MN Draconis: in-the-gap dwarf nova with negative superhumps

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The multi-site photometrical observations of MN Dra were made over 77 nights in August - November, 2009. The total exposure was 433 hours. During this time the binary underwent two superoutbursts and five normal outbursts. During the course of superoutbursts the positive 0.105-day superhumps decreased with extremely large $\dot{P} = 3...8 \times 10^{-4}$ for SU UMa-like dwarf novae, confirming the known behavior of MN Dra in 2003 (Kato et al., 2009). As it was suggested earlier (Pavlenko et al., 2010), MN Dra displayed large-amplitude (up to 1.4^m in quiescence and $0.1^m - 0.2^m$ in normal outbursts) periodical signal at a mean value 0.09595 day that was believed to be a negative superhump. It is shown that superhump period varies cyclically from 0.0964 day to 0.0956 day between normal outbursts, being the longest one at the end of quiescent state preceding the normal outburst. These variations look like a jump-like switching of this period from the longest value to the shortest one during the beginning of a normal outburst and subsequent smooth increase to its previous value.