The [**hartebeest**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hartebeest) (*Alcelaphus buselaphus*) is a large African [antelope](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antelope). Standing just over 1 m (3.3 ft) at the shoulder, it has a typical head-and-body length of 200 to 250 cm (80 to 90 in) and weighs 100 to 200 kg (220 to 440 lb). Coat colour varies among the eight [subspecies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subspecies), from the sandy brown of the [western hartebeest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_hartebeest) to the chocolate brown of [Swayne's hartebeest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swayne%27s_hartebeest). Both sexes have an elongated forehead, back-curving horns, a short neck, pointed ears, and unusually long legs. Herds typically have up to 300 individuals, grazing mainly on grasses in dry [savannas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Savanna) and wooded grasslands, and often moving to more arid places after rainfall. The hartebeest was formerly widespread in Africa, but populations have undergone drastic decline due to [habitat destruction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Habitat_destruction), hunting, human settlement, and competition with livestock for food. The species is extinct in Algeria, Egypt, Lesotho, Libya, Morocco, Somalia, and Tunisia, but has been [reintroduced](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Introduced_species) into Eswatini and Zimbabwe

**Shane Keith Warne** (13 September 1969 – 4 March 2022) was an Australian [cricketer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cricket). A right-arm [leg spinner](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leg_spin), he is widely considered as one of the greatest [bowlers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bowler_(cricket)) in cricket history,[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shane_Warne#cite_note-4) and in 2000 he was selected by a panel of cricket experts as one of five [*Wisden* Cricketers of the Century](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wisden_Cricketers_of_the_Century), the only specialist bowler and the only one still playing at the time.

Pythons are [oviparous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oviparous). This sets them apart from the family [Boidae](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boidae" \o "Boidae) (boas), most of which bear live young ([ovoviviparous](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ovoviviparous)). After they lay their eggs, females typically incubate them until they hatch. This is achieved by causing the muscles to "shiver", which raises the temperature of the body to a certain degree, and thus that of the eggs. Keeping the eggs at a constant temperature is essential for healthy embryo development. During the incubation period, females do not eat and leave only to bask to raise their body temperature.