

Growth and Income Portfolio

A Series of Dreyfus Variable Investment Fund

PROSPECTUS May 1, 2009



As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.



BNY MELLON
ASSET MANAGEMENT

 **Dreyfus**

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The Fund

INTRODUCTION

Fund shares are offered only to separate accounts established by insurance companies to fund variable annuity contracts (VA contracts) and variable life insurance policies (VLI policies). Individuals may not purchase shares directly from, or place sell orders directly with, the fund. The VA contracts and the VLI policies are described in the separate prospectuses issued by the participating insurance companies, over which the fund assumes no responsibility. Conflicts may arise between the interests of VA contract holders and VLI policyholders (collectively, policyowners). The board will monitor events to identify any material conflicts and, if such conflicts arise, determine what action, if any, should be taken.

The fund currently offers two classes of shares: Initial shares and Service shares. Policyowners should consult the applicable prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company to determine which class of fund shares may be purchased by the separate account.

While the fund's investment objectives and policies may be similar to those of other funds managed by the investment adviser(s), the fund's investment results may be higher or lower than, and may not be comparable to, those of the other funds.

GOAL AND APPROACH

The fund seeks long-term capital growth, current income and growth of income consistent with reasonable investment risk. To pursue this goal, the fund normally invests primarily in stocks of domestic and foreign issuers. The fund's stock investments may include common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible securities and American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), including those purchased in initial public offerings.

The portfolio managers seek to create a broadly diversified portfolio that includes a blend of growth and dividend paying stocks, as well as other investments that provide income. The portfolio managers choose stocks through a disciplined investment process that combines computer modeling techniques, bottom-up fundamental analysis and risk management. The fund's investment process is designed to provide investors with investment exposure to sector weightings and risk characteristics similar to those of the Standard & Poor's® 500 Composite Stock Price Index (S&P 500 Index). In selecting securities, the portfolio managers seek companies that possess some or all of the following characteristics:

- growth of earnings potential
- operating margin improvement
- revenue growth prospects
- business improvement
- good business fundamentals
- dividend yield consistent with the fund's strategy pertaining to income
- value, or how a stock is priced relative to its perceived intrinsic worth

- healthy financial profile, which measures the financial wellbeing of the company

The portfolio managers monitor the stocks in the fund's portfolio, and consider selling a security if the company's business momentum deteriorates or valuation becomes excessive. The portfolio managers also may sell a security if an event occurs that contradicts the portfolio managers' rationale for owning it, such as deterioration in the company's financial fundamentals. In addition, the portfolio managers may sell a security if better investment opportunities emerge elsewhere, or if the portfolio managers change the fund's industry or sector weightings. The fund may at times overweight or underweight certain sectors in attempting to achieve higher yields. The fund may also invest in fixed income securities and money market instruments.

The fund may, but is not required to, use derivatives, such as options, futures, options on futures and forward contracts (including those relating to stocks, indexes, foreign currencies and interest rates), as a substitute for investing directly in an underlying asset, to increase returns or income, to manage interest rate risk, or as part of a hedging strategy. The fund also may engage in short selling, typically for hedging purposes, such as to limit exposure to a possible market decline in the value of its portfolio securities. The fund also may invest in exchange-traded funds (ETFs) and similarly pooled investments in order to provide exposure to certain equity markets.

MAIN RISKS

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

- *Market risk.* The market value of a security may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. A security's market value also may decline because of factors that affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry.
- *Issuer risk.* The value of a security may decline for a number of reasons which directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's products or services.
- *Foreign investment risk.* Special risks associated with investments in foreign companies include exposure to currency fluctuations, less liquidity, less developed or less efficient trading markets, lack of comprehensive company information, political instability and differing auditing and legal standards.
- *Foreign currency risk.* Investments in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, or in the case of hedged positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged. Currency rates in foreign countries may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time. A decline in the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar will reduce the value of securities held by the fund and denominated in those currencies. Foreign currencies are also subject to risks caused by inflation, interest rates, budget deficits and low savings rates, political factors and government control.
- *Growth stock risk.* Investors often expect growth companies to increase their earnings at a certain rate. If these expectations are not met, investors can punish the stocks inordinately, even if earnings do increase. In addition, growth stocks may lack the dividend yield that may cushion stock prices in market downturns. Because different types of stocks tend to shift in and out of favor depending on market and economic conditions, the fund's performance may sometimes be lower or higher than that of other types of funds (such as those emphasizing value stocks).
- *Market sector risk.* The fund may significantly overweight or underweight certain companies, industries or market sectors, which may cause the fund's performance to be more or less sensitive to developments affecting those companies, industries or sectors.

- *Derivatives risk.* A small investment in derivatives could have a potentially large impact on the fund's performance. The use of derivatives involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. Derivatives can be highly volatile, illiquid and difficult to value, and there is the risk that changes in the value of a derivative held by the fund will not correlate with the underlying instruments or the fund's other investments. Derivative instruments also involve the risk that a loss may be sustained as a result of the failure of the counterparty to the derivative instruments to make required payments or otherwise comply with the derivative instruments' terms. Certain types of derivatives involve greater risks than the underlying obligations because, in addition to general market risks, they are subject to illiquidity risk, counterparty risk and credit risk.

Additionally, some derivatives involve economic leverage, which could increase the volatility of these investments as they may fluctuate in value more than the underlying instrument. The fund may be required to segregate liquid assets in connection with the purchase of derivative instruments.

- *Leveraging risk.* The use of leverage, such as engaging in reverse repurchase agreements, lending portfolio securities, entering into futures contracts or forward currency contracts and engaging in forward commitment transactions, may magnify the fund's gains or losses.
- *Short sale risk.* The fund may make short sales, which involves selling a security it does not own in anticipation that the security's price will decline. Short sales expose the fund to the risk that it will be required to buy the security sold short (also known as "covering" the short position) at a time when the security has appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the fund.
- *IPO risk.* Although the fund typically invests in seasoned issuers, it may purchase securities of companies in initial public offerings (IPOs) or shortly thereafter. The prices of securities purchased in IPOs can be very volatile. The effect of IPOs on the fund's performance depends on a variety of factors, including the number of IPOs the fund invests in relative to the size of the fund and whether and to what extent a security purchased in an IPO appreciates or depreciates in value. As a fund's asset base increases, IPOs often have a diminished effect on such fund's performance.
- *Non-diversification risk.* The fund is non-diversified, which means that a relatively high percentage of the fund's assets may be invested in a limited number of issuers. Therefore, the fund's performance may be more vulnerable to changes in the market value of a single issuer or group of issuers and more susceptible to risks associated with a single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than a diversified fund.
- *Other potential risks.* The fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions. In connection with such loans, the fund will receive collateral from the borrower equal to at least 100% of the value of loaned securities. If the borrower of the securities fails financially, there could be delays in recovering the loaned securities or in exercising rights to the collateral.

Under adverse market conditions, the fund could invest some or all of its assets in U.S. Treasury securities and money market securities. Although the fund would do this for temporary defensive purposes, it could reduce the benefit from any upswing in the market. During such periods, the fund may not achieve its investment objective.

At times, the fund may engage in short-term trading, which could produce higher transaction costs.

Investing in ETFs, which are investment companies, and other pooled investment vehicles may involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses.

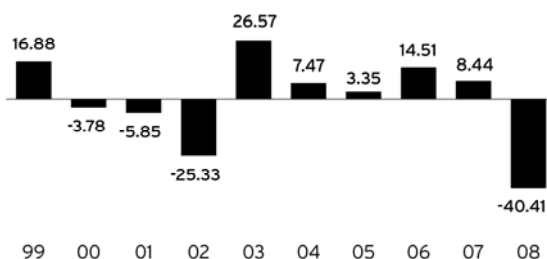
The participating insurance companies and their separate accounts are the shareholders of the fund. From time to time, a shareholder may own a substantial number of fund shares. The sale of a large number of shares could hurt the fund's net asset value.

PAST PERFORMANCE

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund. The bar chart shows changes in the performance of the fund's Initial shares from year to year. The table compares the average annual total returns of the fund's shares to those of a broad measure of market performance. The fund's past performance is no guarantee of future results. All returns assume reinvestment of dividends and distributions.

Performance information reflects the fund's expenses only and does not reflect the fees and charges imposed by participating insurance companies under their VA contracts or VLI policies. Because these fees and charges will reduce total return, policyowners should consider them when evaluating and comparing the fund's performance. Policyowners should consult the prospectus for their contract or policy for more information.

Year-by-year total returns as of 12/31 each year (%)



Best Quarter (Q2, 2003): 15.81%. Worst Quarter (Q4, 2008): -22.84%.

Average annual total returns as of 12/31/08

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Initial Shares	-40.41%	-3.85%	-1.93%
Service Shares⁺	-40.53%	-4.03%	-2.09%
S&P 500[®] Index	-36.99%	-2.19%	-1.38%

⁺For the fund's Service shares, periods prior to 12/31/00 (commencement of initial offering of Service shares) reflect the performance of the fund's Initial shares. Such performance figures have not been adjusted to reflect the higher operating expenses of the Service shares; if these expenses had been reflected, such performance would have been lower.

EXPENSES

Investors using this fund to fund a VA contract or VLI policy will pay certain fees and expenses in connection with the fund, which are described in the table below. Annual fund operating expenses are paid out of fund assets, so their effect is included in the fund's share price. As with the performance information given previously, these figures do not reflect any fees or charges imposed by participating insurance companies under their VA contracts or VLI policies.

	Initial Shares	Service Shares
Annual fund operating expenses (paid each year as a % of the value of your investment)		
Management fees	.75%	.75%
Distribution (12b-1) fees*	none	.25%
Other expenses	.10%	.10%
Total annual fund operating expenses**	.85%	1.10%

**Because 12b-1 fees are paid on an ongoing basis out of fund assets attributable to Service shares, over time such fees will increase the cost of an investment in Service shares and could cost investors more than paying other types of sales charges.*

***The Dreyfus Corporation has agreed to waive receipt of a portion of the fund's management fee in the amount of .08% until September 30, 2009; such waiver is not reflected in the table above.*

EXAMPLE

The Example below is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses remain the same. The Example does not reflect fees and expenses incurred under VA contracts and VLI policies; if they were reflected, the figures in the Example would be higher. 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
Initial Shares	\$87	\$271	\$471	\$1,049
Service Shares	\$112	\$350	\$606	\$1,340

MANAGEMENT

Investment adviser

The investment adviser for the fund is The Dreyfus Corporation (Dreyfus), 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10166. Founded in 1947, Dreyfus manages approximately \$338 billion in approximately 190 mutual fund portfolios. For the past fiscal year, the fund paid Dreyfus a management fee at the annual rate of 0.75% of the fund's average daily net assets. A discussion regarding the basis for the board's approving the fund's investment advisory agreement with Dreyfus is available in the fund's semi-annual report for the six-month period ended June 30, 2008. Dreyfus is the primary mutual fund business of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY Mellon), a global financial services company focused on helping clients move and manage their financial assets, operating in 34 countries and serving more than 100 markets. BNY Mellon is a leading provider of financial services for institutions, corporations and high-net-worth individuals, providing asset and wealth management, asset servicing, issuer services, and treasury services through a worldwide client-focused team. BNY Mellon has more than \$23 trillion in assets under custody and administration and \$1.1 trillion in assets under management, and it services more than \$13 trillion in outstanding debt. Additional information is available at www.bnymellon.com.

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

Elizabeth Slover and John Bailer are the fund's co-primary portfolio managers. Ms. Slover has been a primary portfolio manager of the fund since January 2009. Ms. Slover is a senior vice president at The Boston Company Asset Management LLC (TBCAM), an affiliate of Dreyfus, and is the director of TBCAM's core research team. She has been employed by TBCAM since June 2005 and has been employed by Dreyfus since November 2001. Mr. Bailer has been a primary portfolio manager of the fund since September 2008. Mr. Bailer, a chartered financial analyst, has been employed by TBCAM since November 1992, where he is an equity research analyst for TBCAM's U.S. Large Capitalization Value Equity discipline. Mr. Bailer has been a dual employee of Dreyfus and TBCAM since September 2003.

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

Distributor

MBSC Securities Corporation (MBSC), a wholly owned subsidiary of Dreyfus, serves as distributor of the fund and for the other funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds. Rule 12b-1 fees and shareholder services fees, as applicable, are paid to MBSC for financing the sale and distribution of fund share and for providing shareholder account service and maintenance, respectively. Dreyfus or MBSC may provide cash payments out of its own resources to financial intermediaries that sell shares of funds in the Dreyfus Family of Funds or provide other services. Such payments are separate from any sales charges, 12b-1 fees and/or shareholder services fees or other expenses that may be paid by a fund to those intermediaries. Because those payments are not made by fund shareholders or the fund, the fund's total expense ratio will not be affected by any such payments. These payments may be made to intermediaries, including affiliates, that provide shareholder servicing, sub-administration, recordkeeping and/or sub-transfer agency services, marketing support and/or access to sales meetings, sales representatives and management representatives of the financial intermediary. Cash compensation also may be paid from Dreyfus' or MBSC's own resources to intermediaries for inclusion of a fund on a sales list, including a preferred or select sales list or in other sales programs. These payments sometimes are referred to as "revenue sharing." From time to time, Dreyfus or MBSC also may provide cash or non-cash compensation to financial intermediaries or their representatives in the form of occasional gifts; occasional meals, tickets or other entertainment; support for due diligence trips; educational conference sponsorship; support for recognition programs; and other forms of cash or non-cash compensation permissible under broker-dealer regulations. In some cases, these payments or compensation may create an incentive for a financial intermediary or its employees to recommend or sell shares of the fund to you. Please contact your financial representative for details about any payments they or their firm may receive in connection with the sale of fund shares or the provision of services to the fund.

Code of ethics

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

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

These financial highlights describe the performance of the fund's shares for the fiscal periods indicated. "Total return" shows how much your investment in the fund would have increased (or decreased) during each period, assuming you had reinvested all dividends and distributions. These financial highlights have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the fund's financial statements, is included in the annual report, which is available upon request. Keep in mind that fees and charges imposed by participating insurance companies, which are not reflected in the tables, would reduce the investment returns that are shown.

	<i>Year Ended December 31,</i>				
Initial shares	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Per Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period	25.42	24.79	21.82	21.40	20.16
Investment operations:					
Investment income –net ^a	.13	.19	.18	.28	.24
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(9.53)	1.79	2.97	.43	1.25
Total from Investment Operations	(9.40)	1.98	3.15	.71	1.49
Distributions:					
Dividends from investment income-net	(.13)	(.19)	(.18)	(.29)	(.25)
Dividends from net realized gain on investments	(2.62)	(1.16)	-	-	-
Total Distributions	(2.75)	(1.35)	(.18)	(.29)	(.25)
Net asset value, end of period	13.27	25.42	24.79	21.82	21.40
Total Return (%)	(40.41)	8.44	14.51	3.35	7.47
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	.85	.81	.84	.81	.82
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	.85 ^b	.81 ^b	.83	.81 ^b	.82 ^b
Ratio of net investment income to average net assets	.66	.76	.78	1.33	1.21
Portfolio Turnover Rate	134.81	71.85	124.50	65.91	52.74
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	73,919	149,445	168,965	183,903	220,447

a Based on average shares outstanding at each month end.

b The differences for periods represents less than \$.01 per share.

Year Ended December 31,

Service shares	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Per Share Data (\$):					
Net asset value, beginning of period	25.43	24.80	21.83	21.40	20.15
Investment Operations:					
Investment income—net ^a	.08	.14	.14	.24	.21
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(9.53)	1.79	2.97	.44	1.24
Total from Investment Operations	(9.45)	1.93	3.11	.68	1..45
Distributions:					
Dividends from investment income-net	(.08)	(.14)	(.14)	(.25)	(.20)
Dividends from net realized gain on investments	(2.62)	(1.16)	-	-	-
Total Distributions	(2.70)	(1.30)	(.14)	(.25)	(.20)
Net asset value, end of period	13.28	25.43	24.80	21.83	21.40
Total Return (%)	(40.53)	8.19	14.31	3.21	7.22
Ratios/Supplemental Data (%):					
Ratio of total expenses to average net assets	1.10	1.06	1.09	1.07	1.07
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets	1.10 ^b	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ratio of net investment to average net assets	.40	.55	.61	1.14	1.05
Portfolio Turnover Rate	134.81	71.85	124.50	65.91	52.74
Net Assets, end of period (\$ x 1,000)	9,990	21,294	19,213	20,241	23,473

a Based on average shares outstanding at each month end.

b Expense waivers and/or reimbursements amounted to less than .01%.

Your Investment

SHAREHOLDER GUIDE

Buying/Selling shares

Fund shares may be purchased or sold (redeemed) by separate accounts of participating insurance companies. Policyowners should consult the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company for more information about buying or selling fund shares.

The price for fund shares is the net asset value per share (NAV) of the relevant class, which is generally calculated as of the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) on days the NYSE is open for regular business. Purchase and sale orders from separate accounts received in proper form by the participating insurance company on a given business day are priced at the NAV calculated on such day, provided that the orders are received by the fund in proper form on the next business day. The participating insurance company is responsible for properly transmitting purchase and sale orders.

When calculating NAVs, Dreyfus values equity investments on the basis of market quotations or official closing prices. Dreyfus generally values fixed income investments based on values supplied by an independent pricing service approved by the fund's board. The pricing service's procedures are reviewed under the general supervision of the board. If market quotations or prices from a pricing service are not readily available, or are determined not to reflect accurately fair value, the fund may value those investments at fair value as determined in accordance with procedures approved by the fund's board. Fair value of investments may be determined by the fund's board, its pricing committee or its valuation committee in good faith using such information as it deems appropriate under the circumstances. Under certain circumstances, the fair value of foreign equity securities will be provided by an independent pricing service. Using fair value to price investments may result in a value that is different from a security's most recent closing price and from the prices used by other mutual funds to calculate their net asset values. Funds that seek tax-exempt income are not recommended for purchase in IRAs or other qualified retirement plans. Foreign securities held by a fund may trade on days when the fund does not calculate its NAV and thus may affect the fund's NAV on days when investors have no access to the fund.

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

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

The fund reserves the right to:

- change its minimum or maximum investment amounts
- change or discontinue its exchange privilege, or temporarily suspend the privilege during unusual market conditions
- delay sending out redemption proceeds for up to seven days (generally applies only during unusual market conditions or in cases of very large redemptions or excessive trading)
- “redeem in kind,” or make payments in securities rather than cash, if the amount redeemed is large enough to affect fund operations (for example, if it exceeds 1% of the fund’s assets)
- refuse any purchase or exchange request, including those from any participating insurance company, individual or group who, in Dreyfus’ view, is likely to engage in frequent trading

Transactions in fund shares are processed by the participating insurance companies using omnibus accounts that aggregate the trades of multiple policyowners. Dreyfus’ ability to monitor the trading activity of these policyowners is limited because their individual transactions in fund shares are not disclosed to the fund. Accordingly, Dreyfus relies to a significant degree on the participating insurance company to detect and deter frequent trading. The agreement with the participating insurance company includes obligations to comply with all applicable federal and state laws. All participating insurance companies have been sent written reminders of their obligations under the agreements, specifically highlighting rules relating to trading fund shares. Further, all participating insurance companies have been requested in writing to notify Dreyfus immediately if, for any reason, they cannot meet their commitment to make fund shares available in accordance with the terms of the prospectus and relevant rules and regulations.

Dreyfus supplements the surveillance processes in place at participating insurance companies by monitoring total purchases and redemptions of fund shares on a periodic basis. If Dreyfus identifies patterns that may be indicative of frequent trading of large amounts, Dreyfus contacts the participating insurance company for assistance in disaggregating selected omnibus trades into their component parts. When this process identifies multiple roundtrips (i.e., an investment that is substantially liquidated within 60 days), Dreyfus instructs the participating insurance company to temporarily or permanently bar such policyowner’s future purchases of fund shares if Dreyfus concludes the policyowner is likely to engage in frequent trading. Dreyfus also may instruct the participating insurance company to apply these restrictions across all accounts under common ownership, control or perceived affiliation. In all instances, Dreyfus seeks to make these determinations to the best of its abilities in a manner that it believes is consistent with shareholder interests.

In addition to applying restrictions on future purchases or exchanges, Dreyfus or the participating insurance company may cancel or reverse the purchase or exchange on the business day following the transaction if the participating insurance company’s surveillance system identifies the account as one that is likely to engage in frequent trading. Dreyfus may also instruct the participating insurance company to cancel or reverse the purchase or exchange on the following business day if the trade represents a significant amount of the fund’s assets and Dreyfus has concluded that the account is likely to engage in frequent trading.

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

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

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

The fund earns dividends, interest and other income from its investments, and distributes this income (less expenses) to shareholders as dividends. The fund also realizes capital gains from its investments, and distributes these gains (less any losses) to shareholders as capital gain distributions. The fund normally pays dividends quarterly and distributes capital gains annually. Fund dividends and capital gain distributions will be reinvested in the fund unless the participating insurance company instructs otherwise.

Since the fund's shareholders are the participating insurance companies and their separate accounts, the tax treatment of dividends and distributions will depend on the tax status of the participating insurance company. Accordingly, no discussion is included as to the federal personal income tax consequences to policyowners. For this information, policyowners should consult the prospectus of the separate account of the participating insurance company or their tax advisers.

Participating insurance companies should consult their tax advisers about federal, state and local tax consequences.

EXCHANGE PRIVILEGE

Policyowners may exchange shares of a class for shares of other funds offered by the VA contracts or VLI policies through the insurance company separate accounts subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the prospectuses of such VA contracts or VLI policies. Policyowners should refer to the applicable insurance company prospectus for more information on exchanging fund shares.

For More Information

Dreyfus Variable Investment Fund Growth and Income Portfolio

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

Annual/Semiannual Report

Describes the fund's performance, lists portfolio holdings and contains a letter from the fund's manager discussing recent market conditions, economic trends and fund strategies that significantly affected the fund's performance during the last fiscal year. The fund's most recent annual and semiannual reports are available at www.dreyfus.com.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI)

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

Portfolio Holdings

Dreyfus funds generally disclose their complete schedule of portfolio holdings monthly with a 30-day lag at www.dreyfus.com under Mutual Fund Center – Dreyfus Mutual Funds – Mutual Fund Total Holdings. Complete holdings as of the end of the calendar quarter are disclosed 15 days after the end of such quarter. Dreyfus money market funds generally disclose their complete schedule of holdings daily. The schedule of holdings for a fund will remain on the website until the fund files its Form N-Q or Form N-CSR for the period that includes the dates of the posted holdings.

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

To obtain information:

By telephone Call 1-800-554-4611 or 516-338-3300

By mail Write to:

The Dreyfus Family of Funds
144 Glenn Curtiss Boulevard
Uniondale, NY 11556-0144
Attn: Institutional Services Department

On the Internet Text-only versions of certain fund documents can be viewed online or downloaded from:

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

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

You can also obtain copies, after paying a duplicating fee, by visiting the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC (for information, call 1-202-551-8090) or by E-mail request to publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-0102.

SEC file number: 811-5125

