quality, short-term debt obligations, to provide liquidity, for temporary defensive purposes or for other purposes. Money market instruments may have fixed, variable or floating interest rates. Examples of money market instruments include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government (or any of its agencies or instrumentalities); bank obligations, such as time deposits, certificates of deposit and bankers' acceptances; commercial paper; and variable amount master demand notes.

**Temporary Defensive and Interim Investments**. For temporary defensive purposes in times of adverse or unstable market, economic or political conditions, the Funds can invest up to 100% of their assets in investments that may be inconsistent with their principal investment strategies. Generally, the Funds would invest in money market instruments or in other short-term U.S. or foreign government securities. The Funds might also hold these types of securities as interim investments pending the investment of proceeds from the sale of its shares or the sale of its portfolio securities or to meet anticipated redemptions of its shares. To the extent a Fund invests in these securities, it might not achieve its investment objective.

**Portfolio Turnover**. A change in the securities held by a fund is known as "portfolio turnover." The Funds (except for the Master Funds) may engage in active and frequent trading to try to achieve their investment objectives and may have portfolio turnover rates of over 100% annually. If such a Fund realizes capital gains when it sells investments, it generally must pay those gains to shareholders, increasing its taxable distributions including distributions of short-term capital gain, which are taxable as ordinary income to shareholders. Due to the Funds' options strategies, a substantial portion of a Fund's income could consist of short-term capital gains. Increased portfolio turnover may also result in higher brokerage fees or other transaction costs, which can reduce such Fund's performance. Most of the Master Funds' portfolio transactions are purchases or sales of the Underlying Funds' shares, however, which do not entail any brokerage fees or transaction costs. Portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor should the Adviser deem it advisable to purchase or sell securities.

**Focused Investment Risk**. To the extent that a Fund focuses its exposures in asset classes, sectors, industries, countries, regions, companies or issuers that are subject to the same or similar risks, the Fund will be subject to greater overall risk than if the Fund's exposures were less focused. To the extent a Fund focuses its exposures in a specific asset class, sector or industry, it will be exposed to events affecting that asset class, sector or industry. Asset classes, sectors, industries, companies or issuers with similar characteristics are often subject to many of the same risks and/or regulatory regimes and often respond in a similar manner to particular economic, market, political or other development. Similarly, to the extent a Fund has exposure to a significant extent in investments tied economically to a specific geographic region, country or a particular market, it will have more exposure to regional and country economic risks than it would if it had more geographically diverse investments.

**Tax Risk**. Each Fund intends to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company (a "RIC") under Subchapter M of Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). In order to qualify for such treatment, a Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income each taxable year from qualifying income, meet certain asset diversification tests at the end of each fiscal quarter and distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income. Each Fund's investment strategy will potentially be limited by its intention to qualify for treatment as a RIC. The tax treatment of certain of the Fund's investments under one or more of the qualification or distribution tests applicable to RICs is not certain. An adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS or a change in law might affect the Fund's ability to qualify for such treatment.

If, in any year, a Fund were to fail to qualify for treatment as a RIC under the Code for any reason, and were not able to cure such failure, the Fund would be treated as a "C corporation" and, as such, would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net tax-exempt income and net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. In addition, such failure by an Underlying Fund in which a Master Fund invests would bear adversely on the Master Fund's qualification as a RIC.

**Expense Risk**. Your actual costs of investing in the Funds may be higher than the expenses shown in "Annual Fund Operating Expenses" for a variety of reasons. For example, expense ratios may be higher than those shown if overall net assets decrease. Certain of the Funds have expense limitation agreements, which generally remain in effect for a period of one year, and mitigate this risk. However, there is no assurance that the Adviser will renew such expense limitation agreements from year-to-year.

The Funds may invest in exchange-traded funds or other pooled investment vehicles. As an investor in a pooled investment vehicle, a Fund would be subject to its ratable share of that pooled investment vehicle's expenses, including its advisory and administration expenses.

**Risks of Investing in the Underlying Funds (U.S. Variance Risk Premium Master Fund and Global Equity Variance Risk Premium Master Fund)**. The investment objective of each Underlying Fund is to seek capital appreciation. The strategies and principal risks of the Underlying Funds are described in this prospectus. The risks for the Master Funds include both the risks associated with an investment in the Master Funds and the risks associated with indirect investment in the portfolio of each of the Underlying Funds. In managing each of the Master Funds, the Adviser will have authority to change the asset allocation amounts among the Underlying Funds. To the extent that a Master Fund invests more of its assets in one Underlying Fund than in another, it will have greater exposure to the risks of that Underlying Fund. Generally, for example, a greater allocation to the U.S. Small Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund will have the effect of increasing the risks associated with small-cap issuers. There is no guarantee that the Master Funds or any Underlying Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Underlying Funds will pursue their investment objectives and policies without the approval of the Master Funds. If an Underlying Fund were to change its investment objective or policies, the Master Funds could be forced to sell their shares of that Underlying Fund at a disadvantageous time. Each Master Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective depends largely upon the performance of the Underlying Funds and the Adviser's allocation of assets among the Underlying Funds. To the extent an Underlying Fund has high portfolio turnover, the Underlying Fund may incur higher transaction costs, which may adversely affect performance and may produce increased taxable distributions. There is the risk that the Adviser's evaluations and assumptions regarding the Underlying Funds' prospects may be incorrect in light of actual market conditions. The Adviser may be subject to potential conflicts of interest in allocating assets to the Underlying Funds to the extent that the fees paid to it by some Underlying Funds are higher than the fees paid by other Underlying Funds. However, the Adviser monitors the investment process to seek to identify, address and resolve any potential issues.

**Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings**

A description of the Funds' policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of their portfolio holdings is available in the Statement of Additional Information. Currently, the holdings of each Fund are also disclosed quarterly in filings with the Commission on Form N-Q as of the end of the first and third quarters of the Fund's fiscal year and on Form N-CSR as of the second and fourth quarters of the Fund's fiscal year. Form N-Q is being rescinded. Once Form N-Q is rescinded, disclosure of the Portfolios' complete holdings will be required to be made monthly on Form N-PORT, with every third month made available to the public by the Commission 60 days after the end of the Portfolios' fiscal quarter. You can find the Commission filings on the Commission's website, www.sec.gov.

## MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

### Investment Adviser

Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC ("Stone Ridge" or the "Adviser") is the Funds' investment adviser. The Adviser was organized as a Delaware limited liability company in 2012. Its primary place of business is at 510 Madison Avenue, 21st Floor, New York, NY 10022. The Adviser's primary business is to provide a variety of investment management services, including an investment program for the Funds. The Adviser is responsible for all business activities and oversight of the investment decisions made for the Funds. As of December 31, 2018, the Adviser's assets under management were approximately $16 billion.

In return for providing management services to the Funds, each Fund pays the Adviser an annual fee. The following table shows the aggregate advisory fees that have been paid by each of the Funds for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2018 as a percentage of each such Fund's average daily net assets, taking into account any contractual fee waiver/expense reimbursement agreements, if applicable.

*Investment Management Fee* (as a percentage of average daily net assets)

| | |
|---|---|
| U.S. Large Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund | 1.27%(1) |
| U.S. Small Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund | 1.14%(1) |
| U.S. Variance Risk Premium Master Fund | 0.00% |
| Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund | 0.97%(1) |
| Global Equity Variance Risk Premium Master Fund | 0.00% |

(1) The amount shown reflects the effect of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements by the Adviser, pursuant to the Fund's expense limitation agreement with the Adviser (as described in the table under "Fees and Expenses" above).

A discussion regarding the basis of the Board's approval of the investment advisory contracts between Stone Ridge Trust, on behalf of each of the Funds, and the Adviser, is available in the Funds' annual report to shareholders for the fiscal period ended October 31, 2018.

### Portfolio Managers

#### Erik Buischi

Erik Buischi, Portfolio Manager of each Fund, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds and their investments jointly with Mr. Fleder and Mr. Stevens. Prior to joining Stone Ridge in 2015, Mr. Buischi was a trader at Goldman Sachs from 2012 to 2015. Mr. Buischi received his BS in Economics from the University of Pennsylvania (Wharton).

#### Daniel Fleder

Daniel Fleder, Portfolio Manager of each Fund, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds and their investments jointly with Mr. Buischi and Mr. Stevens. Prior to joining Stone Ridge in 2016, Mr. Fleder was the Head of Risk Management and Chief of Staff for Operations for GETCO/KCG, an automated market maker, from 2010 to 2015. Mr. Fleder received his PhD in Operations Research and MS in Statistics from the University of Pennsylvania (Wharton) and his BSE in Engineering from the University of Pennsylvania (Engineering School).

#### Ross Stevens

Ross Stevens, Portfolio Manager of each Fund, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds and their investments jointly with Mr. Buischi and Mr. Fleder. Mr. Stevens founded Stone Ridge in 2012. Mr. Stevens received his PhD in Finance and Statistics from the University of Chicago (Booth) and his BSE in Finance from the University of Pennsylvania (Wharton).

**Additional Information Regarding the Adviser and Portfolio Managers**

The Statement of Additional Information provides additional information about the Adviser, including information about potential conflicts of interest that the Adviser may face in managing the Funds, and about each Portfolio Manager's compensation, other accounts managed by each Portfolio Manager, and each Portfolio Manager's ownership of securities in the Funds. The Statement of Additional Information is part of this prospectus and is available free of charge by calling (855) 609-3680 or at www.stoneridgefunds.com. The information (other than this prospectus, including the Statement of Additional Information) contained on, or that can be accessed through, www.stoneridgefunds.com is not part of this prospectus or the Statement of Additional Information.

**Distributor and Transfer Agent**

ALPS Distributors, Inc., 1290 Broadway, Suite 1100, Denver, Colorado 80203 is the Funds' distributor (the "Distributor"). U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 is the Funds' transfer agent (the "Transfer Agent"), administrator (the "Administrator") and accounting agent. The Adviser pays fees to the Distributor as compensation for the services it renders. The Funds compensate the Transfer Agent for its services.

## SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

**Fund Closings**

The Funds may close at any time to new investments and, during such closings, only the reinvestment of dividends by existing shareholders will be permitted. The Funds may re-open to new investment and subsequently close again to new investment at any time at the discretion of the Adviser.

The Funds are made available for investment on a priority basis to a group of investors (the "Consortium") who have participated in educational sessions regarding the Funds and their investment strategies. If capacity allows, once orders are fulfilled for the Consortium, the Funds are then made available for investment by other investors. If the Funds close to new investments, the Funds may also prioritize and allocate capacity to the Consortium upon any subsequent re-opening of the Funds. The Consortium members do not have any special rights to offering price, dividends, redemption or liquidation. The Consortium consists of a selected group of registered investment advisers who have discretionary authority to invest on their clients' behalf and a fiduciary duty to their clients, and with whom the Adviser has a previous relationship. Members of the Consortium and their clients are not obligated to invest in the Funds.

**How Fund Share Prices Are Calculated**

The net asset value ("NAV") per share of a Fund's Class I shares and Class M shares is determined by dividing the total value of the applicable class's proportionate interest in the Fund's portfolio investments, cash and other assets, less any liabilities (including accrued expenses or dividends) allocable to that class, by the total number of shares of that class outstanding. While the assets of each of Class I shares and Class M shares are invested in a single portfolio of securities, the NAV of each respective Class will differ because each of Class I shares and Class M shares have different expenses. Each Fund's shares are valued as of a particular time (the "Valuation Time") on each day that the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") opens for business.[1] The Valuation Time is ordinarily at the close of regular trading on the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time). In unusual circumstances, the Valuation Time may be at a time other than 4:00 p.m. Eastern time, for example, in the event of an earlier, unscheduled close or halt of trading on the NYSE. Current net asset values per share of the Funds' classes may be obtained by contacting the Transfer Agent by telephone at (855) 609-3680.

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[1] The NYSE is generally open from Monday through Friday, 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Eastern time. NYSE, NYSE Arca, NYSE Bonds and NYSE Arca Options markets will generally close on, and in observation of the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Washington's Birthday, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

In accordance with the regulations governing registered investment companies, the Funds' transactions in portfolio securities and purchases and sales of Fund shares (which bear upon the number of Fund shares outstanding) are generally not reflected in the NAV determined for the business day on which the transactions are effected (the trade date), but rather on the following business day.

The board of trustees of Stone Ridge Trust (the "Board") has approved procedures pursuant to which each Fund values its investments (the "Valuation Procedures"). The Board has established an Adviser Valuation Committee made up of employees of the Adviser to which the Board has delegated responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the Valuation Procedures and fair value determinations made on behalf of the Board.

Listed below is a summary of certain of the methods generally used currently to value investments of each Fund under the Valuation Procedures:

> Short-term debt instruments, such as commercial paper, bankers' acceptances and U.S. Treasury Bills, having a maturity of 60 days or less, are generally valued at amortized cost.
>
> Other debt securities, including corporate and government debt securities (of U.S. or foreign issuers) and municipal debt securities in each case having a remaining maturity in excess of 60 days, loans, mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations and other asset-backed securities are valued by an independent pricing service at an evaluated (or estimated) mean between the closing bid and asked prices.
>
> For investments in open-end management companies that are registered under the 1940 Act, the value of the shares of such funds is calculated based upon the net asset value per share of such funds. The prospectuses for such funds explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and its effects.
>
> Equity securities are valued at the last sale, official close or if there are no reported sales at the mean between the bid and asked price on the primary exchange on which they are traded. The values of the Funds' investments in publicly-traded foreign equity securities generally will be the closing or final trading prices in the local trading markets but may be adjusted based on values determined by a pricing service using pricing models designed to estimate changes in the values of those securities between the times in which the trading in those securities is substantially completed and the close of the NYSE.
>
> Exchange-traded derivatives, such as options and futures contracts, are valued at the settlement price on the exchange or mean of the bid and asked prices.
>
> Non-exchange traded derivatives, including OTC options, are generally valued on the basis of valuations provided by a pricing service or using quotes provided by a broker/dealer (typically the counterparty).

If market quotations are not readily available or available market quotations or other information are deemed to be unreliable by the Adviser Valuation Committee, and if the valuation of the applicable instrument is not covered by the valuation methods described above or if the valuation methods are described above, but such methods are deemed unreliable by the Adviser Valuation Committee, then such instruments will be valued as determined in good faith by the Adviser Valuation Committee. In these circumstances, a Fund determines fair value in a manner that seeks to reflect the market value of the security on the valuation date based on consideration by the Adviser Valuation Committee of any information or factors it deems appropriate. For purposes of determining the fair value of securities, the Adviser Valuation Committee may generally consider, without limitation: (i) indications or quotes from brokers or other third-party sources, (ii) valuations provided by a third-party pricing agent, (iii) internal models that take into consideration different factors determined to be relevant by the Adviser or (iv) any combination of the above.

Fair value pricing may require subjective determinations about the value of a portfolio instrument. Fair values may differ from quoted or published prices, or from prices that are used by others, for the same investments. Also, the use of fair value pricing may not always result in adjustments to the prices of securities or other assets or liabilities held by a Fund. It is possible that the fair value determined for a security may be materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of such security. Thus, fair valuation may have an unintended dilutive or accretive effect on the value of shareholders' investments in a Fund.

A substantial portion of the Funds' investments are U.S. dollar denominated investments. Investments initially valued in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are converted to U.S. dollars using exchange rates obtained from pricing services. As a result, the NAV of a Fund's shares may be affected by changes in the value of currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar. International markets are sometimes open on days when U.S. markets are closed, which means that the value of foreign securities owned by a Fund could change on days when Fund shares cannot be bought or sold. The value of investments traded in markets outside the U.S. or denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar may be affected significantly on a day that the NYSE is closed, and the NAV of Fund shares may change on days when an investor is not able to purchase, redeem or exchange shares. The calculation of a Fund's NAV may not take place contemporaneously with the determination of the prices of foreign securities used in NAV calculations.

## INVESTING IN THE FUNDS

Each Fund offers two classes of shares — Class I shares and Class M shares. This prospectus describes the Class I shares and Class M shares of the Funds.

### Eligibility to Buy Class I Shares and Class M Shares

Each Fund's Class I shares and Class M shares are offered to the following groups of investors ("Eligible Investors"):

1. Institutional investors, including registered investment advisers (RIAs);
2. Clients of institutional investors;
3. Tax-exempt retirement plans of the Adviser and its affiliates and rollover accounts from those plans;
4. Certain other Eligible Investors as approved from time to time by the Adviser. Eligible Investors include employees, former employees, shareholders, members and directors of the Adviser and the Funds or each of their affiliates, and friends and family members of such persons; and
5. Investment professionals or other financial intermediaries investing for their own accounts, and their immediate family members.

Some intermediaries may impose different or additional eligibility requirements. The Funds have the discretion to further modify or waive their eligibility requirements.

Shares of the Funds generally may be sold only to U.S. citizens, U.S. residents, and U.S. domestic corporations, partnerships, trusts or estates. The Funds reserve the right to refuse any request to purchase shares. Each Class of shares is subject to the investment minimums described below.

### Investment Minimums

*Class I Shares*

The minimum initial account size is $25 million. For eligibility groups 3, 4 and 5 described above under "Eligibility to Buy Class I Shares and Class M Shares," there will be no minimum investment requirement.

*Class M Shares*

The minimum initial account size is $10 million.

These minimum investment requirements may be modified or reduced.

**Other Policies**

*No Certificates*

The issuance of shares is recorded electronically on the books of the Funds. You will receive a confirmation of, or account statement reflecting, each new transaction in your account, which will also show the total number of shares of each Fund you own. You can rely on these statements in lieu of certificates. The Funds do not issue certificates representing shares of the Funds.

*Involuntary Redemptions*

The Funds reserve the right to redeem an account if the value of the shares in a specific Fund is $1,000 or less for any reason, including market fluctuation. Before a Fund redeems such shares and sends the proceeds to the shareholder, it will notify the shareholder that the value of the shares in the account is less than the minimum amount and will allow the shareholder 60 days to make an additional investment in an amount that will increase the value of the account(s) to the minimum amount specified above before the redemption is processed. As a sale of your Fund shares, this redemption may have tax consequences.

In addition, the Funds reserve the right under certain circumstances to redeem all or a portion of an account, without consent of or other action by the shareholder.

## HOW TO BUY CLASS I SHARES AND CLASS M SHARES

**How to Buy Shares**

The Funds have authorized the Transfer Agent and Distributor to receive orders on their behalf, and the Distributor has authorized select intermediaries to receive orders on behalf of the Funds. These intermediaries may be authorized to designate other intermediaries to receive orders on the Funds' behalf. The Funds are deemed to have received an order when the Transfer Agent, the Distributor, an intermediary, or if applicable, an intermediary's authorized designee, receives the order in good order. Investors who invest in the Funds through an intermediary should contact their intermediary regarding purchase procedures. Investors may be charged a fee if they effect transactions through an intermediary.

The Funds are generally sold to (i) institutional investors, including registered investment advisers (RIAs), that meet certain qualifications and have completed an educational program provided by the Adviser; (ii) clients of such institutional investors; and (iii) certain other Eligible Investors (as defined in "Eligibility to Buy Class I Shares and Class M Shares" above). Certain investors may purchase a Fund's Class I shares and Class M shares directly from the Transfer Agent by first contacting the Adviser at (855) 609-3680 to notify the Adviser of the proposed investment. Once notification has occurred, if approved, the investor will be directed to the Funds' Transfer Agent to complete the purchase transaction.

All investments are subject to approval of the Adviser, and all investors must complete and submit the necessary account registration forms in good order. The Funds reserve the right to reject any initial or additional investment and to suspend the offering of shares.

Purchase through a financial intermediary does not affect these eligibility requirements or those set out in "Investing in the Funds," above.

A purchase of a Fund's Class I shares and Class M shares will be made at the NAV per share next determined following receipt of a purchase order in good order by a Fund, the Transfer Agent, the Distributor, an intermediary or an intermediary's authorized designee if received at a time when the Fund is open to new investments. A purchase, exchange or redemption order is in "good order" when a Fund, the Transfer Agent, the Distributor, an intermediary or, if applicable, an intermediary's authorized designee, receives all required information, including properly completed and signed documents, and the purchase order is approved by the Adviser. Once a Fund (or one of its authorized agents described above) accepts a purchase order, you may not cancel or revoke it; however, you may redeem the shares. A Fund may withhold redemption proceeds until it is reasonably satisfied it has received your payment. Each Fund reserves the right to cancel any purchase or exchange order it receives if the Fund believes that it is in the best interest of the Fund's shareholders to do so.

Clients of investment advisory organizations may also be subject to investment advisory and other fees under their own arrangements with such organizations**.**

**Customer Identification Program**

To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial institutions to obtain, verify and record information that identifies each person that opens a new account and to determine whether such person's name appears on government lists of known or suspected terrorists and terrorist organizations.

In compliance with the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, please note that the Transfer Agent or authorized intermediary will verify certain information upon account opening as part of Stone Ridge Trust's Anti-Money Laundering Program. You will be asked to supply certain required information, such as your full name, date of birth, social security number and permanent street address. If you are opening the account in the name of a legal entity (*e.g*., partnership, limited liability company, business trust, corporation, etc.), you must also supply the identity of the beneficial owners. Mailing addresses containing only a P.O. Box may not be accepted.

If the identity of a customer cannot be verified, the account will be rejected or the customer will not be allowed to perform a transaction on the account until the customer's identity is verified. The Fund may also reserve the right to close the account within 5 business days if clarifying information/documentation is not received. If your account is closed for this reason, your shares will be redeemed at the NAV next calculated after the account is closed.

The Funds and their agents will not be responsible for any loss in an investor's account resulting from the investor's delay in providing all required identifying information or from closing an account and redeeming an investor's shares when an investor's identity is not verified.

The Funds may be required to "freeze" your account if there appears to be suspicious activity or if account information matches information on a government list of known terrorists or other suspicious persons.

## HOW TO REDEEM CLASS I SHARES AND CLASS M SHARES

Investors who invest in the Funds through an intermediary should contact their intermediary regarding redemption procedures. The Funds are deemed to have received a redemption order when the Transfer Agent, the Distributor, an authorized intermediary, or if applicable, an intermediary's authorized designee, receives the redemption order in good order. Investors holding Fund shares directly through the Transfer Agent who desire to redeem shares of the Fund must first contact the Adviser at (855) 609-3680. Once notification has occurred, the investor will be directed to the Funds' Transfer Agent to complete the sale transaction. A redemption of a Fund's shares will be made at the NAV per share next determined following receipt of a written redemption order in good order by a Fund, the Transfer Agent, the Distributor, an intermediary or an intermediary's authorized designee.

The redemption of all shares in an account will result in the account being closed. A new Account Registration Form will be required for future investments. See "How to Buy Class I Shares and Class M Shares" above. Certificates for shares are not issued.

**Payments of Redemption Proceeds**

Redemption orders are valued at the NAV per share next determined after the shares are properly tendered for redemption, as described above. Payment for shares redeemed generally will be made within seven days after receipt of a valid request for redemption. The Funds may temporarily stop redeeming shares or delay payment of redemption proceeds when the NYSE is closed or trading on the NYSE is restricted, when an emergency exists and the Funds cannot sell shares or accurately determine the value of assets, or if the Commission orders the Funds to suspend redemptions or delay payment of redemption proceeds.

At various times, a Fund may be requested to redeem shares for which it has not yet received good payment. If this is the case, the forwarding of proceeds may be delayed until payment has been collected for the purchase of the shares. The delay may last 7 days or more. The Funds intend to forward the redemption proceeds as soon as good payment for purchase orders has been received. This delay may be avoided if shares are purchased by wire transfer. Although the Funds generally intend to pay cash for all shares redeemed using cash held by the Funds or generated by the Funds through selling cash equivalents, selling investments, or using overdraft provisions or lines of credit, the Funds reserve the right, under certain circumstances (such as stressed market conditions), to make a redemption payment, in whole or in part, in portfolio securities that have a market value at the time of redemption equal to the redemption price. In cases where a Fund uses assets other than cash for redemption payments, the value of the non-cash assets is determined as of the redemption date; consequently, as a result of changes in market prices, the value of those assets when received by the redeeming shareholder may be lower or higher than their value as of the redemption date. Investors may incur brokerage charges or other transaction costs selling securities that were received in payment of redemptions.

You can arrange for cash proceeds of a redemption to be sent by wire transfer to a single previously designated bank account if you have given authorization for expedited wire redemption on your Account Application. This redemption option does not apply to shares held in broker "street name" accounts. If a request for a wire redemption is received by the Funds prior to the close of the NYSE, the shares will be redeemed that day at the next determined NAV, and the proceeds will generally be sent to the designated bank account the next business day. The bank must be a member of the Federal Reserve wire system. Delivery of the proceeds of a wire redemption request may be delayed by the Funds for up to seven days if deemed appropriate under then current market conditions. Redeeming shareholders will be notified if a delay in transmitting proceeds is anticipated. The Funds cannot be responsible for the efficiency of the Federal Reserve wire system or the shareholder's bank. You are responsible for any charges imposed by your bank. The Funds reserve the right to terminate the wire redemption privilege. To change the name of the single bank account designated to receive wire redemption proceeds, you must send a written request with a signature guarantee to the Funds, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, or contact your financial intermediary.

Signature guarantees can be obtained from domestic banks, brokers, dealers, credit unions, national securities exchanges, registered securities associations, clearing agencies and savings associations, as well as from participants in the New York Stock Exchange Medallion Signature Program and the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program, but not from a notary public.

The Funds and/or the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary reserve the right to require a signature guarantee in other instances based on the circumstances.

**Dividend Reinvestment Plan**

Dividends and capital gains distributions are treated in accordance with the instructions on your account opening form, and either are automatically reinvested, without sales charges, or are distributed to you in cash. Your taxable income is the same regardless of which option you choose. As long as you hold Fund shares, you may change your election to participate in the dividend reinvestment plan by notifying the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary, as applicable.

For further information about dividend reinvestment, contact the Transfer Agent by telephone at (855) 609-3680 or contact your financial intermediary.

**Distributions and Federal Income Tax Matters**

It is each Fund's policy to make distributions at least annually of all or substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any. If you elect to reinvest distributions, your distributions will be reinvested in additional shares of the same share class of the Fund at the NAV calculated as of the payment date. The Funds will pay distributions on a per-share basis. As a result, on the ex-dividend date of such a payment, the NAV of the Funds will be reduced by the amount of the payment.

This section summarizes some of the important U.S. federal income tax consequences of investing in a Fund. This discussion does not address all aspects of taxation that may apply to shareholders or to specific types of shareholders such as tax-deferred retirement plans and persons who are not "U.S. persons" within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). You should consult your tax adviser for information concerning the possible application of federal, state, local or non-U.S. tax laws to you. Please see the Statement of Additional Information for additional information regarding the tax aspects of investing in a Fund.

Each Fund has elected and intends to qualify each year to be treated as a regulated investment company ("RIC") under Subchapter M of Chapter 1 of the Code. A RIC generally is not subject to federal income tax at the fund level on income and gains that are timely distributed to shareholders. To qualify for treatment as a RIC, a Fund must meet certain income, asset diversification and distribution requirements.

Each Fund's investment strategy will potentially be limited by its intention to qualify for treatment as a RIC. The tax treatment of certain of the Funds' investments under one or more of the qualification or distribution tests applicable to RICs is not certain. An adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS or a change in law might affect a Fund's ability to qualify for such treatment. Failure of a Fund to qualify and be eligible to be treated as a RIC would result in Fund-level taxation and, consequently, a reduced return on your investment. A Fund could in some cases cure such failure, including by paying a Fund-level tax or interest, making additional distributions or disposing of certain assets. In addition, such a failure by an Underlying Fund in which the U.S. Variance Risk Premium Master Fund or Global Equity Variance Risk Premium Master Fund invests would bear adversely on each of such Funds' qualification as a RIC.

A Fund's investments in foreign securities, foreign currencies and options and other derivatives may increase or accelerate the Fund's recognition of gain and may affect the timing, amount or character of the Fund's distributions.

A Fund's investment in foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding and other taxes, which may decrease the Fund's yield on those securities. Certain of the Funds may be able to pass through to you a deduction or credit for such foreign taxes, as further described in the Statement of Additional Information.

The investment of substantially all of its assets in Underlying Funds could affect the amount, timing and character of distributions by the U.S. Variance Risk Premium Master Fund and Global Equity Variance Risk Premium Master Fund.

For federal income tax purposes, distributions of net investment income are generally taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. The tax treatment of Fund distributions of capital gains is determined by how long the Fund owned (or is deemed to have owned) the investments that generated them, rather than how long you owned your shares. Distributions of net capital gains (the excess of a Fund's net long-term capital gains over its net short-term capital losses) that are properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends ("Capital Gain Dividends") will be taxable as long-term capital gains, which are taxed to non-corporate shareholders at reduced rates. Distributions of net gains from the sale or deemed disposition of investments that a Fund held or is treated as having held for one year or less will be taxable as ordinary income. Due to the Funds' options strategies, a substantial portion of a Fund's income could consist of short-term capital gains. Distributions of a Fund's short-term capital gains will not constitute qualified dividend income and will not qualify for the dividends-received deduction, and shareholders will not be able to offset distributions of the Fund's net short-term capital gains against capital losses that they recognize with respect to their other investments.

Distributions of investment income properly reported by a Fund as derived from "qualified dividend income," if any, will be taxed in the hands of individuals at the rates applicable to long-term capital gains; *provided*, that certain holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund level.

If, in and with respect to any taxable year, a Fund makes a distribution to a shareholder in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess distribution will be treated as return of capital to the extent of such shareholder's tax basis in its shares, and thereafter as capital gain. A return of capital is not taxable, but it reduces a shareholder's tax basis in its shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition by the shareholder of its shares.

A dividend will be treated as paid on December 31 of the current calendar year if it is declared by a Fund in October, November or December with a record date in such a month and paid by the Fund during January of the following calendar year.

Distributions are taxable to you even if they are paid from income or gains earned by the Fund prior to your investment (and thus were included in the price you paid for your shares). For example, if you purchase shares on or just before the record date of a Fund distribution, you will pay full price for the shares and could receive a portion of your investment back as a taxable distribution. In general, you will be taxed on the distributions you receive from the Fund, whether you receive them as additional shares or in cash.

Early each year, we will send you a statement showing the tax status of your dividends and distributions for the prior year.

Any gain or loss resulting from the sale or exchange of your shares in a Fund generally will be treated as capital gain or loss for federal income tax purposes, which will be long-term or short-term depending on how long you have held your shares.

A 3.8% Medicare contribution tax is imposed on the "net investment income" of certain individuals, estates and trusts to the extent their income exceeds certain threshold amounts. Net investment income generally includes dividends, interest and net gains from the disposition of investment property (including a Fund's ordinary income dividends, Capital Gain Dividends and capital gains recognized on the sale, redemption or exchange of Fund shares). Shareholders should consult their tax advisers regarding the effect, if any, that this provision may have on their investment in a Fund.

In general, dividends (other than Capital Gain Dividends) paid by a Fund to a person who is not a "U.S. person" within the meaning of the Code (a "foreign shareholder") are subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate). However, the Code provides a withholding tax exemption, if a Fund so elects, for certain interest-related dividends and short-term capital gain dividends paid to foreign shareholders.

Sections 1471-1474 of the Code and the U.S. Treasury Regulations and IRS guidance issued thereunder (collectively, "FATCA") generally require a Fund to obtain information sufficient to identify the status of each of its shareholders under FATCA or under an applicable intergovernmental agreement (an "IGA"). If a shareholder fails to provide this information or otherwise fails to comply with FATCA or an IGA, a Fund or its agent may be required to withhold under FATCA 30% of ordinary dividends the Fund pays to that shareholder. If a payment by a Fund is subject to FATCA withholding, the Fund or its agent is required to withhold even if such payment would otherwise be exempt from withholding under the rules applicable to non-U.S. shareholders. The IRS and the Department of Treasury have issued proposed regulations providing that the gross proceeds of share redemptions or exchanges and Capital Gain Dividends the Fund pays will not be subject to FATCA withholding. Each prospective shareholder is urged to consult its tax adviser regarding the applicability of FATCA and any other reporting requirements with respect to the prospective shareholder's own situation, including investments through an intermediary. In addition, foreign countries have implemented or are considering, and may implement, laws similar in purpose and scope to FATCA, as more fully described above.

The discussion above is very general. Please consult your tax adviser about the effect that an investment in a Fund could have on your own tax situation, including possible foreign, federal, state, or local tax consequences, or about any other tax questions you may have.

**Frequent Purchases and Sales of Fund Shares**

The Funds do not permit market timing or other abusive trading practices. The Funds reserve the right, but do not have the obligation, to reject any purchase or exchange transaction at any time. In addition, the Funds reserve the right to suspend their offering of shares or to impose restrictions on purchases or exchanges at any time that are more restrictive than those that are otherwise stated in this prospectus with respect to disruptive, excessive or short-term trading. Shareholders will be notified of the Funds' intention to restrict exchanges of shares pursuant to its policies and procedures designed to deter frequent purchases and redemptions at least 60 days in advance of such action.

Excessive short-term trading or other abusive trading practices may disrupt portfolio management strategies, increase brokerage and administrative costs and hurt Fund performance. The Funds' management team has established procedures to mitigate these risks. See "How Fund Share Prices Are Calculated" above.

The Funds do not accommodate frequent purchases and redemptions of the Funds' shares by the Funds' shareholders. The Board has adopted policies and procedures designed to deter frequent purchases and redemptions. To minimize the negative effect of frequent purchases and redemptions on the Funds and their shareholders, the Funds' management team reserves the right to reject, in their sole discretion, any purchase order (including an exchange from another Fund) from any investor they believe has a history of abusive trading or whose trading, in their judgment, has been or may be disruptive to the Funds. If the Funds detect that an investor has made two "material round trips" in any period (as determined by the Adviser), it will generally reject the investor's future buy orders, including exchange buy orders, involving a Fund. For these purposes, a "round trip" is a purchase or exchange into a Fund followed by a sale or exchange out of a Fund. A "material" round trip is one that is deemed by the Funds to be material in terms of its amount or its potential detrimental impact on the Funds. Independent of this limit, the Funds may, in their discretion, reject future buy orders by any person, group or account that appears to have engaged in any type of excessive trading activity. These limits generally do not apply to automated transactions or transactions by registered investment companies that invest in the Funds using a "fund of funds" structure. These limits do not apply to payroll deduction contributions by retirement plan participants, transactions initiated by a retirement plan sponsor or certain other retirement plan transactions consisting of rollover transactions, loan repayments and disbursements and required minimum distribution redemptions. They may be modified or rescinded for accounts held by certain retirement plans to conform to plan limits, for considerations relating to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 or regulations of the Department of Labor, and for certain asset allocation or wrap programs. In making this judgment, accounts known to be under common ownership or control generally will be counted together, but accounts maintained or managed by a common entity generally will not be considered to be under common ownership or control. The Funds retain the right to modify these restrictions at any time without prior notice to shareholders.

On a periodic basis, the Adviser will review transaction history reports and will identify redemptions that are within a specific time period from a previous purchase in the same account(s) in the Funds, or in multiple accounts that are known to be under common control. Redemptions meeting these criteria will be investigated for possible inappropriate trading.

Certain accounts, and omnibus and other multi-investor accounts (together, "Omnibus Accounts") in particular, include multiple investors and typically provide the Funds with a net purchase or redemption request on any given day. In these cases, purchases and redemptions of Fund shares are netted against one another and the identity of individual purchasers and redeemers whose orders are aggregated may not be known by the Funds. Therefore, it becomes more difficult for the Funds' management team to identify market timing or other abusive trading activities in these accounts, and the Funds' management team may be unable to eliminate abusive traders in these accounts from a Fund. Identification of abusive traders may further be impaired by limitations of the operational systems and other technical issues. Whenever abusive or disruptive trading is identified, the Funds' management team will encourage omnibus account holders to address such trading activity directly.

The Funds, the Adviser or their designees will have the ability, pursuant to Rule 22c-2 under the 1940 Act, to request information from intermediaries, such as 401(k) plan administrators, trust companies and broker dealers, concerning trades placed in Omnibus Accounts, in order to attempt to monitor trades that are placed by the underlying shareholders of these Omnibus Accounts.

Due to the complexity and subjectivity involved in identifying market timing and other abusive trading practices, there can be no assurance that the Funds' efforts will identify all market timing or abusive trading activities. Therefore, investors should not assume that the Funds will be able to detect or prevent all practices that may place the Funds at a disadvantage.

## DISTRIBUTION ARRANGEMENTS

### Distribution Plan

Financial intermediaries may provide varying investment products, programs, platforms and accounts through which investors may purchase and sell shares. Class M shares of the Funds pay Rule 12b-1 fees to compensate such financial intermediaries in connection with (i) personal and account maintenance services rendered to Class M shareholders, including but not limited to electronic processing of client orders, electronic fund transfers between clients and the Funds, account reconciliations with the Funds' Transfer Agent, facilitation of electronic delivery to clients of Fund documentation, monitoring client accounts for back-up withholding and any other special tax reporting obligations, maintenance of books and records with respect to the foregoing, and such other information and liaison services as the Funds or the Adviser may reasonably request (fees for such services, "servicing fees") and/or (ii) activities or expenses primarily intended to result in the sale of Class M shares (fees for such services, if any, "distribution fees"). The Funds do not believe that any portion of fees currently paid to financial intermediaries are distribution fees.

Servicing fees and distribution fees may be paid pursuant to a Distribution Plan ("12b-1 Plan") adopted by each Fund with respect to its Class M shares, at the maximum annual rate of 0.15% of such Fund's average daily net assets attributable to Class M. These fees are paid out of each Fund's Class M shares' assets on an ongoing basis and may be administered or facilitated by the Distributor. Because Rule 12b-1 fees are paid out of a Fund's Class M shares' assets on an ongoing basis, over time these fees will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than other types of sales charges. The Adviser performs certain services and incurs certain expenses through its employees who are registered representatives of a broker-dealer with respect to the promotion of the Funds' Class M shares and the Adviser also performs certain services in connection with the servicing of shareholders. If amounts remain from the Rule 12b-1 fees after the intermediaries have been paid, such amounts may be used to compensate the Adviser for the services it provides and for the expenses it bears. The Distributor does not retain any portion of the distribution fees. To the extent that there are expenses associated with shareholder services that exceed the amounts payable pursuant to the 12b-1 Plan, the Class M shares of the Funds will bear such expenses.

## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights in the following tables are intended to help you understand each Fund's financial performance for the fiscal period indicated. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total return in the tables represents the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been derived from the financial statements audited by Ernst & Young, LLP, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, are included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

**Stone Ridge U.S. Large Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund — Class I**

| | Year Ended October 31, 2018 | Year Ended October 31, 2017 | Year Ended October 31, 2016 | Year Ended October 31, 2015 | Year Ended October 31, 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PER SHARE DATA:** | | | | | |
| Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period | $ 11.49 | $ 10.58 | $ 10.89 | $ 10.50 | $ 10.48 |
| INVESTMENT OPERATIONS: | | | | | |
| Net Investment Loss[1] | — | (0.08) | (0.12) | (0.14) | (0.14) |
| Net Realized and Unrealized Gains | (0.18) | 1.45 | 0.40 | 0.79 | 0.94 |
| Total from Investment Operations | (0.18) | 1.37 | 0.28 | 0.65 | 0.80 |
| LESS DISTRIBUTIONS: | | | | | |
| Net Investment Income | — | — | — | — | — |
| Net Realized Gains | (1.49) | (0.46) | (0.59) | (0.26) | (0.78) |
| Tax Return of Capital | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total Distributions | (1.49) | (0.46) | (0.59) | (0.26) | (0.78) |
| Net Asset Value, End of Period | $ 9.82 | $ 11.49 | $ 10.58 | $ 10.89 | $ 10.50 |
| **TOTAL RETURN**[2] | (2.04)% | 13.34% | 2.75% | 6.33% | 7.95% |
| **SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:** | | | | | |
| Net Assets, End of Period (000's) | $192,725 | $301,447 | $311,317 | $285,403 | $305,504 |
| Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets: | | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 1.58% | 1.55% | 1.46%[3] | 1.54% | 1.62% |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 1.60% | 1.53% | N/A | N/A | 1.64% |
| Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets: | | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | (.01)% | (0.84)% | (1.12)%[3] | (1.28)% | (1.27)% |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | (0.03)% | (0.82)% | N/A | N/A | (1.29)% |
| Portfolio Turnover Rate | 0.00% | 0.00% | 6.12% | 10.14% | 97.63% |

(1) Net investment loss per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(2) Total Return represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

(3) Includes borrowing and investment-related expenses not covered by the Fund's expense limitation agreement.

**Stone Ridge U.S. Large Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund — Class M**

| | Year Ended October 31, 2018 | Year Ended October 31, 2017 | Year Ended October 31, 2016 | Year Ended October 31, 2015 | Year Ended October 31, 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PER SHARE DATA:** | | | | | |
| Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period | $ 11.40 | $ 10.52 | $ 10.84 | $ 10.47 | $ 10.47 |
| INVESTMENT OPERATIONS: | | | | | |
| Net Investment Loss[1] | (0.02) | (0.10) | (0.13) | (0.15) | (0.15) |
| Net Realized and Unrealized Gains | (0.17) | 1.44 | 0.40 | 0.78 | 0.93 |
| Total from Investment Operations | (0.19) | 1.34 | 0.27 | 0.63 | 0.78 |
| LESS DISTRIBUTIONS: | | | | | |
| Net Investment Income | — | — | — | — | — |
| Net Realized Gains | (1.49) | (0.46) | (0.59) | (0.26) | (0.78) |
| Tax Return of Capital | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total Distributions | (1.49) | (0.46) | (0.59) | (0.26) | (0.78) |
| Net Asset Value, End of Period | $ 9.72 | $ 11.40 | $ 10.52 | $ 10.84 | $ 10.47 |
| **TOTAL RETURN**[2] | (2.16)% | 13.13% | 2.67% | 6.15% | 7.76% |
| **SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:** | | | | | |
| Net Assets, End of Period (000's) | $21,534 | $51,341 | $67,909 | $93,347 | $113,345 |
| Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets: | | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 1.73% | 1.68% | 1.61%[3] | 1.69% | 1.77% |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 1.75% | 1.67% | N/A | N/A | 1.79% |
| Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets: | | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | (0.19)% | (0.98)% | (1.27)%[3] | (1.43)% | (1.42)% |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | (0.21)% | (0.97)% | N/A | N/A | (1.44)% |
| Portfolio Turnover Rate | 0.00% | 0.00% | 6.12% | 10.14% | 97.63% |

(1) Net investment loss per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.
(2) Total Return represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).
(3) Includes borrowing and investment-related expenses not covered by the Fund's expense limitation agreement.

**Stone Ridge U.S. Small Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund — Class I**

| | Year Ended October 31, 2018 | Year Ended October 31, 2017 | Year Ended October 31, 2016 | Year Ended October 31, 2015 | Year Ended October 31, 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PER SHARE DATA:** | | | | | |
| Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period | $ 11.16 | $ 10.09 | $ 10.46 | $ 10.04 | $ 10.65 |
| INVESTMENT OPERATIONS: | | | | | |
| Net Investment Loss(1) | (0.02) | (0.10) | (0.13) | (0.15) | (0.16) |
| Net Realized and Unrealized Gains | (0.05) | 1.34 | 0.16 | 0.67 | 0.45 |
| Total from Investment Operations | (0.07) | 1.24 | 0.03 | 0.52 | 0.29 |
| LESS DISTRIBUTIONS: | | | | | |
| Net Investment Income | — | — | — | — | — |
| Net Realized Gains | (1.22) | (0.17) | (0.40) | (0.10) | (0.75) |
| Tax Return of Capital | — | — | — | — | (0.15) |
| Total Distributions | (1.22) | (0.17) | (0.40) | (0.10) | (0.90) |
| Net Asset Value, End of Period | $ 9.87 | $ 11.16 | $ 10.09 | $ 10.46 | $ 10.04 |
| **TOTAL RETURN**(2) | (0.85)% | 12.39% | 0.31% | 5.23% | 2.85% |
| **SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:** | | | | | |
| Net Assets, End of Period (000's) | $61,438 | $112,063 | $114,980 | $113,269 | $115,717 |
| Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets: | | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 1.86% | 1.77% | 1.55%(3) | 1.56% | 1.60% |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 1.75% | 1.64% | 1.56%(3) | 1.55% | 1.62% |
| Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets: | | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | (0.30)% | (1.05)% | (1.28)%(3) | (1.50)% | (1.54)% |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | (0.19)% | (0.92)% | (1.29)%(3) | (1.49)% | (1.56)% |
| Portfolio Turnover Rate | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 34.92% |

(1) Net investment loss per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.
(2) Total Return represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).
(3) Includes borrowing and investment-related expenses not covered by the Fund's expense limitation agreement.

**Stone Ridge U.S. Small Cap Variance Risk Premium Fund — Class M**

| | Year Ended October 31, 2018 | Year Ended October 31, 2017 | Year Ended October 31, 2016 | Year Ended October 31, 2015 | Year Ended October 31, 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PER SHARE DATA:** | | | | | |
| Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period | $11.08 | $ 10.03 | $ 10.42 | $ 10.01 | $ 10.64 |
| INVESTMENT OPERATIONS: | | | | | |
| Net Investment Loss[1] | (0.04) | (0.12) | (0.14) | (0.17) | (0.17) |
| Net Realized and Unrealized Gains | (0.05) | 1.34 | 0.15 | 0.68 | 0.44 |
| Total from Investment Operations | (0.09) | 1.22 | 0.01 | 0.51 | 0.27 |
| LESS DISTRIBUTIONS: | | | | | |
| Net Investment Income | — | — | — | — | — |
| Net Realized Gains | (1.22) | (0.17) | (0.40) | (0.10) | (0.75) |
| Tax Return of Capital | — | — | — | — | (0.15) |
| Total Distributions | (1.22) | (0.17) | (0.40) | (0.10) | (0.90) |
| Net Asset Value, End of Period | $ 9.77 | $ 11.08 | $ 10.03 | $ 10.42 | $ 10.01 |
| **TOTAL RETURN**[2] | (1.05)% | 12.26% | 0.11% | 5.15% | 2.65% |
| **SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:** | | | | | |
| Net Assets, End of Period (000's) | $3,084 | $14,478 | $13,307 | $17,024 | $13,925 |
| Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets: | | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 2.01% | 1.93% | 1.70%[3] | 1.71% | 1.75% |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 1.90% | 1.81% | 1.71%[3] | 1.70% | 1.77% |
| Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets: | | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | (0.49)% | (1.21)% | (1.44)%[3] | (1.65)% | (1.69)% |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | (0.38)% | (1.09)% | (1.45)%[3] | (1.64)% | (1.71)% |
| Portfolio Turnover Rate | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 34.92% |

(1) Net investment loss per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(2) Total Return represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

(3) Includes borrowing and investment-related expenses not covered by the Fund's expense limitation agreement.

**Stone Ridge U.S. Variance Risk Premium Master Fund — Class I**

| | Year Ended October 31, 2018 | Year Ended October 31, 2017 | Year Ended October 31, 2016 | Year Ended October 31, 2015 | Year Ended October 31, 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PER SHARE DATA:** | | | | | |
| Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period | $ 11.60 | $ 10.74 | $ 10.69 | $ 10.50 | $ 10.40 |
| INVESTMENT OPERATIONS: | | | | | |
| Net Investment Income (Loss)(1) | 0.51(2) | (0.00)(2) | (0.01)(2) | 0.10(2) | 0.51(2) |
| Net Realized and Unrealized Gains | (0.69)(2) | 1.35(2) | 0.20(2) | 0.48(2) | 0.10(2) |
| Total from Investment Operations | (0.18)(2) | 1.35(2) | 0.19(2) | 0.58(2) | 0.61(2) |
| LESS DISTRIBUTIONS: | | | | | |
| Net Investment Income | (0.46) | — | — | (0.10) | (0.51) |
| Net Realized Gains | (0.45) | (0.49) | (0.14) | (0.29) | — |
| Tax Return of Capital | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total Distributions | (0.91) | (0.49) | (0.14) | (0.39) | (0.51) |
| Net Asset Value, End of Period | $ 10.51 | $ 11.60 | $ 10.74 | $ 10.69 | $ 10.50 |
| **TOTAL RETURN**(3) | (1.76)% | 12.94% | 1.81% | 5.81% | 6.02% |
| **SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:** | | | | | |
| Net Assets, End of Period (000's) | $131,863 | $191,063 | $180,870 | $145,606 | $164,687 |
| Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets: | | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 0.10% | 0.08% | 0.11% | 0.13% | 0.13% |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets: | | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 4.70% | (0.05)% | (0.11)% | 0.98% | 4.91% |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Portfolio Turnover Rate | 23.57% | 11.30% | 16.43% | 16.83% | 6.46% |

(1) Net investment income (loss) per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(2) Per share amounts only include income and expenses of the Stone Ridge U.S. Variance Risk Premium Master Fund which are shown on the Fund's Statement of Operations. Amounts do not include the Fund's proportionate share of the income and expenses of the underlying investor funds.

(3) Total Return represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

**Stone Ridge U.S. Variance Risk Premium Master Fund — Class M**

| | Year Ended October 31, 2018 | Year Ended October 31, 2017 | Year Ended October 31, 2016 | Year Ended October 31, 2015 | Year Ended October 31, 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PER SHARE DATA:** | | | | | |
| Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period | $ 11.54 | $ 10.71 | $ 10.67 | $ 10.50 | $ 10.40 |
| INVESTMENT OPERATIONS: | | | | | |
| Net Investment Income (Loss)(1) | 0.54(2) | (0.02)(2) | (0.03)(2) | 0.10(2) | 0.51(2) |
| Net Realized and Unrealized Gains | (0.72)(2) | 1.34(2) | 0.21(2) | 0.46(2) | 0.09(2) |
| Total from Investment Operations | (0.18)(2) | 1.32(2) | 0.18(2) | 0.56(2) | 0.60(2) |
| LESS DISTRIBUTIONS: | | | | | |
| Net Investment Income | (0.45) | — | — | (0.10) | (0.50) |
| Net Realized Gains | (0.45) | (0.49) | (0.14) | (0.29) | — |
| Tax Return of Capital | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total Distributions | (0.90) | (0.49) | (0.14) | (0.39) | (0.50) |
| Net Asset Value, End of Period | $ 10.46 | $ 11.54 | $ 10.71 | $ 10.67 | $ 10.50 |
| **TOTAL RETURN**(3) | (1.83)% | 12.69% | 1.72% | 5.57% | 5.88% |
| **SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:** | | | | | |
| Net Assets, End of Period (000's) | $19,824 | $38,353 | $32,696 | $52,988 | $108,003 |
| Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets: | | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 0.25% | 0.23% | 0.26% | 0.27% | 0.28% |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets: | | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 5.03% | (0.20)% | (0.26)% | 1.02% | 4.82% |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Portfolio Turnover Rate | 23.57% | 11.30% | 16.43% | 16.83% | 6.46% |

(1) Net investment income (loss) per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

(2) Per share amounts only include income and expenses of the Stone Ridge U.S. Variance Risk Premium Master Fund which are shown on the Fund's Statement of Operations. Amounts do not include the Fund's proportionate share of the income and expenses of the underlying investor funds.

(3) Total Return represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

**Stone Ridge International Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund — Class I**

| | Year Ended October 31, 2018 | Year Ended October 31, 2017 | Year Ended October 31, 2016 | Year Ended October 31, 2015 | Year Ended October 31, 2014[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PER SHARE DATA:** | | | | | |
| Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period | $ 10.83 | $ 9.68 | $ 9.93 | $ 9.70 | $ 10.00 |
| INVESTMENT OPERATIONS: | | | | | |
| Net Investment Loss[2] | (0.05) | (0.11) | (0.16) | (0.19) | (0.12) |
| Net Realized and Unrealized Gains | (0.27) | 1.30 | 0.07 | 0.52 | 0.17 |
| Total from Investment Operations | (0.32)[3] | 1.19 | (0.09) | 0.33 | 0.05[4] |
| LESS DISTRIBUTIONS: | | | | | |
| Net Investment Income | — | — | — | — | — |
| Net Realized Gains | (1.24) | (0.04) | (0.16) | (0.10) | (0.19) |
| Tax Return of Capital | — | — | — | — | (0.16) |
| Total Distributions | (1.24) | (0.04) | (0.16) | (0.10) | (0.35) |
| Net Asset Value, End of Period | $ 9.27 | $ 10.83 | $ 9.68 | $ 9.93 | $ 9.70 |
| **TOTAL RETURN**[7] | (3.34)% | 12.28% | (0.89)% | 3.40% | 0.47%[5] |
| **SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:** | | | | | |
| Net Assets, End of Period (000's) | $24,253 | $76,774 | $77,284 | $90,449 | $59,551 |
| Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets: | | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 2.35%[8] | 2.06%[8] | 1.81%[8] | 1.83%[8] | 2.16%[6] |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 2.08%[8] | 1.86%[8] | 1.90%[8] | 1.96%[8] | 1.75%[6] |
| Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets: | | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | (0.77)%[8] | (1.34)%[8] | (1.57)%[8] | (1.77)%[8] | (2.12)%[6] |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | (0.50)%[8] | (1.14)%[8] | (1.66)%[8] | (1.90)%[8] | (1.71)%[6] |
| Portfolio Turnover Rate | 0.00% | 0.00% | 115.09% | 107.43% | 70.35%[5] |

(1) The Fund commenced operations on February 11, 2014.
(2) Net investment loss per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.
(3) Includes increase from payments by affiliates of $0.01.
(4) Includes redemption fees of less than $0.01 per share.
(5) Not annualized.
(6) Annualized.
(7) Total Return represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).
(8) Includes borrowing and investment-related expenses not covered by the Fund's expense limitation agreement.

**Stone Ridge International Developed Markets Variance Risk Premium Fund — Class M**

| | Year Ended October 31, 2018 | Year Ended October 31, 2017 | Year Ended October 31, 2016 | Year Ended October 31, 2015 | Year Ended October 31, 2014(1) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PER SHARE DATA:** | | | | | |
| Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period | $10.77 | $ 9.65 | $ 9.91 | $ 9.69 | $ 10.00 |
| INVESTMENT OPERATIONS: | | | | | |
| Net Investment Loss(2) | (0.07) | (0.13) | (0.17) | (0.20) | (0.13) |
| Net Realized and Unrealized Gains | (0.25) | 1.29 | 0.07 | 0.52 | 0.17 |
| Total from Investment Operations | (0.32)(3) | 1.16 | (0.10) | 0.32 | 0.04(4) |
| LESS DISTRIBUTIONS: | | | | | |
| Net Investment Income | — | — | — | — | — |
| Net Realized Gains | (1.24) | (0.04) | (0.16) | (0.10) | (0.19) |
| Tax Return of Capital | — | — | — | — | (0.16) |
| Total Distributions | (1.24) | (0.04) | (0.16) | (0.10) | (0.35) |
| Net Asset Value, End of Period | $ 9.21 | $ 10.77 | $ 9.65 | $ 9.91 | $ 9.69 |
| **TOTAL RETURN**(7) | (3.36)% | 12.01% | (0.99)% | 3.30% | 0.36%(5) |
| **SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:** | | | | | |
| Net Assets, End of Period (000's) | $5,807 | $19,890 | $19,530 | $21,082 | $18,795 |
| Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets: | | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 2.53%(8) | 2.21%(8) | 1.96%(8) | 1.98%(8) | 2.35%(6) |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 2.21%(8) | 2.01%(8) | 2.05%(8) | 2.11%(8) | 1.90%(6) |
| Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets: | | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | (1.01)%(8) | (1.49)%(8) | (1.72)%(8) | (1.92)%(8) | (2.31)%(6) |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | (0.69)%(8) | (1.29)%(8) | (1.81)%(8) | (2.05)%(8) | (1.86)%(6) |
| Portfolio Turnover Rate | 0.00% | 0.00% | 115.09% | 107.43% | 70.35%(5) |

(1) The Fund commenced operations on February 11, 2014.
(2) Net investment loss per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.
(3) Includes increase from payments by affiliates of $0.02.
(4) Includes redemption fees of less than $0.01 per share.
(5) Not annualized.
(6) Annualized.
(7) Total Return represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).
(8) Includes borrowing and investment-related expenses not covered by the Fund's expense limitation agreement.

**Stone Ridge Global Equity Variance Risk Premium Master Fund — Class I**

| | Year Ended October 31, 2018 | Year Ended October 31, 2017 | Year Ended October 31, 2016 | Period Ended October 31, 2015[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PER SHARE DATA:** | | | | |
| Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period | $ 10.95 | $ 10.01 | $ 10.07 | $ 10.00 |
| INVESTMENT OPERATIONS: | | | | |
| Net Investment Income (Loss)[2] | 0.52[3] | 0.14[3] | (0.02)[3] | 0.04[3] |
| Net Realized and Unrealized Gain | (0.79)[3] | 1.05[3] | 0.11[3] | 0.08[3] |
| Total from Investment Operations | (0.27)[3][4] | 1.19[3] | 0.09[3] | 0.12[3][5] |
| LESS DISTRIBUTIONS: | | | | |
| Net Investment Income | (0.66) | — | — | (0.05) |
| Net Realized Gains | (0.26) | (0.25) | (0.15) | — |
| Tax Return of Capital | — | — | — | — |
| Total Distributions | (0.92) | (0.25) | (0.15) | (0.05) |
| Net Asset Value, End of Period | $ 9.76 | $ 10.95 | $ 10.01 | $ 10.07 |
| **TOTAL RETURN**[8] | (2.72)% | 12.17% | 0.92% | 1.17%[6] |
| **SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:** | | | | |
| Net Assets, End of Period (000's) | $27,358 | $32,230 | $33,414 | $38,899 |
| Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets: | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 0.38% | 0.35% | 0.39% | 0.47%[7] |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25% | 0.25%[7] |
| Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets: | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 5.03% | 1.28% | (0.39)% | 0.21%[7] |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 5.16% | 1.38% | (0.25)% | 0.43%[7] |
| Portfolio Turnover Rate | 39.44% | 9.10% | 21.71% | 62.45%[6] |

(1) The Fund commenced operations on November 14, 2014.
(2) Net investment income (loss) per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.
(3) Per share amounts only include income and expenses of the Stone Ridge Global Equity Variance Risk Premium Master Fund which are shown on the Fund's Statement of Operations. Amounts do not include the Fund's proportionate share of the income and expenses of the underlying investor funds.
(4) Includes increase from payments by affiliates of $0.01.
(5) Includes redemption fees of less than $0.01 per share.
(6) Not annualized.
(7) Annualized.
(8) Total Return represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

**Stone Ridge Global Equity Variance Risk Premium Master Fund — Class M**

| | Year Ended October 31, 2018 | Year Ended October 31, 2017 | Year Ended October 31, 2016 | Period Ended October 31, 2015[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PER SHARE DATA:** | | | | |
| Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period | $10.91 | $ 9.98 | $10.06 | $10.00 |
| INVESTMENT OPERATIONS: | | | | |
| Net Investment Income (Loss)[2] | 0.53[3] | 0.13[3] | (0.04)[3] | (0.01)[3] |
| Net Realized and Unrealized Gain | (0.83)[3] | 1.05[3] | 0.11[3] | 0.11[3] |
| Total from Investment Operations | (0.30)[3][4] | 1.18[3] | 0.07[3] | 0.10[3] |
| LESS DISTRIBUTIONS: | | | | |
| Net Investment Income | (0.64) | — | — | (0.04) |
| Net Realized Gains | (0.26) | (0.25) | (0.15) | — |
| Tax Return of Capital | — | — | — | — |
| Total Distributions | (0.90) | (0.25) | (0.15) | (0.04) |
| Net Asset Value, End of Period | $ 9.71 | $10.91 | $ 9.98 | $10.06 |
| **TOTAL RETURN**[7] | (2.98)% | 12.10% | 0.71% | 1.05%[5] |
| **SUPPLEMENTAL DATA AND RATIOS:** | | | | |
| Net Assets, End of Period (000's) | $6,356 | $7,470 | $7,351 | $9,464 |
| Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets: | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 0.53% | 0.50% | 0.53% | 0.72%[6] |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 0.40% | 0.40% | 0.40% | 0.40%[6] |
| Ratio of Net Investment Income (Loss) to Average Net Assets: | | | | |
| Before Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 5.13% | 1.21% | (0.53)% | (0.42)%[6] |
| After Expense Reimbursement/ Recoupment | 5.26% | 1.31% | (0.40)% | (0.10)%[6] |
| Portfolio Turnover Rate | 39.44% | 9.10% | 21.71% | 62.45%[5] |

(1) The Fund commenced operations on November 14, 2014.
(2) Net investment income (loss) per share has been calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.
(3) Per share amounts only include income and expenses of the Stone Ridge Global Equity Variance Risk Premium Master Fund which are shown on the Fund's Statement of Operations. Amounts do not include the Fund's proportionate share of the income and expenses of the underlying investor funds.
(4) Includes increase from payments by affiliates of less than $0.01.
(5) Not annualized.
(6) Annualized.
(7) Total Return represents the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions).

**STONE RIDGE'S PRIVACY NOTICE**[1]

**Stone Ridge's Commitment to Its Customers**[2]

Stone Ridge recognizes and respects the privacy expectation of each of its customers. Stone Ridge believes that the confidentiality and protection of its customers' non-public personal information is one of its fundamental responsibilities. This means, most importantly, that Stone Ridge does not sell customers' non-public personal information to any third parties. Stone Ridge uses its customers' non-public personal information primarily to complete financial transactions that its customers request or to make its customers aware of other financial products and services offered by a Stone Ridge affiliated company.

**Information Stone Ridge Collects About Its Customers**

Stone Ridge collects non-public personal information about its customers from the following sources:

- *Account Applications and Other Forms*, which may include a customer's name and address, social security number or tax identification number, total assets, income and accounts at other institutions;
- *Account History*, which may include information about the transactions and balances in accounts with Stone Ridge; and
- *Correspondence*, which may include written, telephonic or electronic communications.

**How Stone Ridge Handles Its Customers' Personal Information**

As emphasized above, Stone Ridge does not sell non-public personal information about current or former customers to third parties. Below are the details of circumstances in which Stone Ridge may disclose non-public personal information to third parties:

- In order to complete certain transactions or account changes that a customer directs, it may be necessary to provide certain non-public personal information about that customer to companies, individuals or groups that are not affiliated with Stone Ridge. For example, if a customer asks Stone Ridge to transfer assets from another financial institution, Stone Ridge will need to provide certain non-public personal information about that customer to the company to complete the transaction.
- In order to alert a customer to other financial products and services that a Stone Ridge affiliated company offers, Stone Ridge may share non-public personal information it has about that customer with a Stone Ridge affiliated company.
- In certain instances, Stone Ridge may contract with non-affiliated companies to perform services for or on behalf of Stone Ridge. Where necessary, Stone Ridge will disclose non-public personal information it has about its customers to these third parties. In all such cases, Stone Ridge will provide the third party with only the information necessary to carry out its assigned responsibilities and only for that purpose. In addition, Stone Ridge requires these third parties to treat Stone Ridge customers' non-public information with the same high degree of confidentiality that Stone Ridge does.

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[1] Provided by Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC, Stone Ridge Trust, Stone Ridge Trust II, Stone Ridge Trust III, Stone Ridge Trust IV and Stone Ridge Trust V.

[2] For purposes of this notice, the term "customer" or "customers" includes both individuals who have investments with a Stone Ridge-affiliated company and individuals who have provided non-public personal information to a Stone Ridge affiliated company, but did not invest with a Stone Ridge affiliated company.

- Finally, Stone Ridge will release non-public information about customers if directed by that customer to do so or if Stone Ridge is authorized by law to do so.

**How Stone Ridge Safeguards Its Customers' Personal Information**

Stone Ridge restricts access to information about customers to its employees and to third parties, as described above. Stone Ridge maintains physical, electronic and procedural safeguards reasonably designed to protect the confidentiality of its customers' non-public personal information.

**Keeping Its Customers Informed**

As required by federal law, Stone Ridge will notify customers of Stone Ridge's Privacy Policy annually. Stone Ridge reserves the right to modify this policy at any time, but in the event that there is a change, Stone Ridge will promptly inform its customers of that change.

## USEFUL SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

**Trust.** Stone Ridge Trust consists of eleven series. The series are investment portfolios of Stone Ridge Trust, an open-end series management investment company organized as a Delaware statutory trust.

**Shareholder Reports.** Annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders provide additional information about the Funds' investments. These reports include financial statements, a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance, as well as the auditors' report (in the annual report only).

**Statement of Additional Information.** The Statement of Additional Information provides more detailed information about each Fund. It is incorporated by reference into (and is legally a part of) this combined prospectus.

**How to Obtain Additional Information.**

- You can obtain shareholder reports or the Statement of Additional Information (without charge), make inquiries or request other information about the Funds by contacting the Transfer Agent at (855) 609-3680, writing the Fund at Stone Ridge Trust, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, 615 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202, visiting the Funds' website at www.stoneridgefunds.com or calling your financial intermediary.

- You may review and copy information about a Fund, including reports and other information about a Fund, on the EDGAR Database on the Commission's website at www.sec.gov. You may get copies of this information, with payment of a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov. You may need to refer to the Fund's file number.

If someone makes a statement about the Funds that is not in this prospectus, you should not rely upon that information. Neither the Funds nor the Distributor is offering to sell shares of the Funds to any person to whom the Funds may not lawfully sell their shares.

**How to Reach Stone Ridge Trust**

Please send all requests for information or transactions to:

Stone Ridge Trust
c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services
615 East Michigan Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

You may contact us by telephone at (855) 609-3680.

**You can also visit our website at:**

**www.stoneridgefunds.com**

**Distributor**
ALPS Distributors, Inc.
1290 Broadway, Suite 1100
Denver, Colorado 80203

**Investment Adviser**
Stone Ridge Asset Management LLC
510 Madison Avenue, 21st Floor
New York, NY 10022

Investment Company Act File Number: 811-22761