

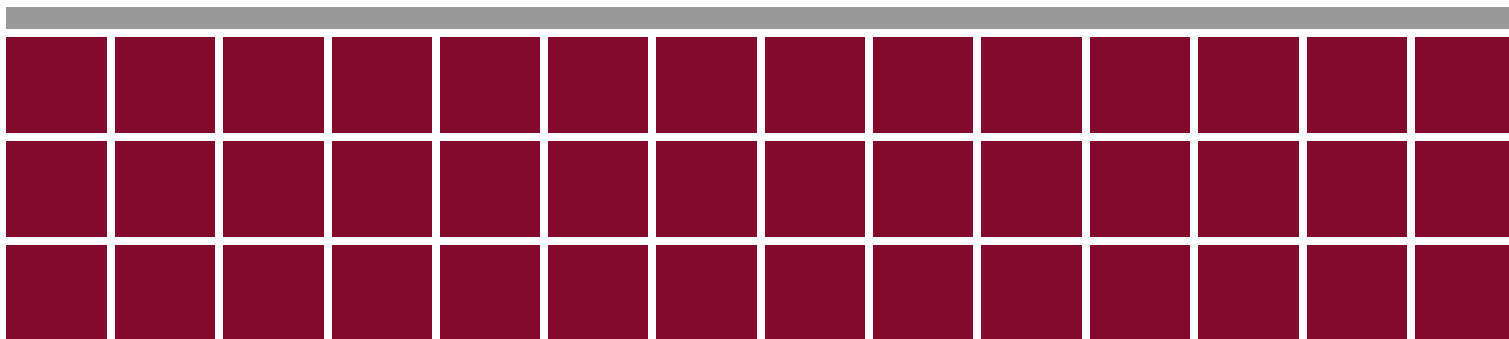
May 1, 2010



PROSPECTUS

MFS[®] Strategic Income Series

Service Class



This Prospectus describes the MFS Strategic Income Series.

The investment objective of the fund is to seek total return with an emphasis on high current income, but also considering capital appreciation.

CLASS	TICKER SYMBOL
Service Class	N/A

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The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved the fund's shares or determined whether this prospectus is accurate or complete. Anyone who tells you otherwise is committing a crime.

MFS Strategic Income Series

Investment Objective

The fund's investment objective is to seek total return with an emphasis on high current income, but also considering capital appreciation.

Summary of Key Information

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay when you hold shares of the fund. They have been adjusted to reflect certain current fee arrangements. If the fees and expenses imposed by the investment vehicle through which an investment in the fund is made were included, your expenses would be higher.

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

Management Fee	0.70%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%
Other Expenses	<u>0.48%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.43%
Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements ¹	<u>(0.38)%</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements	1.05%

- ¹ MFS has agreed in writing to bear the fund's expenses, excluding interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, brokerage and transaction costs and investment-related expenses such that "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" do not exceed 1.05% of the fund's average daily net assets annually for Service Class shares. This written agreement will continue until modified by a vote of the fund's Board of Trustees, but such agreement will continue until at least April 30, 2011.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. If the fees and expenses imposed by the investment vehicle through which an investment in the fund is made were included, your expenses would be higher.

The example assumes that: you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and you redeem your shares at the end of the time periods; your investment has a 5% return each year; and the fund's operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs will likely be higher or lower, under these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 YEAR	3 YEARS	5 YEARS	10 YEARS
Service Class Shares	\$107	\$415	\$745	\$1,680

Portfolio Turnover

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These transaction costs, which are not reflected in "Annual Fund Operating Expenses" or in the "Example," affect the fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund's portfolio turnover rate was 52% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

MFS (Massachusetts Financial Services Company, the fund's investment adviser) normally invests the fund's assets primarily in debt instruments.

MFS normally invests the fund's assets in U.S. Government securities, foreign government securities, mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities of U.S. and foreign issuers, corporate bonds of U.S. and/or foreign issuers, and/or debt instruments of issuers located in emerging market countries. MFS allocates the fund's assets across these categories with a view toward broad diversification across and within these categories. MFS may also invest the fund's assets in equity securities.

MFS may invest up to 100% of the assets in lower quality debt instruments.

MFS may invest a relatively large percentage of the fund's assets in securities of issuers in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region.

MFS may use derivatives for any investment purpose. Derivatives include futures, forward contracts, options, structured securities, inverse floating rate instruments, swaps, caps, floors, and collars.

MFS uses a bottom-up investment approach to buying and selling investments for the fund. Investments are selected primarily based on fundamental analysis of individual issuers and/or instruments. Factors considered for debt instruments may include the instrument's credit quality, collateral characteristics and indenture provisions and the issuer's management ability, capital structure, leverage, and ability to meet its current obligations. Quantitative analysis of the structure of a debt instrument and its features may also be considered. Factors considered for equity securities may include analysis of earnings, cash flows, competitive position, and management ability. Quantitative models that systematically evaluate these and other factors may also be considered.

Principal Risks

As with any mutual fund, the fund may not achieve its objective and/or you could lose money on your investment in the fund. 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 governmental agency.

The principal risks of investing in the fund are:

Interest Rate Risk: The price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest, are more sensitive to interest rate changes.

Credit Risk: The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the credit quality of the issuer, borrower, counterparty, or underlying collateral and can decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer, borrower, counterparty, or underlying collateral, or changes in specific or general market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions.

Lower quality debt instruments (commonly referred to as "high yield securities" or "junk bonds") can involve a substantially greater risk of default or can already be in default, and their values can decline significantly. Lower quality debt instruments are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics. Lower quality debt instruments tend to be more sensitive to adverse news about the issuer, or the market or economy in general, than higher quality debt instruments.

Foreign and Emerging Markets Risk: Exposure to foreign markets, especially emerging markets, through issuers or currencies can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. These factors can make foreign investments, especially those in emerging markets, more volatile and less liquid than U.S. investments. In addition, foreign markets can react differently to these conditions than the U.S. market. Emerging markets can have less developed markets and less developed legal, regulatory, and accounting systems, and greater political, social, and economic instability than developed markets.

Currency Risk: The value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar fluctuates in response to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions, and a decline in the value of a foreign currency versus the U.S. dollar reduces the value in U.S. dollars of investments denominated in that foreign currency.

Geographic Concentration Risk: The fund's performance could be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions in the countries or regions in which the fund invests and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.

Prepayment/Extension Risk: Instruments subject to prepayment and/or extension can reduce the potential for gain for the instrument's holders if the instrument is prepaid and increase the potential for loss if the maturity of the instrument is extended.

Inflation-Adjusting Risk: Interest payments on inflation-adjusted debt instruments can be unpredictable and vary based on the level of inflation. If inflation is negative, principal and income can both decline.

Municipal Risk: The price of a municipal instrument can be volatile and significantly affected by adverse tax or court rulings, legislative or political changes, changes in specific or general market and economic conditions, and the financial condition of municipal issuers and insurers. Because many municipal instruments are issued to finance similar projects, conditions in these industries can significantly affect the fund and the overall municipal market.

Stock Market/Company Risk: Stock markets are volatile and can decline significantly in response to issuer, market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions. The price of an equity security can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer or type of security, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives can be used to take both long and short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost and can involve leverage.

Leveraging Risk: Leverage involves investment exposure in an amount exceeding the initial investment. Leverage can cause increased volatility by magnifying gains or losses.

Investment Selection Risk: The MFS analysis of an investment can be incorrect and can lead to an investment focus that results in the fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the fund invests.

Counterparty and Third Party Risk: Transactions involving a counterparty or third party other than the issuer of the instrument are subject to the credit risk of the counterparty or third party, and to the counterparty's or third party's ability to perform in accordance with the terms of the transaction.

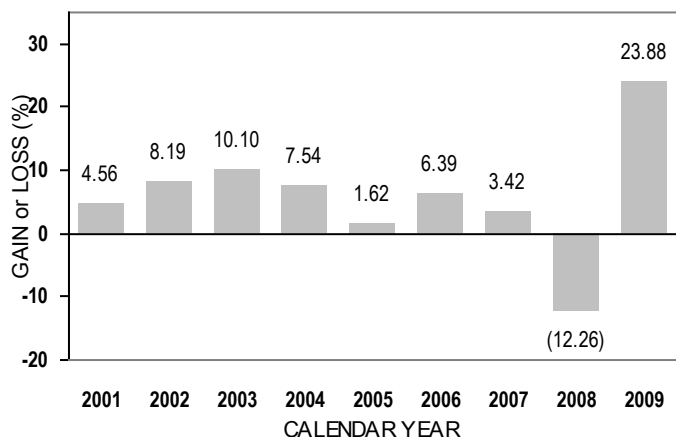
Liquidity Risk: It may not be possible to sell certain investments, types of investments, and/or segments of the market at any particular time or at an acceptable price.

Performance Information

The bar chart and performance table below are intended to provide some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance over time. The performance table also shows how the fund's performance over time compares with that of a broad measure of market performance and one or more other performance measures.

The fund's past performance does not indicate how the fund will perform in the future. Updated performance is available at mfs.com or by calling 1-800-343-2829 extension 3500. If the fees and expenses imposed by the investment vehicle through which an investment in the fund is made were included, they would reduce the returns shown.

Bar Chart.



The total return for the three-month period ended March 31, 2010 was 2.83%. During the period(s) shown in the bar chart, the highest quarterly return was 9.87% (for the calendar quarter ended June 30, 2009) and the lowest quarterly return was (7.13)% (for the calendar quarter ended December 31, 2008).

Performance Table.

Average Annual Total Returns (for the Periods Ended December 31, 2009)

Share Class	1 YEAR	5 YEARS	10 YEARS
Service Class Shares	23.88%	3.98%	5.45%
Index Comparisons (Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)			
Barclays Capital U.S. High-Yield Corporate Bond Index	58.21%	6.46%	6.72%
Strategic Income Blended Index	23.76%	6.02%	7.12%

Barclays Capital U.S. High-Yield Corporate Bond Index is a market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of non-investment grade, fixed rate debt; Eurobonds and debt issues from countries designated as emerging markets (e.g., Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, etc.) are excluded compared to the Strategic Income Blended Index which consists of 10% Barclays Capital U.S. Credit Bond Index, 33% Barclays Capital U.S. High-Yield Corporate Bond Index, 14% JPMorgan Emerging Market Bond Index Global, 8.5% Citigroup World Government Bond Non-Dollar Hedged Index, 8.5% Citigroup World Government Bond Non-Dollar Index and 26% Barclays Capital U.S. Government/Mortgage Bond Index.

Investment Adviser

MFS serves as the investment adviser for the fund.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Information regarding the portfolio manager(s) of the fund is set forth below.

Portfolio Manager	Since	Title
James J. Calmas	2005	Investment Officer of MFS
John F. Addeo	2006	Investment Officer of MFS
Robert D. Persons	2005	Investment Officer of MFS
Matthew W. Ryan	2005	Investment Officer of MFS
Erik S. Weisman	2006	Investment Officer of MFS

Taxes

Because shares of the fund are offered to insurance company separate accounts, qualified retirement plans and pension plans, and other eligible investors, you should consult with the insurance company that issued your contract, plan sponsor, or other eligible investor through which your investment in the fund is made to understand the tax treatment of your investment.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the fund through an insurance company, plan sponsor, broker-dealer, or other financial intermediary, the fund, MFS, and its affiliates may make payments to insurance companies, plan sponsors, other financial intermediaries, and all of their affiliates for distribution and/or other services. These payments may

create a conflict of interest for the insurance company, plan sponsor, or other financial intermediary to include the fund as an investment option in their product or to recommend the fund over another investment option. Ask your financial intermediary, insurance company, or plan sponsor, or visit your financial intermediary's or insurance company's Web site, for more information.

Investment Objective, Strategies, and Risks

Investment Objective

The fund's investment objective is to seek total return with an emphasis on high current income, but also considering capital appreciation. The fund's objective may be changed without shareholder approval.

Principal Investment Strategies

MFS (Massachusetts Financial Services Company, the fund's investment adviser) normally invests the fund's assets primarily in debt securities.

MFS normally invests the fund's assets in U.S. Government securities, foreign government securities, mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities of U.S. and foreign issuers, corporate bonds of U.S. and/or foreign issuers, and/or debt instruments of issuers located in emerging market countries. MFS allocates the fund's assets across these categories with a view toward broad diversification across and within these categories. MFS may also invest the fund's assets in equity securities.

MFS may invest up to 100% of the assets in lower quality debt instruments.

MFS may invest a relatively large percentage of the fund's assets in securities of issuers in a single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region.

MFS may use derivatives for any investment purpose, including to earn income and enhance returns, to increase or decrease exposure to a particular market, to manage or adjust the risk profile of the fund, or as alternatives to direct investments.

MFS uses a bottom-up investment approach to buying and selling investments for the fund. Investments are selected primarily based on fundamental analysis of issuers and/or instruments in light of market, economic, political, and regulatory conditions. Factors considered for debt instruments may include the instrument's credit quality, collateral characteristics and indenture provisions and the issuer's management ability, capital structure, leverage, and ability to meet its current obligations. Quantitative analysis of the structure of a debt instrument and its features may also be considered. Factors considered for equity securities may include analysis of earnings, cash flows, competitive position, and management ability. Quantitative models that systematically evaluate these and other factors may also be considered.

Principal Investment Types

The principal investment types in which the fund may invest are:

Debt Instruments: Debt instruments represent obligations of corporations, governments, and other entities to repay money borrowed. The issuer or borrower usually pays a fixed, variable, or floating rate of interest, and must repay the amount borrowed, usually at the maturity of the instrument. Some debt instruments, such as zero coupon bonds or payment-in-kind bonds, do not pay current interest. Other debt instruments, such as certain mortgage-backed and other asset-backed securities, make periodic payments of interest and/or principal. Some debt instruments are partially or fully secured by collateral supporting the payment of interest and principal.

Lower Quality Debt Instruments: Lower quality debt instruments, commonly referred to as "high yield securities" or "junk bonds," are debt instruments of less than investment grade quality.

Corporate Bonds: Corporate bonds are debt instruments issued by domestic or foreign corporations or similar entities.

U.S. Government Securities: U.S. Government securities are securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury, by an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. Government, or by a U.S. Government-sponsored entity. Certain U.S. Government securities are not supported as to the payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury or the ability to borrow from the U.S. Treasury. Some U.S. Government securities are supported as to the payment of principal and interest only by the credit of the entity issuing or guaranteeing the security. U.S. Government securities include mortgage-backed securities and other types of collateralized instruments issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury, by an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. Government, or by a U.S. Government-sponsored entity.

Collateralized Instruments: Collateralized instruments include mortgage-backed securities and other interests in pools of assets, such as loans or receivables. Payment of principal and interest generally depends on the cash flows generated by the underlying assets and the terms of the instrument. Certain collateralized instruments offer multiple classes that differ in terms of their priority to receive principal and/or interest payments under the terms of the instrument. Collateralized instruments typically involve a third party responsible for servicing the instrument and performing operational functions such as collecting and aggregating principal, interest and escrow payments, accounting and loan analysis.

Municipal Instruments: Municipal instruments are issued to raise money for a variety of public and private purposes, including general financing for state and local governments, or financing for a specific project or public facility. Municipal instruments include general obligation bonds of municipalities, local or state governments, project or revenue-specific bonds, municipal lease obligations, and prerefunded or escrowed bonds. Municipal instruments may be fully or partially supported by the local government, by the credit of a private issuer, by the current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or assets, by the issuer's pledge to make annual appropriations for lease payments, or by domestic or foreign entities providing credit support, such as letters of credit, guarantees, or insurance.

Foreign Government Securities: Foreign government securities are debt instruments issued, guaranteed, or supported, as to the payment of principal and interest, by foreign governments, foreign government agencies, foreign semi-governmental entities or supranational entities, or debt instruments issued by entities organized and operated for the purpose of restructuring outstanding foreign government securities. Foreign government securities may not be supported as to the payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the foreign government.

Floating Rate Loans: Floating rate loans are debt instruments issued by companies or other entities with interest rates that reset periodically (typically daily, monthly, quarterly, or semiannually), based on a base lending rate such as the London Interbank Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR), plus a premium. Floating rate loans are typically structured and administered by a third party that acts as agent for the lenders participating in the floating rate loan. Floating rate loans can be acquired directly through the agent, by assignment from a third party holder of the loan, or as a participation interest in a third party holder's portion of the loan. Senior floating rate loans are secured by specific collateral of the borrower, and are senior to most other securities of the borrower (e.g., common stocks or other

debt instruments) in the event of bankruptcy. Floating rate loans can be subject to restrictions on resale and can be less liquid than other types of securities.

Inflation-Adjusted Debt Instruments: Inflation-adjusted debt instruments are debt instruments whose principal and/or interest are adjusted for inflation. Inflation-adjusted debt instruments issued by the U.S. Treasury pay a fixed rate of interest that is applied to an inflation-adjusted principal amount. The principal amount is adjusted based on changes in the Consumer Price Index. The principal due at maturity is typically equal to the inflation-adjusted principal amount, or to the instrument's original par value, whichever is greater. Other types of inflation-adjusted debt instruments may use other methods of adjusting for inflation, and other measures of inflation. Other issuers of inflation-adjusted debt instruments include U.S. Government agencies, instrumentalities and sponsored entities, corporations, and foreign governments.

Equity Securities: Equity securities represent an ownership interest, or the right to acquire an ownership interest, in a company or other issuer. Different types of equity securities provide different voting and dividend rights and priorities in the event of bankruptcy of the issuer. Equity securities include common stocks, preferred stocks, securities convertible into stocks, and depository receipts for those securities.

Derivatives: Derivatives are financial contracts whose value is based on the value of one or more underlying indicators or the difference between underlying indicators. Underlying indicators may include a security or other financial instrument, asset, currency, interest rate, credit rating, commodity, volatility measure, or index. Derivatives often involve a counterparty to the transaction. Derivatives include futures, forward contracts, options, structured securities, inverse floating rate instruments, swaps, caps, floors, and collars.

Principal Risks

The yield and share price of the fund will change daily based on changes in interest rates and market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions. As with any mutual fund, the fund may not achieve its objective and/or you could lose money on your investment in the fund. 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 governmental agency.

The principal risks of investing in the fund are:

Interest Rate Risk: The price of a debt instrument changes in response to interest rate changes. In general, the price of a debt instrument falls when interest rates rise and rises when interest rates fall. Instruments with longer maturities, or that do not pay current interest, are more sensitive to interest rate changes. In addition, short-term and long-term interest rates do not necessarily move in the same direction or by the same amount. An instrument's reaction to interest rate changes depends on the timing of its interest and principal payments and the current interest rate for each of those time periods. Instruments with floating interest rates can be less sensitive to interest rate changes.

Credit Risk: The price of a debt instrument depends, in part, on the issuer's or borrower's credit quality or ability to pay principal and interest when due. The value of a debt instrument is likely to fall if an issuer or borrower defaults on its obligation to pay principal or interest or if the instrument's credit rating is downgraded by a credit rating agency. The value of a debt instrument can also decline in response to changes in the financial condition of the issuer or borrower, changes in specific market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions that affect a particular type of instrument, issuer, or borrower, and changes in general market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other

conditions. Certain unanticipated events, such as natural disasters, terrorist attacks, war, and other geopolitical events can have a dramatic adverse effect on the value of a debt instrument. For certain types of instruments, including derivatives, the price of the instrument depends in part on the credit quality of the counterparty to the transaction. For other types of debt instruments, including collateralized instruments, the price of the debt instrument also depends on the credit quality and adequacy of the underlying assets or collateral. Enforcing rights against the underlying assets or collateral may be difficult, or the underlying assets or collateral may be insufficient, if the issuer defaults.

Lower quality debt instruments can involve a substantially greater risk of default or can already be in default, and their values can decline significantly over short periods of time. Lower quality debt instruments are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to capacity to pay interest and principal. Lower quality debt instruments tend to be more sensitive to adverse news about the issuer, or the market or economy in general, than higher quality debt instruments. The market for lower quality debt instruments can be less liquid, especially during periods of recession or general market decline.

Foreign Risk: Investments in securities of foreign issuers, securities of companies with significant foreign exposure, and foreign currencies can involve additional risks relating to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions. Political, social, and economic instability, the imposition of currency or capital controls, or the expropriation or nationalization of assets in a particular country can cause dramatic declines in that country's economy. Less stringent regulatory, accounting, and disclosure requirements for issuers and markets are more common in certain foreign countries. Enforcing legal rights can be difficult, costly, and slow in certain foreign countries, and can be particularly difficult against foreign governments. Additional risks of foreign investments include trading, settlement, custodial, and other operational risks, and withholding and other taxes. These factors can make foreign investments, especially those in emerging markets, more volatile and less liquid than U.S. investments. In addition, foreign markets can react differently to market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, or other conditions than the U.S. market.

Emerging Markets Risk: Emerging markets investments can involve additional and greater risks than the risks associated with investments in developed foreign markets securities. Emerging markets typically have less economic development, market structure and depth and regulatory oversight and more government involvement in the economy than developed countries. Emerging markets can also be subject to greater political, social, and economic instability. These factors can make emerging market investments more volatile and less liquid than investments in developed markets.

Currency Risk: A decline in the value of a foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar reduces the value of the foreign currency and investments denominated in that currency. In addition, the use of foreign exchange contracts to reduce foreign currency exposure can eliminate some or all of the benefit of an increase in the value of a foreign currency versus the U.S. dollar. The value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar fluctuates in response to, among other factors, interest rate changes, intervention (or failure to intervene) by the U.S. or foreign governments, central banks, or supranational entities such as the International Monetary Fund, the imposition of currency controls, and other political or regulatory conditions in the U.S. or abroad. Foreign currency values can decrease significantly both in the short term and over the long term in response to these and other conditions.

Geographic Concentration Risk: Because MFS may invest a relatively large percentage of the fund's assets in issuers located in a

single country, a small number of countries, or a particular geographic region, the fund's performance could be closely tied to the market, currency, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical or other conditions in those countries or that region, and could be more volatile than the performance of more geographically-diversified funds.

Prepayment/Extension Risk: Many types of debt instruments, including mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, certain corporate bonds, and municipal housing bonds, are subject to the risk of prepayment and/or extension. Prepayment occurs when unscheduled payments of principal are made or the instrument is called or redeemed prior to an instrument's maturity. When interest rates decline or for other reasons, these debt instruments may be repaid more quickly than expected. As a result, the holder of the debt instrument may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at the same interest rate, reducing the potential for gain. When interest rates increase or for other reasons, these debt instruments may be repaid more slowly than expected. As a result, the maturity of the debt instrument is extended, increasing the potential for loss. In addition, prepayment rates are difficult to predict and the potential impact of prepayment on the price of a debt instrument depends on the terms of the instrument.

Inflation-Adjusting Risk: Interest payments on inflation-adjusted debt instruments can be unpredictable and vary based on the level of inflation. If inflation is negative, principal and income both can decline. In addition, the measure of inflation used may not correspond to the actual rate of inflation experienced by a particular individual.

Municipal Risk: The price of a municipal instrument can be volatile and significantly affected by adverse tax or court rulings, legislative or political developments or changes, and the financial developments of municipal issuers. If the Internal Revenue Service or a state taxing authority determines that an issuer of a municipal instrument has not complied with applicable tax requirements, interest from the instrument could become taxable (including retroactively) and the instrument could decline significantly in value. Because many municipal instruments are issued to finance similar projects, especially those relating to education, health care, housing, utilities, and water and sewer, conditions in these industries can significantly affect the fund and the overall municipal market. In addition, changes in the financial condition of an individual municipal insurer can affect the overall municipal market.

Stock Market Risk: The price of an equity security fluctuates in response to issuer, market, economic, industry, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions. Prices can decrease significantly in response to these conditions, and these conditions can affect a single issuer, issuers within a broad market sector, industry or geographic region, or the market in general. Different parts of the market and different types of securities can react differently to these conditions. For example, the stocks of growth companies can react differently from the stocks of value companies, and the stocks of large cap companies can react differently from the stocks of small cap companies. Certain unanticipated events, such as natural disasters, terrorist attacks, war, and other geopolitical events, can have a dramatic adverse effect on stock markets.

Company Risk: Changes in the financial condition of a company or other issuer, changes in specific market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical, and other conditions that affect a particular type of investment or issuer, and changes in general market, economic, political, regulatory, geopolitical and other conditions can adversely affect the price of an investment. The price of securities of smaller, less well-known companies can be more volatile than the price of securities of larger companies or the market in general.

Derivatives Risk: Derivatives can be used to take both long and short positions (i.e., the value of a derivative can be positively or negatively related to the value of the underlying indicator(s) on which the derivative is based). Derivatives can be highly volatile and involve risks in addition to the risks of the underlying indicator(s). Gains or losses from derivatives can be substantially greater than the derivatives' original cost, and can sometimes be unlimited, and therefore, can involve leverage. Derivatives can be complex instruments and can involve analysis and processing that differs from that required for other investment types used by the fund. If the value of a derivative does not correlate well with the particular market or other asset class the derivative is intended to provide exposure to, the derivative may not have the effect anticipated. Derivatives can also reduce the opportunity for gains or result in losses by offsetting positive returns in other investments. Derivatives can be less liquid than other types of investments.

Leveraging Risk: Certain transactions and investment strategies can result in leverage. Leverage involves investment exposure in an amount exceeding the initial investment. In transactions involving leverage, a relatively small change in an underlying indicator can lead to significantly larger losses to the fund. Leverage can cause increased volatility by magnifying gains or losses.

Investment Selection Risk: The MFS analysis of an investment can be incorrect and its selection of investments can lead to an investment focus that results in the fund underperforming other funds with similar investment strategies and/or underperforming the markets in which the fund invests.

Counterparty and Third Party Risk: Transactions involving a counterparty other than the issuer of the instrument, or a third party responsible for servicing the instrument or effecting the transaction, are subject to the credit risk of the counterparty or third party, and to the counterparty's or third party's ability to perform in accordance with the terms of the transaction.

Liquidity Risk: Certain investments and types of investments are subject to restrictions on resale, may trade in the over-the-counter market or in limited volume, or may not have an active trading market. In addition, at times all or a large portion of segments of the market may not have an active trading market. As a result, it may not be possible to sell a particular investment or type of investment at any particular time or at an acceptable price.

Other Investment Strategies and Risks

Active and Frequent Trading: MFS may engage in active and frequent trading in pursuing the fund's principal investment strategies. Frequent trading increases transaction costs, which may reduce the fund's return.

Temporary Defensive Strategy: In response to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, MFS may depart from the fund's principal investment strategies by temporarily investing for defensive purposes. When MFS invests defensively, different factors could affect the fund's performance and the fund may not achieve its investment objective. In addition, the defensive strategy may not work as intended.

Further Information on Investment Strategies, Types, and Risks: Information about investment strategies and investment types not described in the Prospectus and the risks associated with those investment strategies and investment types are described in the fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser

MFS, located at 500 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts, serves as the investment adviser for the fund. Subject to the supervision of the fund's Board of Trustees, MFS is responsible for managing the fund's investments, executing transactions and providing related administrative services and facilities under an Investment Advisory Agreement between the fund and MFS.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, the fund paid MFS an effective management fee equal to 0.70% of the fund's average daily net assets.

The management fee set forth in the Investment Advisory Agreement is 0.70% annually of the first \$1 billion of the fund's average daily net assets and 0.65% annually of the fund's average daily net assets in excess of \$1 billion.

MFS has agreed in writing to bear the fund's expenses, excluding interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, brokerage and transaction costs and investment-related expenses such that "Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses" do not exceed 1.05% of the fund's average daily net assets annually for Service Class shares. This written agreement will continue until modified by a vote of the fund's Board of Trustees, but such agreement will continue until at least April 30, 2011.

For the period from January 1, 2010 to April 30, 2010, MFS agreed in writing to bear the fund's expenses excluding management fees, distribution and service fees, interest, taxes, extraordinary expenses, brokerage and transaction costs and investment-related expenses such that "Other Expenses" did not exceed 0.15% of the fund's average daily net assets annually for Service Class shares.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement is available in the fund's annual report for the one year period that ended December 31, 2009.

MFS is America's oldest mutual fund organization. MFS and its predecessor organizations have a history of money management dating from 1924 and the founding of the first mutual fund, Massachusetts Investors Trust. Net assets under the management of the MFS organization were approximately \$183 billion as of February 28, 2010.

Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings. The MFS funds have established a policy with respect to the disclosure of fund portfolio holdings. A description of this policy is provided in the SAI. In addition, the following information is generally available to you on the MFS Web site (mfs.com) by clicking "Products and Performance," then "Variable Insurance Portfolios," then "VIT," and then on a fund name:

Information	APPROXIMATE DATE OF POSTING TO WEB SITE
Fund's top 10 securities holdings as of each month's end	14 days after month end
Fund's full securities holdings as of each month's end	24 days after month end

If a fund has substantial investments in both equity and debt instruments (e.g., a balanced fund), the fund's top 10 equity holdings and top 10 debt holdings will be made available.

Note that the fund or MFS may suspend the posting of this information or modify the elements of this web posting policy without notice to shareholders. Once posted, the above information will generally remain available on the Web site until at least the date on which the fund files a Form N-CSR or Form N-Q for the period

that includes the date as of which the Web site information is current.

Portfolio Manager(s)

Information regarding the portfolio manager(s) of the fund is set forth below. Further information regarding the portfolio manager(s), including other accounts managed, compensation, ownership of fund shares, and possible conflicts of interest, is available in the fund's SAI. Each portfolio manager is primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the fund unless otherwise specified.

Portfolio Manager	Primary Role	Five Year History
James J. Calmas	Lead Portfolio	Employed in the investment area of MFS since 1988
John F. Addeo	High Yield Corporate Debt Securities Portfolio Manager	Employed in the investment area of MFS since 1998
Robert D. Persons	Investment Grade Corporate Debt Securities Portfolio Manager	Employed in the investment area of MFS since 2000
Matthew W. Ryan	Emerging Markets Debt Securities Portfolio Manager	Employed in the investment area of MFS since 1997
Erik S. Weisman	International Government Securities Portfolio Manager	Employed in the investment area of MFS since 2002

Administrator

MFS provides the fund with certain financial, legal, and other administrative services under a Master Administrative Services Agreement between the fund and MFS. Under the Agreement, MFS is paid an annual fee for providing these services.

Distributor

MFS Fund Distributors, Inc. ("MFD"), a wholly owned subsidiary of MFS, is the distributor of shares of the fund.

Shareholder Servicing Agent

MFS Service Center, Inc. ("MFSC"), a wholly owned subsidiary of MFS, provides dividend and distribution disbursing and transfer agent and recordkeeping functions in connection with the issuance, transfer, and redemption of the Service Class shares of the fund under a Shareholder Servicing Agent Agreement. MFSC receives a fee based on the costs it incurs in providing these services and a target profit margin. In addition, MFSC is reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses.

Description of Share Classes

The fund offers Initial Class and Service Class shares. Service Class shares are offered through this prospectus.

The fund offers Service Class shares to separate accounts established by insurance companies to serve as investment vehicles for variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts, to qualified pension and retirement plans, and to any other person or plan permitted to hold shares of the trust pursuant to applicable Treasury Regulations without impairing the ability of insurance companies to satisfy the diversification requirements of Section 817(h) of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code").

Distribution and Service Fees

The fund has adopted a plan in accordance with Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Distribution Plan"). Under the Distribution Plan, Service Class shares pay distribution and/or service fees to support the sale and distribution of Service Class shares as well as shareholder servicing and account maintenance activities. These distribution and/or service fees equal on an annual basis up to 0.25% of average daily net assets of the class. These fees are paid out of fund assets of the Service Class shares. Because these fees are an ongoing expense of the fund, they increase the cost of your investment over time and may cost you more than other types of sales charges.

Financial Intermediary Compensation

Insurance companies, plan sponsors, and other eligible investors to whom shares of the fund are offered (collectively, together with their affiliates, "Financial Intermediaries") receive various forms of compensation in connection with the sale of shares of the fund and/or the servicing of accounts. Financial Intermediaries may receive such compensation (i) in the form of ongoing asset-based compensation paid by MFD based on Distribution Plan distribution and service payments received by MFD from the fund (as described under "Description of Share Classes-Distribution and Service Fees"), and (ii) in the form of payments paid by MFD and/or one or more of its affiliates (for purposes of this section only, collectively, "MFD") from MFD's own additional resources.

In addition, Financial Intermediaries may receive payments from MFD from MFD's own additional resources as incentives to market the MFS funds, to cooperate with MFD's promotional efforts and/or in recognition of their marketing, administrative services and/or processing support. This compensation from MFD is not reflected in the fees and expenses listed in the fee table section of the fund's prospectus. MFD compensates Financial Intermediaries based on criteria established by MFD from time to time that consider, among other factors, the level and/or type of marketing and administrative support provided by the Financial Intermediary, the level of assets attributable to and/or sales by the Financial Intermediary, and the quality of the overall relationship with the Financial Intermediary.

The types of payments described above are not exclusive and such payments can be significant to the Financial Intermediary. In addition, the compensation that Financial Intermediaries receive may vary by class of shares sold and among Financial Intermediaries. Depending upon the arrangements in place at any particular time, Financial Intermediaries may have a financial incentive to recommend a particular fund or share class.

You can find further details in the SAI about the payments made by MFD and the services provided by Financial Intermediaries. Financial Intermediaries may charge you additional fees and/or commissions other than those disclosed in this prospectus. You can ask your Financial Intermediary for information about any payments it receives from MFD and any services it provides, as well as about any fees and/or commissions it charges. Financial Intermediaries that market the funds may also act as, or be affiliated with, a broker/dealer in connection with a fund's purchase or sale of portfolio securities. However, the fund and MFS do not consider Financial Intermediaries' purchases of shares of the fund as a factor when choosing brokers/dealers to effect portfolio transactions for the fund.

How to Purchase, Redeem, and Exchange Shares

All purchases, redemptions, and exchanges of shares are made through insurance company separate accounts, qualified retirement and pension plans, and other eligible investors that are the record owner of the shares. Contract holders, plan beneficiaries, and other investors seeking to purchase, redeem, or exchange interests in the fund's shares should consult with the insurance company, plan sponsor or other eligible investor through which their investment in the fund is made.

Insurance companies, plan sponsors, and other eligible investors are the designees of the trust for receipt of purchase, exchange, and redemption orders from contract holders and plan beneficiaries. An order submitted to the fund's designee by the valuation time will receive the net asset value next calculated, provided that the trust receives notice of the order generally by 11:00 a.m., Eastern time, on the next day on which the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") is open for trading.

The fund may reject for any reason any purchase orders.

How to Exchange Shares

An exchange involves the redemption of shares of one fund and the purchase of shares of another fund. You can exchange shares of your fund for shares of the same class of another fund at net asset value if shares of that fund are available for purchase by the insurance company separate account, plan, or other eligible investor through which your investment in the fund is made. See the prospectus or other materials for the investment vehicle through which your investment in the fund is made for a further discussion of the exchange privilege. You should read the prospectus of the fund into which you are exchanging and consider the differences in objectives, policies, and risks before making any exchange.

Other Considerations

Frequent Trading

- **Right to Reject or Restrict Purchase and Exchange Orders.** The fund is not intended to serve as a vehicle for frequent trading. The Board of Trustees of the fund has adopted the purchase and exchange limitation policies described below, which it believes are reasonably designed to discourage frequent fund share transactions. MFSC seeks to monitor and enforce these policies, subject to oversight by the Board of Trustees. The fund may alter its policies at any time without notice to shareholders.
- **Purchase and Exchange Limitation Policies.** The MFS funds reserve the right to restrict or reject, without any prior notice, any purchase or exchange order, including transactions believed to represent frequent trading activity. For example, MFSC may in its discretion restrict or reject a purchase or exchange order even if the transaction is not subject to specific exchange or other limitations described in this prospectus if MFSC determines that accepting the order could interfere with the efficient management of a fund's portfolio, increase costs to the fund, dilute the value of an investment in the fund to long-term shareholders, or otherwise not be in the fund's best interests. In the event that MFSC rejects an exchange request, neither the redemption nor the purchase side of the exchange will be processed. Each MFS fund reserves the right to delay for one business day the processing of exchange requests in the event that, in

MFSC's judgment, such delay would be in the fund's best interest, in which case both the redemption and purchase side of the exchange will receive the funds' net asset values at the conclusion of the delay period.

- **Financial Intermediary Purchase and Exchange Limitations.** Financial intermediaries are required to reject any purchase or exchange orders in the fund if they believe the orders represent frequent trading activity unless they notify MFSC or an affiliate in writing that they do not monitor for frequent trading ("Waived Financial Intermediaries"). With respect to Waived Financial Intermediaries, MFSC will take action reasonably designed to discourage frequent trading that is not in the best interests of the fund by the customers of such financial intermediary, including requesting underlying shareholder account data more frequently than from other financial intermediaries.

Certain financial intermediaries may use procedures to restrict frequent trading by their customers who invest in the fund while others may not employ any procedures to restrict frequent trading. Such procedures, if any, may be less restrictive than the fund's purchase and exchange limitation policies, may permit transactions not permitted by the fund's purchase and exchange limitation policies, and/or may prohibit transactions not subject to the fund's purchase and exchange limitation policies.

In addition, the terms of a particular insurance contract, plan or other eligible investment vehicle may also limit the ability of the insurance company, plan or other investor to prohibit transactions that MFSC might consider to be frequent trading. Please refer to your insurance company contract, plan or other material for the investment vehicle through which your investment in the fund is made regarding any restrictions on frequent trading.

- **Limitations on the Ability to Detect and Curtail Frequent Trading Practices.** There is no assurance that MFSC will be able to detect or prevent frequent trading. Shareholders seeking to engage in frequent trading practices may deploy a variety of strategies to avoid detection, and MFSC is generally not able to identify trading by a particular underlying shareholder within an omnibus account, which makes it difficult or impossible to determine if a particular underlying shareholder is engaged in frequent trading. Omnibus accounts, in which shares are held in the name of a financial intermediary on behalf of multiple underlying shareholders, are a common form of holding shares among insurance companies offering insurance products and retirement plans.

MFSC reviews trading activity to detect trading activity that may be indicative of frequent trading based on its internal parameters for detecting frequent trading, including reviewing transactions that exceed a certain dollar amount, transactions involving similar dollar amounts, or transactions that occur close in time to other transactions in the same account or in multiple accounts that are under common ownership or influence. Any or all of these parameters (including those not listed) may change at any time. If MFSC detects suspicious trading activity at the omnibus account level, it will contact the financial intermediary to request underlying shareholder level activity to

determine whether there is underlying shareholder level frequent trading. However, the underlying shareholder data received may not reflect information about the ultimate underlying shareholders because there may be multiple layers of omnibus accounts. If frequent trading is identified, MFSC will take appropriate action, such as requesting the financial intermediary to prohibit purchases into the account by the underlying shareholder, requiring purchases by the underlying shareholder to be submitted only by mail, or prohibiting purchases from the financial intermediary.

MFSC's ability to monitor and deter frequent trading in omnibus accounts depends on, among other factors, the frequency with which MFSC requests underlying shareholder account data from omnibus accounts. MFSC expects to request underlying shareholder data based on its assessment of the likelihood of frequent trading by underlying shareholders, among other factors. MFSC expects to request underlying shareholder data from Waived Financial Intermediaries more frequently than from other financial intermediaries. There is no assurance that MFSC will request data with sufficient frequency to detect or prevent frequent trading in omnibus accounts effectively.

- **Frequent Trading Risks.** To the extent that the MFS funds or their agents are unable to curtail excessive trading practices in a fund, these practices may interfere with the efficient management of the fund's portfolio, may result in increased transaction and administrative costs, and may adversely impact the fund's performance.

In addition, to the extent that the fund invests in foreign securities, the interests of long-term shareholders may be diluted as a result of time-zone arbitrage, a short-term trading practice that seeks to exploit changes in the value of the fund's investments that result from events occurring after the close of the foreign markets on which the investments trade, but prior to the time the fund determines its net asset value. The fund's use of fair valuation can serve to reduce arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that the fund's fair valuation policies and procedures will prevent dilution of the fund's net asset value by short-term traders.

To the extent that the fund invests in securities that trade infrequently or are difficult to value, such as the securities of smaller companies, high yield debt instruments, and floating rate loans, the interests of long-term shareholders may be diluted as a result of price arbitrage, a short-term trading strategy that seeks to exploit perceived pricing inefficiencies in the fund's investments. Such short-term trading strategies may interfere with efficient management of the fund's portfolio to a greater degree than funds that invest in more frequently traded or liquid securities, in part because the fund may have difficulty selling these portfolio securities at advantageous times or prices to satisfy large and/or frequent redemption requests. Any successful price arbitrage may also cause dilution in the value of fund shares held by other shareholders.

Reservation of Other Rights. In addition to the rights expressly stated elsewhere in this prospectus, subject to applicable rules, laws

and regulations, MFSC reserves the right to: 1) alter, add, or discontinue any conditions of purchase, redemption, service, or privilege at any time without notice; 2) freeze any account or suspend account services when MFSC has received reasonable notice (written or otherwise) of a dispute between registered or beneficial account owners or when MFSC believes a fraudulent transaction may occur or has occurred; and 3) change, impose, discontinue, or waive any fee it charges.

Anti-Money Laundering Restrictions. Federal law requires the fund to implement policies and procedures reasonably designed to prevent, detect and report money laundering and other illegal activity. The fund, consistent with applicable federal law, may redeem your shares and close your account; suspend, restrict or cancel purchase and redemption orders; process redemption requests and withhold your proceeds; and take other action if it is unable to verify your identity within a reasonable time or conduct required due diligence on your account or as otherwise permitted by its anti-money laundering policies and procedures.

Potential Conflicts. Shares of the fund are offered to the separate accounts of insurance companies that may be affiliated or unaffiliated with MFS and each other (“shared funding”) and may serve as the underlying investments for both variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts (“mixed funding”). Due to differences in tax treatment or other considerations, the interests of various contract owners might at some time be in conflict. The trust currently does not foresee any such conflict. Nevertheless, the Board of Trustees which oversees the fund will monitor events in order to identify any material irreconcilable conflicts which may possibly arise and to determine what action, if any, should be taken in response. If such a conflict were to occur, one or more separate accounts of the insurance companies might be required to withdraw its investments in the fund. This might force the fund to sell securities at disadvantageous prices.

Other Information

Valuation

The price of each class of the fund’s shares is based on its net asset value. The net asset value of each class of shares is determined each day the NYSE is open for trading as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time). However, net asset value may be calculated earlier in emergency situations or as otherwise permitted by the SEC. Net asset value per share is computed by dividing the net assets allocated to each share class by the number of shares outstanding for that class. On days when the NYSE is closed (such as weekends and holidays), net asset value is not calculated, and the fund does not transact purchase and redemption orders. To the extent the fund’s assets are traded in other markets on days when the fund does not price its shares, the value of the fund’s assets will likely change when you will not be able to purchase or redeem shares.

To determine net asset value, the fund’s investments for which reliable market quotations are readily available are valued at market value. Certain short term debt instruments are valued at amortized cost.

The Board of Trustees has delegated primary responsibility for determining or causing to be determined the value of the fund’s investments (including any fair valuation) to the adviser pursuant to valuation policies and procedures approved by the Board. If the adviser determines that reliable market quotations are not readily available, investments are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the adviser in accordance with such procedures under the oversight of the Board of Trustees.

Under the fund’s valuation policies and procedures, market quotations are not considered to be readily available for most types of debt instruments and floating rate loans and many types of derivatives. These investments are generally valued at fair value based on information from third-party pricing services. These valuations can be based on both transaction data and market information such as yield, quality, coupon rate, maturity, type of issue, trading characteristics, and other market data.

In addition, investments may be valued at fair value if the adviser determines that an investment’s value has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of the exchange or market on which the investment is principally traded (such as a foreign exchange or market) and prior to the determination of the fund’s net asset value, or after the halting of trading of a specific security where trading does not resume prior to the close of the exchange or market on which the security is principally traded. The adviser generally relies on third-party pricing services or other information (such as the correlation with price movements of similar securities in the same or other markets; the type, cost and investment characteristics of the security; the business and financial condition of the issuer; and trading and other market data) to assist in determining whether to fair value and at what value to fair value an investment. The value of an investment for purposes of calculating the fund’s net asset value can differ depending on the source and method used to determine value. When fair valuation is used, the value of an investment used to determine the fund’s net asset value may differ from quoted or published prices for the same investment. There can be no assurance that the fund could obtain the fair value assigned to an investment if it were to sell the investment at the same time at which the fund determines its net asset value per share.

Distributions

The fund intends to declare and pay a dividend to shareholders at least annually.

Any capital gains are distributed at least annually.

Distribution Options

Dividends and capital gain distributions will automatically be reinvested in additional shares of the fund.

Tax Considerations

The following discussion is very general. You are urged to consult your tax adviser regarding the effect that an investment in the fund may have on your particular tax situation, including possible foreign, state, and local taxes.

The fund is treated as a separate corporation for federal income tax purposes. As long as the fund qualifies for treatment as a regulated investment company (which the fund has done in the past and intends to do in the future), it pays no federal income or excise taxes on the net earnings and net realized gains it timely distributes to shareholders. In addition, the fund intends to continue to diversify its assets to satisfy the federal tax diversification rules applicable to separate accounts that fund variable insurance and annuity contracts.

Shares of the fund are offered to insurance company separate accounts, qualified retirement plans and pension plans, and other eligible investors. You should consult with the insurance company that issued your contract, plan sponsor, or other eligible investor through which your investment in the fund is made to understand the tax treatment of your investment.

Board Resolutions

Effective April 28, 2010, the Board of Trustees of the fund has rescinded the resolutions adopted on January 13, 2005, that required the fund to comply with the specific governance standards set forth

in the Assurance of Discontinuance Pursuant to Executive Law §63(15) entered into between MFS and the Attorney General of the State of New York. The fund remains subject to the governance standards applicable to all investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Additional Information on Fees and Expenses and Performance

Fees and Expenses

The annual fund operating expenses shown in “Fees and Expenses” are based on expenses reported during the fund's most recently completed fiscal year expressed as a percentage of the fund's average net assets during the period. They have been adjusted to reflect annualized expenses and certain current fee arrangements, but have not been adjusted to reflect the fund's current asset size. The fund's annual operating expenses will likely vary from year to year. In general, a fund's annual operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of the fund's assets, increase as the fund's assets decrease.

In the “Example,” dividends and other distributions are assumed to be reinvested, and the fund's total operating expenses are assumed to be the fund's “Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Reductions and/or Expense Reimbursements” for the period during which any written fee reductions and/or expense reimbursements are expected to continue.

Performance Information

All performance information shown in the “Bar Chart” and the “Performance Table” reflects any applicable fee and expense waivers in effect during the periods shown; without these, the performance would have been lower.

From time to time, the fund may receive proceeds from litigation settlements, without which performance would be lower.

The “Bar Chart” will show changes over time in the annual total return of the fund's Service Class shares for ten calendar years, and assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

The “Performance Table” shows how the average annual total returns of the Service Class shares of the fund compare to a broad measure of market performance and one or more other performance measures and assumes the reinvestment of distributions.

The fund commenced investment operations on June 14, 1994, with the offering of Initial Class shares and subsequently offered Service Class shares on May 1, 2000. Performance for Service Class shares includes the performance of the fund's Initial Class shares, adjusted to take into account differences in class specific operating expenses (such as Rule 12b-1 fees), for periods prior to their offering.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights are intended to help you understand the fund's financial performance for the past five years (or, if shorter, the period of the fund's operation). Certain information reflects financial results for a single fund share. The total returns in the financial highlights represent the rate by which an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the fund (assuming reinvestment of all distributions) held for the entire period. The returns shown do not reflect fees and expenses imposed by the investment vehicle through which an investment in the fund is made. If these fees and expenses were included, they would reduce returns. This information has been audited by the fund's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, together with the fund's financial statements, are included in the fund's Annual Report to shareholders. The fund's Annual Report is available upon request by contacting MFSC (please see back cover for address and telephone number). The financial statements contained in the Annual Report are incorporated by reference into the SAI. The fund's independent registered public accounting firm is Deloitte & Touche LLP.

SERVICE CLASS

	Years Ended 12/31				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$ 8.60	\$ 10.40	\$ 10.54	\$ 10.52	\$ 11.13
Income (loss) from investment operations					
Net investment income (d)	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.53
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments and foreign currency	1.39	(1.73)	(0.21)	0.11	(0.37)
Total from investment operations	\$ 1.87	\$ (1.20)	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.16
Less distributions declared to shareholders					
From net investment income	\$ (0.94)	\$ (0.60)	\$ (0.49)	\$ (0.54)	\$ (0.73)
From net realized gain on investments	–	–	–	(0.08)	(0.04)
Total distributions declared to shareholders	\$ (0.94)	\$ (0.60)	\$ (0.49)	\$ (0.62)	\$ (0.77)
Net asset value, end of period	\$ 9.53	\$ 8.60	\$ 10.40	\$ 10.54	\$ 10.52
Total return (%) (k)(r)(s)	23.88	(12.26)	3.42	6.39	1.62
Ratios (%) (to average net assets) and Supplemental data:					
Expenses before expense reductions (f)	1.43	1.47	1.41	1.62	1.50
Expenses after expense reductions (f)	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.13	1.15
Net investment income	5.40	5.46	5.39	5.18	4.99
Portfolio turnover	52	41	49	66	64
Net assets at end of period (000 omitted)	\$ 6,749	\$ 5,834	\$ 8,192	\$ 6,684	\$ 6,191

(d) Per share data are based on average shares outstanding.

(f) Ratios do not reflect reductions from fees paid indirectly, if applicable.

(k) The total return does not reflect expenses that apply to separate accounts. Inclusion of these charges would reduce the total return figures for all periods shown.

(r) Certain expenses have been reduced without which performance would have been lower.

(s) From time to time the fund may receive proceeds from litigation settlements, without which performance would be lower.

MFS Strategic Income Series

Shareholder Communications with the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees of the MFS funds has adopted procedures by which shareholders may send communications to the Board. Shareholders may mail written communications to the Board to the attention of the Board of Trustees, [fund name], Massachusetts Financial Services Company, 500 Boylston Street, Boston, MA 02116-3741, Attention: Frank Tarantino, Independent Chief Compliance Officer of the Fund. Shareholder communications must (i) be in writing and be signed by the shareholder, (ii) identify the MFS fund to which they relate and (iii) identify the class and number of shares held by the shareholder.

If you want more information about MFS Strategic Income Series, the following documents are available free upon request:

Annual/Semiannual Reports. These reports contain information about the fund's actual investments. Annual reports discuss the effect of recent market conditions and investment strategies on the fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI). The SAI, dated May 1, 2010, as may be supplemented from time to time, provides more detailed information about the fund and is incorporated into this prospectus by reference.

Because the fund is only available to insurance company separate accounts, qualified pension and retirement plans, and certain other eligible investors, the SAI and annual/semiannual reports for the fund are not available on mfs.com.

You can get free copies of the annual/semiannual reports, the SAI and other information about the fund, and make inquiries about the fund, by contacting:

MFS Service Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 55824
Boston, MA 02205-5824
Telephone: 1-800-343-2829 extension 3500

Information about the fund (including its prospectus, SAI and shareholder reports) can be reviewed and copied at the:

Securities and Exchange Commission
Public Reference Room
Washington, DC 20549-1502

Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the Commission at 1-202-551-8090. Reports and other information about the fund are available on the Edgar Database on the Commission's Internet Web site at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of this information may be obtained, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov or by writing the Public Reference Section at the above address.

The fund's Investment Company Act file number is 811-8326.