The agents showing the greatest efficacy or potential are **Cryptolepis sanguinolenta** and its compound **cryptolepine**, as well as **Diminazene** (a synthetic compound, not an herb).

Your provided list of agents focuses on activity against the Lyme co-infection agent, **Babesia duncani** (babesiosis), which is a common and often severe co-infection.

Based on *in vitro* (test tube) studies, here is a breakdown of the observed efficacy:

🌿 Herbal Agents Against *Babesia duncani*

The five herbal extracts you listed—**Cryptolepis sanguinolenta**, **Artemisia annua**, **Scutellaria baicalensis**, **Alchornea cordifolia**, and **Polygonum cuspidatum**—all demonstrated good *in vitro* inhibitory activity against *B.*[1] *duncani*.

- **Cryptolepis sanguinolenta (Ghanaian quinine):** This herb and its primary active alkaloid, **cryptolepine**, showed the **most potent** activity among the tested botanicals against *B. duncani*.
    - The half-maximal inhibitory concentration (**IC$_{50}$**) of cryptolepine (3.4 [2]μM) was found to be more favorable than that of the standard prescription drugs **quinine** (10 [3]μM) and **clindamycin** (37 [4]μM).[5]
    - **High Potential for Eradication:** The 90% ethanol extract of *C. sanguinolenta* also showed **no regrowth** of the parasite in subculture after 6 days of treatment, suggesting potential for complete parasite clearance in the lab setting.[6]
- **Artemisia annua (Sweet wormwood):** The primary active compound, **artemisinin** (and its derivatives like artesunate and artemether), also showed potent activity against *B.*[7] *duncani*. The IC$_{50}$ values for these compounds were comparable to or better than quinine and clindamycin.[8]
- **Scutellaria baicalensis (Chinese skullcap):** The active compound, **baicalein**, had an IC$_{50}$ value (12 [9]μM) comparable to quinine.[10]

🔬 Natural Alkaloid Against *Babesia duncani*

- **Diminazene:** Identified as a promising natural alkaloid, **Diminazene aceturate** is a well-established veterinary drug for treating babesiosis and trypanosomiasis in animals.[11] While its use in humans for babesiosis is not standard and is generally limited, its historical and established efficacy in other species supports its **promising**

anti-babesiosis activity mentioned in your source.

✨ Additional Context: Activity Against *Borrelia burgdorferi* (Lyme Bacterium)

It is important to note that Lyme disease involves the primary agent **Borrelia burgdorferi** (a spirochete) in addition to co-infections like *Babesia*. Some of the herbs mentioned have also shown significant promise against *B. burgdorferi*, especially the persistent, non-growing forms that are difficult to treat with standard antibiotics.[12]

- **Cryptolepis sanguinolenta** and **Polygonum cuspidatum** (Japanese knotweed) extracts showed strong activity against both growing and stationary-phase *B.*[13] *burgdorferi* in *in vitro* studies.
    - In subculture studies, **Cryptolepis sanguinolenta** was the only one tested that caused complete eradication of *B. burgdorferi* stationary phase cells.

In summary, **Cryptolepis sanguinolenta** (and its compound cryptolepine) appears to demonstrate the **highest and most broad-spectrum efficacy** *in vitro* against both the **Babesia** co-infection and the **Borrelia** primary infection among the tested botanicals.

I can search for more recent clinical trial data on the efficacy of **Cryptolepis sanguinolenta** in human patients with babesiosis or Lyme disease, if you're interested.