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 use their sharp, backward-curving teeth, four rows in the upper jaw, two in the lower, to grasp prey which is then killed by [constriction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constriction); after an animal has been grasped to restrain it, the python quickly wraps a number of coils around it. Death occurs primarily by cardiac arrest.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pythonidae#cite_note-6)[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pythonidae#cite_note-7)

Larger specimens usually eat animals about the size of a house cat, but larger food items are known; some large Asian species have been known to take down adult [deer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deer), and the [African rock python](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_rock_python), *Python sebae*, has been known to eat [antelope](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antelope). In 2017, there was a recorded case of a [human](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human) devoured by a python in [Sulawesi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sulawesi), [Indonesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia).[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pythonidae#cite_note-8) All prey is swallowed whole, and may take several days or even weeks to fully digest.

Contrary to popular belief, even the larger species, such as the [reticulated python](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reticulated_python), *Malayopython reticulatus*, do not crush their prey to death; in fact, prey is not even noticeably deformed before it is swallowed. The speed with which the coils are applied is impressive and the force they exert may be significant, but death is caused by cardiac arrest.