

# Ball Python (*Python regius*)

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# Ball Python (*Python regius*)

Kingdom:	<a href="#">Animalia</a>
Phylum:	<a href="#">Chordata</a>
Class:	<a href="#">Reptilia</a>
Order:	<a href="#">Squamata</a>
Suborder:	<a href="#">Serpentes</a>
Family:	<a href="#">Pythonidae</a>
Genus:	<a href="#">Python</a>
Species:	<b><i>P. regius</i></b>

The **ball python** (*Python regius*), also called the **royal python**, is a [python](#) species native to [West](#) and [Central Africa](#), where it lives in grasslands, shrublands and open forests. This [nonvenomous constrictor](#) is the smallest of the African pythons, growing to a maximum length of 182 cm (72 in).<sup>[2]</sup> The name "ball python" refers to its tendency to curl into a ball when [stressed](#) or frightened.<sup>[3]</sup>

The ball python is black, or albino and dark brown with light brown blotches on the back and sides. Its white or cream belly is scattered with black markings. It is a stocky snake with a relatively small head and smooth scales.<sup>[3]</sup> It reaches a maximum adult length of 182 cm (6 ft 0 in). Males typically measure eight to ten [subcaudal scales](#), and females typically measure two to four subcaudal scales.<sup>[7]</sup> Females reach an average snout-to-vent length of 116.2 cm (45+3/4 in), a 44.3 mm (1+3/4 in) long jaw, an 8.7 cm (3+7/16 in) long tail and a maximum weight of 1.635 kg (3 lb 9.7 oz). Males are smaller with an average snout-to-vent length of 111.3 cm (43+13/16 in), a 43.6 mm (1+23/32 in) long jaw, an 8.6 cm (3+3/8 in) long tail and a maximum weight of 1.561 kg (3 lb 7.1 oz).<sup>[8]</sup> Both sexes have [pelvic spurs](#) on both sides of the vent. During [copulation](#), males use these spurs for gripping females.<sup>[9]</sup> Males tend to have larger spurs, and sex is best determined by manual eversion of the male [hemipenes](#) or inserting a probe into the [cloaca](#) to check the presence of an inverted hemipenis.<sup>[10]</sup>

# Taxonomy

*Boa regia* was the [scientific name](#) proposed by [George Shaw](#) in 1802 for a pale variegated python from an indistinct place in Africa.<sup>[4]</sup> The [generic](#) name *Python* was proposed by [François Marie Daudin](#) in 1803 for non-venomous flecked snakes.<sup>[5]</sup> Between 1830 and 1849, several generic names were proposed for the same [zoological specimen](#) described by Shaw, including *Enygrus* by [Johann Georg Wagler](#), *Cenchris* and *Hertulia* by [John Edward Gray](#). Gray also described four specimens that were collected in Gambia and were preserved in spirits and fluid.<sup>[6]</sup>

# Distribution and habitat

The ball python is native to west [Sub Saharan Africa](#) from [Senegal](#), [Mali](#), [Guinea-Bissau](#), [Guinea](#), [Sierra Leone](#), [Liberia](#), [Ivory Coast](#), [Ghana](#), [Benin](#), and [Nigeria](#) through [Cameroon](#), [Chad](#), and the [Central African Republic](#) to [Sudan](#) and [Uganda](#).<sup>[1]</sup> It prefers grasslands, [savannas](#), and sparsely

wooded areas.<sup>[3]</sup>

# Behaviour and ecology

Ball pythons are typically nocturnal or crepuscular, meaning they are active during dusk, dawn, and/or nighttime.<sup>[11]</sup> This species is known for its defense strategy that involves coiling into a tight ball when threatened, with its head and neck tucked away in the middle. This defense behavior is typically employed in lieu of biting, which makes this species easy for humans to handle and has contributed to their popularity as a pet.<sup>[3]</sup>

In the wild, ball pythons favor mammal burrows and other underground hiding places, where they also [aestivate](#). Males tend to display more semi-arboreal behaviors, whilst females tend towards terrestrial behaviors.<sup>[12]</sup>

## Diet

The diet of the ball python in the wild consists mostly of small mammals and birds. Young ball pythons of less than 70 cm (28 in) prey foremost on small birds. Ball pythons longer than 100 cm (39 in) prey foremost on small mammals. Males prey more frequently on birds, and females more frequently on mammals.<sup>[12]</sup> Rodents make up a large percentage of the diet; [Gambian pouched rats](#), [black rats](#), [rufous-nosed rats](#), [shaggy rats](#), and [striped grass mice](#) are among the species consumed.<sup>[13]</sup>

## Threats

The Ball python is listed as [Near Threatened](#) on the [IUCN Red List](#); it experiences a high level of exploitation and the population is believed to be in decline in most of West Africa.<sup>[1]</sup> The ball python is primarily threatened by [poaching](#) for the international exotic [pet trade](#). It is also hunted for its skin, meat and use in [traditional medicine](#). Other threats include habitat loss as a result of intensified agriculture and pesticide use.<sup>[1]</sup> Rural hunters in Togo collect gravid females and egg clutches, which they sell to snake ranches. In 2019 alone, 58 interviewed hunters had collected 3,000 live ball pythons and 5,000 eggs.<sup>[14]</sup>

# In captivity

Ball pythons are the most popular pet snake and the second most popular pet reptile after the bearded dragon.<sup>[15]</sup> According to the IUCN Red List, while captive bred animals are widely available in the pet trade, capture of wild specimens for sale continues to cause significant damage to wild populations.<sup>[1]</sup> Wild-caught specimens have greater difficulty adapting to a captive environment, which can result in refusal to feed, and they generally carry internal or external [parasites](#).<sup>[citation needed]</sup> This species can do quite well in captivity, regularly living for 15-30 years with good care.<sup>[16]</sup> The oldest recorded ball python in captivity is 62 years, 59 of those at the [Saint Louis Zoo](#).<sup>[17]</sup>

## Breeding

Captive ball pythons are often bred for specific patterns that do not occur in the wild, called "morphs."<sup>[18]</sup> Breeders are continuously creating new designer morphs, and over 7,500 different morphs currently exist.<sup>[19][20]</sup> Most morphs are considered solely cosmetic with no harm or benefit to the individual animal. However, the "spider" morph gene has been linked to neurological disease, specifically related to the snake's sense of balance.<sup>[21]</sup> Due to the ethical concerns associated with intentionally breeding a color pattern linked to genetic disease, the International Herpetological Society banned the sale of spider morphs at their events beginning in 2018.<sup>[22]</sup>

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