Benchmarking Language Agents on Open-Ended Multi-Agent Coordination in Game Worlds

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Abstract

As language models are increasingly deployed as autonomous agents, they must coordinate with others over long horizons in open-ended interactive tasks. Yet existing evaluations rarely test these demands together, instead emphasising single-agent tasks, short interactions, or highly structured multi-agent settings. We introduce ALEM, a JAX-based benchmark for open-ended multi-agent coordination built on Craftax-like dynamics. ALEM embeds procedurally generated coordination tasks, soft specialisation, communication, and controllable coordination difficulty into a long-horizon, game-like survival world with exploration, crafting, trading, and combat. We evaluate 13 modern LLMs zero-shot within homogeneous teams, with trained MARL agents as reference points. Current LLM agents remain far from solving ALEM, averaging only $\sim 6\%$ normalised return, but their failures are not uniform. On the hardest coordination setting, zero-shot Gemini-3.1-Pro-High approaches MARL agents trained for one billion steps, while GPT-5.4-High achieves strong base-task reward but much lower coordination reward. This contrast shows that individual task competence does not imply coordination competence. Ablations show that communication is the largest contributor to coordination, while memory and reasoning help when used to maintain multi-step plans. Overall, our results identify coordination as a distinct bottleneck for frontier LLM agents, separate from single-agent capabilities. ALEM makes this bottleneck measurable and provides a controlled testbed for developing agents that communicate, allocate roles, and execute shared plans. Code is available at https://github.com/alem-world/alem-env.

1 Introduction

Large Language Models (LLMs) have evolved rapidly, from systems primarily used for text generation (Brown et al., 2020; Vaswani et al., 2017; Devlin et al., 2019) to agentic systems capable of completing *long-horizon*, *open-ended tasks* (Kwa et al., 2025; Yamada et al., 2025; Chan et al., 2025; Lu et al., 2026; Nakano et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2024a). As these systems are deployed as autonomous agents, they will increasingly operate in multi-agent settings where success depends on coordinating with others (Hammond et al., 2025). Yet the mechanisms required for sustained multi-agent coordination remain poorly understood, especially when agents must communicate intent, allocate roles, maintain shared plans, and align actions over long horizons (Guo et al., 2024). This creates a need to evaluate whether LLM agents can coordinate effectively in long-horizon, open-ended multi-agent environments, and to characterise the failures that arise when they cannot.

Existing benchmarks cover only part of this space. MultiAgentBench, Collab-Overcooked, and related multi-agent LLM benchmarks evaluate collaboration, but typically in shorter-horizon and

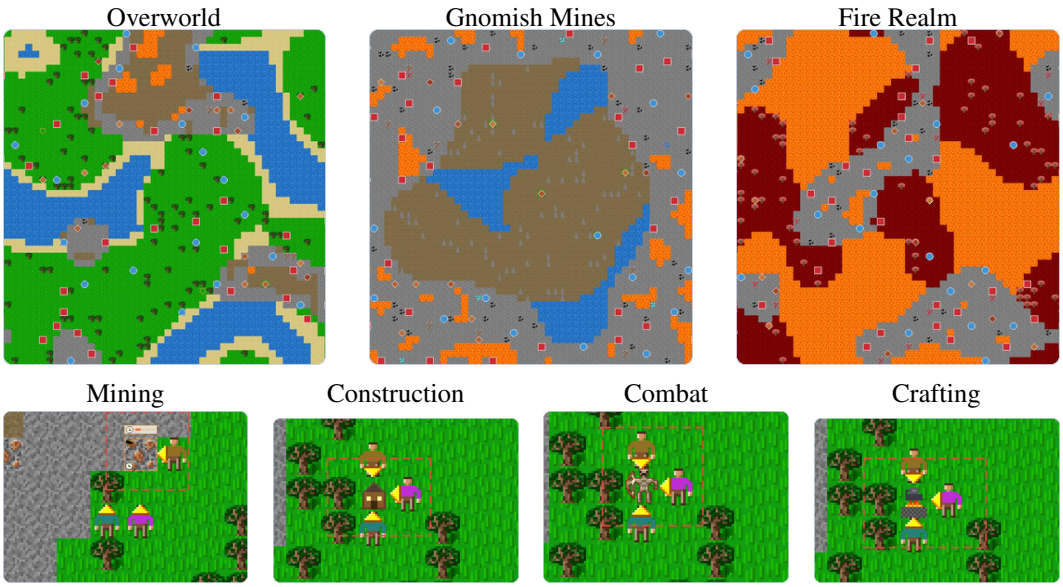


Figure 1: **ALEM extends Craftax-like open worlds (Matthews et al., 2024; Omari et al., 2025) into a controllable multi-agent coordination benchmark.** Top: procedurally generated levels with sampled coordination tasks (● 2-agent sync, ■ all-agent sync, ♦ handover). Bottom: coordinated mining, construction, combat, and crafting examples. By resampling tasks and coordination structure each episode, ALEM evaluates agents' ability to infer coordination needs from observation rather than memorise fixed task patterns.

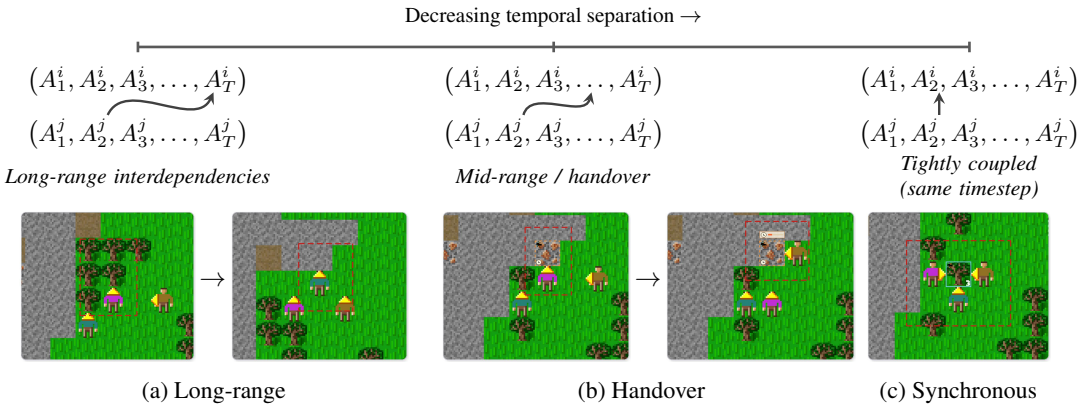
more narrowly specified tasks (Zhu et al., 2025; Sun et al., 2025; Agashe et al., 2025; Wang et al., 2024b; Grötschla et al., 2025; Meireles et al., 2025). Others focus on long-horizon task completion in primarily single-agent settings (Paglieri et al., 2025; Zhang et al., 2026; Sinha et al., 2026; Wang et al., 2025; Zhao et al., 2026; He et al., 2026; Grady et al., 2026), or include multiple agents but lack explicit coordination tasks or controllable coordination difficulty (Omari et al., 2025; Ye et al., 2025; Yang et al., 2025). The community therefore still lacks evaluations that combine *long-horizon* interaction and *open-ended* task structure with *explicit, procedurally generated, and controllable coordination demands*. Games are established testbeds for sequential decision-making (Bellemare et al., 2013; Brown & Sandholm, 2018; Schrittwieser et al., 2020; Vinyals et al., 2019; Campbell et al., 2002), and procedural generation is especially useful because it reduces memorisation and contamination while enabling controlled variation across tasks and difficulty levels (Paglieri et al., 2025; Shojaee et al., 2025).

To address these gaps, we introduce ALEM[1](Fig. 1), a benchmark for open-ended[2] multi-agent coordination built on Craftax-like dynamics (Matthews et al., 2024; Omari et al., 2025). ALEM procedurally generates complex environments where coordination difficulty is modulated by a single parameter, ranging from loose temporal dependencies and handovers to tightly coupled joint actions (Fig. 2). Information-theoretic diagnostics show that these mechanics induce genuine inter-agent dependence, not just added single-agent difficulty (App. E.1). Implemented in JAX (Bradbury et al., 2018), the benchmark facilitates scalable and reproducible evaluation of how multi-agent failure modes emerge as coordination demands increase.

Using ALEM, we evaluate 13 modern LLMs in zero-shot homogeneous teams, with trained MARL agents as reference points. Current LLM agents remain far from solving the benchmark, averaging only $\sim 6\%$ normalised return. Gemini-3.1-Pro-High performs comparably to MARL agents trained

[1]Alem translates to "world" in Amharic.

[2]Following Craftax-style benchmarks (Matthews et al., 2024; Omari et al., 2025), we use *open-ended* to mean a large, procedurally generated but finite goal space, not unbounded novel goals as in Hughes et al. (2024).



(a) Long-range (b) Handover (c) Synchronous

Figure 2: **Coordination coupling spectrum in ALEM.** ALEM tasks vary the temporal separation $\Delta t = |t - t'|$ between coupled actions A_t^i and $A_{t'}^j$. We show representative examples: *long-range* (2a, large Δt), where one agent gathers wood used to craft a pickaxe, enabling another agent to mine stone later; *handover* (2b, small Δt), where agent i initiates a mining task that agent j must complete within a short window; and *synchronous* (2c, $\Delta t = 0$), where agents act on the same target at the same timestep. Dashed boxes mark the coordination-critical regions.

for one billion environment steps on the hardest coordination setting (17.5% vs. 17.6% Coord.%), while GPT-5.4-High achieves strong base-task reward but much lower coordination reward. This contrast shows that individual task competence is not sufficient for coordinated progress. Ablations further show that communication has the largest effect on coordination performance, while memory and reasoning help when they support multi-step planning. Finally, in initial heterogeneous-team experiments, mixed teams perform near the average of their constituent homogeneous baselines rather than matching the strongest member's performance. Together, these results identify long-horizon, open-ended coordination as a distinct bottleneck for current LLM agents.

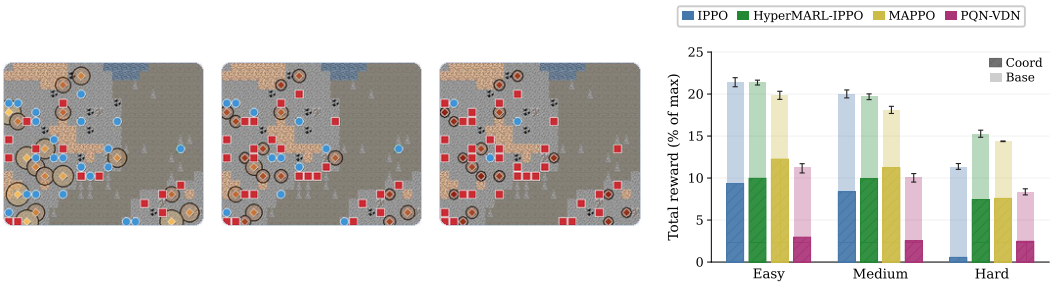
Our contributions are: **i**) ALEM, a JAX-based benchmark for long-horizon, open-ended multi-agent coordination with procedural tasks, soft specialisation, communication, and controllable difficulty; **ii**) pixel, symbolic, and text interfaces for evaluating MARL and zero-shot LLM agents under matched coordination demands; and **iii**) a systematic evaluation of 13 modern LLMs and 4 MARL baselines, showing that coordination remains a distinct bottleneck from base-task competence and exposing failure modes across communication, memory, reasoning, and team composition.

2 ALEM: An Open-Ended World for Multi-Agent Coordination

We introduce ALEM, a benchmark for studying coordination in open-ended multi-agent worlds. Built on Craftax-Coop (Omari et al., 2025), ALEM extends prior work along four axes: diverse *coordination types*, *procedural generation* of coordination tasks, *soft specialisation*, and an explicit *communication* channel. Across nine procedurally generated levels, agents explore, trade resources, craft tools, build structures, and fight mobs under controllable coordination demands. By scaling these demands while preserving the underlying world structure, ALEM enables controlled evaluation of how coordination failures emerge as coordination demands increase. Information-theoretic diagnostics verify that these mechanics require genuine inter-agent dependence rather than added single-agent difficulty (Tessera et al., 2026) (App. E.1), while our JAX implementation supports billion-step MARL training on a single GPU in under two days (App. F.3).

2.1 Coordination Types

Following Malone & Crowston (1994), we view coordination as *interdependence between activities*. For coupled actions A_t^i and $A_{t'}^j$, we characterise dependencies by temporal separation, $\Delta t = |t - t'|$, giving a spectrum from long-range dependencies to simultaneous joint action (Fig. 2). Existing



Easy (α=0.30) Medium (α=0.60) Hard (α=0.90)

Figure 3: **ALEM difficulty settings and MARL baselines. Left:** The same generated world under Easy, Medium, and Hard settings, with coordination sites marked as ● 2-agent sync, ■ all-agent sync, and ♦ handover. Increasing α preserves the layout and coordination opportunities, but tightens execution constraints through more all-agent requirements, shorter handover windows, and stronger specialisation. **Right:** 1B-step trained MARL baseline performance, reported as mean percentage of max achievable reward with 95% CIs and decomposed into coordination (dark) and base (light) reward.

MARL benchmarks isolate regions of this spectrum, such as synchronous focus-fire in SMAC (Samvelyan et al., 2019) ($\Delta t \approx 0$), handovers in Overcooked (Carroll et al., 2019) (small Δt), and Melting Pot's long-range resource interdependence (Agapiou et al., 2022) (large Δt). ALEM instantiates the full spectrum in one open-ended environment, varying temporal structure and the number of agents involved (details App. E.2).

2.2 Procedural Coordination Generation

While related environments procedurally generate spatial layouts (Omari et al., 2025; Matthews et al., 2024; Ye et al., 2025; Hafner, 2022), fixed coordination tasks still allow agents to overfit to interaction patterns. ALEM therefore procedurally generates the *coordination structure* itself. Eligible entities across tasks like mining, construction, combat, and crafting (Fig. 1) are independently assigned a coordination type (synchronous or handover) and a required agent count (2 or N). Synchronous tasks further adopt game-theoretic incentives: *hard* tasks act as pure coordination problems requiring joint action for any reward (Schelling, 1980), while *soft* tasks function as assurance games, balancing a safe solo payoff against a larger joint-action bonus (Skyrms, 2004) (details App. E.2).

2.3 Soft Specialisation and Difficulty Scaling

Instead of enforcing rigid division of labour via hard role gates (Agapiou et al., 2022; Omari et al., 2025), ALEM uses *soft specialisation*. Any agent can attempt any role-gated action, but specialists succeed deterministically ($\eta_{\text{spec}} = 1$) while non-specialists succeed with probability $\eta_{\text{non}} = 1 - \alpha$.

The scalar $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ scales coordination difficulty while preserving spatial layout and coordination opportunities (Fig. 3). Larger α tightens execution constraints: it increases N-agent requirements, shortens handover windows, increases solo failure rates on soft tasks, and lowers non-specialist efficiency. We evaluate on Easy ($\alpha = 0.3$), Medium ($\alpha = 0.6$), and Hard ($\alpha = 0.9$) settings (details in App. E.3).

2.4 Environment Interface

ALEM exposes both symbolic and pixel observations of the underlying state, including inventory, teammate status, recent messages, and visible coordination constraints. Agents act through a discrete action space covering movement, crafting, combat, communication, resource requests, and teammate-directed interactions (e.g. reviving teammates or requesting resources). For LLMs, we provide a

structured text interface that maps these observations and legal actions to a prompt, and parses each model response into actions, with optional reasoning, communication, and memory fields. Full details are given in App. B.

2.5 MARL Baselines

We train IPPO (De Witt et al., 2020), MAPPO (Yu et al., 2022), PQN-VDN (Gallici et al., 2025), and HyperMARL-IPPO (Tessera et al., 2025) to provide reference points for zero-shot LLM performance and to verify that the difficulty settings meaningfully affect learned policies. Figure 3 reports 1B-step performance (hyperparameter sweeps detailed in App. F.1). Performance sharply degrades as coordination difficulty increases; even after 3B environment steps, the strongest baseline reaches only 18% of the maximum total reward on the Hard setting (App. F.4). These results show that ALEM remains an unsaturated challenge for current MARL methods.

3 Experiments

We evaluate 13 modern LLMs in zero-shot homogeneous teams, with 4 trained MARL baselines as reference points. Our goal is to measure coordination in long-horizon, open-ended environments, while separating coordination difficulty from the difficulty of the world. To calibrate this distinction, we compare ALEM against a single-agent baseline and find that its multi-agent dynamics result in a drop in performance, showing that coordination introduces a distinct layer of difficulty (App. H.1).

Our experiments ask three questions: **Q1:** How well do LLM agents coordinate zero-shot within homogeneous teams? **Q2:** How do communication, memory, and reasoning affect coordination? **Q3:** How well do agents coordinate in heterogeneous teams composed of different models?

3.1 Experimental Setup

Evaluation protocol. We follow a zero-shot evaluation protocol similar to BALROG (Paglieri et al., 2025). At each timestep, each agent receives the game rules, environment details, local observation, and legal actions in text form through the interface described in Sec. B.2. By default, agents have scratchpad memory, broadcast communication, and a text history containing the last eight observations and actions. Success in ALEM requires spatial reasoning, long-horizon planning, tracking crafting dependencies, memory, communication, and coordination under partial observability.

Metrics. Our primary metric is normalised episode return – following previous Craftax-based environments (Omari et al., 2025; Matthews et al., 2024), each agent's cumulative reward is divided by the maximum available reward for the relevant category and then averaged across agents, so 1.0 indicates that all rewards in that category were obtained (details in App. F.2).

Models. We evaluate 13 modern language models. Closed-source models are evaluated via their respective APIs (GPT-5.4 (OpenAI, 2026) and Gemini 3.1 Pro (Google DeepMind, 2026a)). Open-weight models are served with vLLM (Kwon et al., 2023) and include Gemma-4-E4B-it/26B-A4B-it/31B-it (Google DeepMind, 2026b), Llama-3.1-8B-Instruct and Llama-3.3-70B-Instruct (Grattafiori et al., 2024), Qwen-3.5-9B/27B/35B-A3B/122B-A10B (Qwen Team, 2026a), and Qwen-3.6-27B/35B-A3B (Qwen Team, 2026b). Where applicable, reasoning is enabled, with proprietary models configured to high-reasoning settings. We run 20 seeds per difficulty for open-weight models and 10 for closed-source models (due to API costs), reporting cross-seed means with 95% stratified bootstrap confidence intervals using the rliable library (Agarwal et al., 2021).

Agent harness. Language models are evaluated with the agent harness described in Sec. B.2 and App. F.5. The harness follows a reason-then-act paradigm similar to ReAct (Yao et al., 2023), but generates a new prompt at each step focusing the evaluation on the reasoning and coordination capabilities of the model instead of confounding factors such as context length or compaction strategy.

Table 1: **Zero-shot coordination of homogeneous teams in ALEM.** Performance across Easy, Medium, and Hard difficulties, with trained MARL baselines as reference. Models are ordered by Total% on Hard. We report mean episode return with 95% stratified bootstrap confidence intervals. Base%, Coord.%, and Total% are normalised independently by the maximum achievable reward in their categories (Total% is not a direct sum). MARL 100M and 1B are environment training steps, not model parameters; for each compute budget, we report the best-performing MARL algorithm.

	Easy			Medium			Hard		
Method	Base%	Coord.%	Total%	Base%	Coord.%	Total%	Base%	Coord.%	Total%
gemini-3.1-pro-high	18.1 [14.2,21.8]	18.0 [12.5,23.9]	18.1 [14.8,21.0]	15.1 [12.3,18.0]	23.4 [20.3,27.0]	18.6 [16.3,21.3]	13.8 [11.2,16.6]	17.5 [13.5,21.5]	15.4 [13.2,17.8]
gpt-5.4-high	14.1 [11.5,16.7]	7.0 [3.6,10.8]	11.1 [9.2,13.0]	10.0 [6.5,13.5]	4.0 [2.1,5.7]	7.4 [4.9,9.8]	11.8 [8.0,15.3]	4.2 [2.0,6.6]	8.6 [5.9,10.8]
gemma-4-31b-it	9.6 [7.4,11.9]	8.6 [6.4,11.0]	9.2 [7.6,10.8]	9.7 [8.0,11.3]	10.6 [8.3,13.0]	10.1 [9.0,11.1]	7.3 [5.9,8.9]	8.8 [6.9,10.9]	8.0 [6.7,9.1]
gemma-4-26b-a4b-it	4.3 [2.6,6.2]	7.3 [5.0,9.6]	5.6 [3.8,7.4]	4.1 [2.8,5.3]	6.1 [3.8,8.3]	4.9 [3.3,6.4]	5.9 [5.3,6.6]	9.5 [7.7,11.3]	7.4 [6.6,8.2]
qwen3.6-27b	5.1 [3.4,6.9]	4.7 [2.9,6.7]	4.9 [3.4,6.5]	7.0 [5.4,8.8]	6.1 [4.3,7.9]	6.6 [5.4,7.9]	7.5 [5.7,9.5]	7.2 [5.4,8.9]	7.4 [6.1,8.8]
qwen3.6-35b-a3b	2.8 [1.4,4.5]	4.4 [2.3,6.7]	3.5 [1.8,5.3]	6.3 [5.0,7.9]	9.7 [7.7,11.6]	7.7 [6.3,9.1]	6.3 [4.8,8.1]	8.7 [6.7,10.7]	7.3 [6.0,8.6]
qwen3.5-27b	4.8 [3.1,6.9]	7.0 [4.9,9.2]	5.7 [4.1,7.4]	4.1 [2.4,6.0]	6.5 [3.8,9.3]	5.1 [3.1,7.2]	5.1 [3.5,7.1]	8.1 [5.8,10.4]	6.4 [4.8,7.9]
qwen3.5-122b-a10b	5.4 [4.3,6.5]	8.4 [6.6,10.0]	6.6 [5.5,7.7]	5.0 [4.6,5.3]	9.6 [7.5,11.5]	6.9 [6.0,7.9]	4.7 [3.9,5.5]	8.3 [6.2,10.6]	6.2 [5.0,7.4]
qwen3.5-35b-a3b	1.9 [1.0,2.9]	4.2 [2.1,6.3]	2.9 [1.6,4.2]	2.2 [1.4,3.1]	4.7 [2.7,6.8]	3.3 [2.0,4.6]	2.9 [2.2,3.7]	5.3 [3.4,7.5]	4.0 [2.7,5.2]
qwen3.5-9b	2.7 [2.0,3.4]	7.0 [4.6,9.5]	4.6 [3.2,5.9]	2.7 [1.6,4.0]	4.7 [2.7,7.1]	3.6 [2.2,4.9]	2.6 [1.7,3.4]	5.0 [2.9,7.1]	3.6 [2.3,4.8]
gemma-4-e4b-it	2.4 [1.9,2.9]	4.6 [3.0,6.3]	3.3 [2.6,4.1]	2.4 [1.9,2.8]	3.1 [1.7,4.5]	2.7 [2.0,3.3]	2.3 [1.9,2.7]	3.2 [1.9,4.5]	2.7 [2.1,3.3]
llama-3.3-70b-instruct	1.6 [1.1,2.3]	5.0 [3.2,6.8]	3.1 [2.2,4.0]	1.1 [0.8,1.5]	2.9 [1.4,4.4]	1.9 [1.3,2.5]	1.4 [1.1,1.7]	4.2 [2.7,5.8]	2.6 [1.8,3.3]
llama-3.1-8b-instruct	1.4 [1.1,1.7]	0.0 [0.0,0.0]	0.8 [0.6,1.0]	1.4 [1.1,1.6]	0.0 [0.0,0.0]	0.8 [0.6,0.9]	1.3 [1.0,1.5]	0.3 [0.0,0.9]	0.9 [0.7,1.2]
Across LLM agents	5.7	6.6	6.1	5.5	7.0	6.1	5.6	6.9	6.2
MARL 100M	11.6 [11.1,12.1]	20.0 [19.0,21.4]	15.1 [14.6,15.6]	12.1 [11.5,12.8]	17.0 [16.2,18.0]	14.2 [13.5,15.0]	12.2 [11.6,12.8]	5.6 [5.1,6.2]	9.4 [8.9,9.9]
MARL 1B	21.0 [19.4,22.6]	22.0 [20.8,23.1]	21.4 [20.9,21.9]	20.1 [19.6,20.7]	19.8 [19.4,20.2]	19.9 [19.5,20.5]	13.6 [12.8,14.2]	17.6 [16.9,18.2]	15.3 [14.9,15.7]

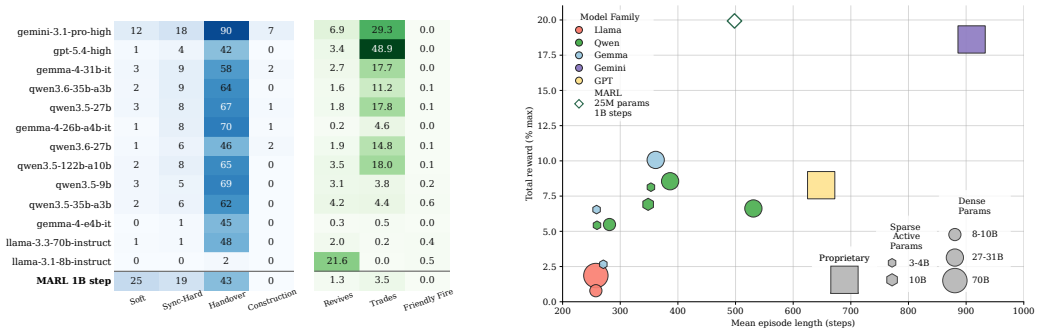
3.2 Results

3.2.1 Q1: How well do LLM agents coordinate zero-shot within homogeneous teams?

ALEM is unsolved but separates models. Table 1 shows that ALEM remains far from saturated by both zero-shot LLMs and trained MARL baselines, while separating models across a broad performance range. On Easy, Total% spans from 0.8% for Llama-3.1-8B-Instruct to 18.1% for Gemini-3.1-Pro-High; on Hard, LLMs average only 6.2% Total%. Yet the top model, Gemini-3.1-Pro-High, reaches 17.5% Coord.% on Hard, comparable to the 17.6% Coord.% of MARL agents trained for one billion environment steps. Many models also survive for long episodes despite low returns (Fig. 4c), suggesting that the main bottleneck is not basic survival or interface parsing (parsing rates in Fig. 12, App. F.2), but converting interaction time into coordinated progress.

Base competence does not guarantee coordination. Decomposing performance reveals failures hidden by aggregate scores. GPT-5.4-High illustrates this separation: despite achieving the second-highest Base% across difficulties ($14.1\%, 10.0\%, 11.8\%$), its Coord.% ($7.0\%, 4.0\%, 4.2\%$) remains much lower, lagging behind smaller models such as Gemma-4-26B-A4B-it on Hard with non-overlapping 95% CIs. Fig. 4b shows that GPT-5.4-High has the highest trade count (48.9) but relatively few revives (3.4), whereas Gemini-3.1-Pro-High is more balanced (29.3 trades, 6.9 revives). Thus, local cooperative actions and base-task progress do not necessarily translate into sustained coordination. Conversely, Qwen3.5-122B-A10B and Gemma-4-26B-A4B-it achieve higher Coord.% than Base%, indicating that coordination can be exploited even when general competence is limited.

Most LLM agents do not exploit the difficulty axis. Trained MARL agents degrade as coordination difficulty increases (Sec. 2.3), but aggregate LLM Total% remains nearly flat at $\approx 6\%$ across Easy, Medium, and Hard (Tbl. 1). This suggests that most LLM agents do not coordinate reliably enough for the difficulty parameter to strongly affect aggregate performance. Achievement-tier coverage supports this interpretation (Fig. 9), as most LLMs fail to progress beyond Basic achievements regardless of difficulty, whereas stronger agents, such as MARL 1B and Gemini-3.1-Pro-High, show clearer degradation at intermediate and advanced tiers.



(a) Coordination breakdown **(b)** Cooperative events **(c)** Survival vs. reward

Figure 4: **Diagnostic breakdown of zero-shot homogeneous team failures in ALEM.** (**A**) Coordination reward coverage by coordination type, averaged across difficulties. Cell values report the percentage of the maximum attainable reward within each coordination category. (**B**) Local cooperative event counts per evaluation across all difficulties. (**C**) Mean episode length versus Total% reward on Medium difficulty, showing that longer survival does not necessarily translate into progression or coordinated achievements. Marker size and shape denote model parameter count and architecture type, respectively. MARL 1B is shown as a separated reference row in (A,B) and as a diamond in (C).

Coordination failures differ across task structure. The task-level breakdown in Fig. 4a shows that coordination is not a single axis. *Handover* tasks are comparatively more accessible because they allow temporal slack, as one agent can initiate an opportunity and another can complete it within a bounded time window. By contrast, *Synchronous-Hard* tasks require agents to identify a shared target, navigate to compatible positions, communicate intent, and act in the same timestep. This strict synchronisation compounds the spatial reasoning challenges already observed in single-agent LLMs (Paglieri et al., 2025). The results reflect this difficulty, as Gemini-3.1-Pro-High leads LLMs on synchronous-hard coordination with only 18% coverage, while the next-best tested LLMs, Gemma-4-31B-it and Qwen3.6-35B-A3B, reach 9%.

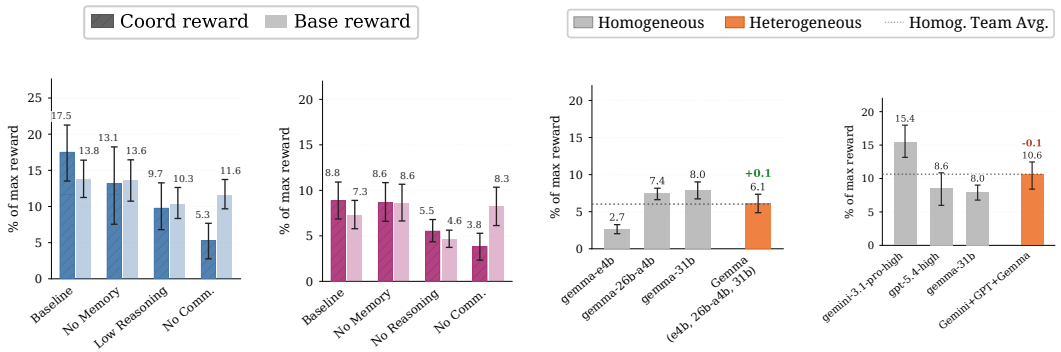
Pretrained priors offer advantages in sparse, multi-stage coordination. *Construction* tasks require long-horizon planning in addition to coordinated execution. Agents must collect resources, progress through a technology chain, converge on a shared site, and execute a synchronised build. As shown in Fig. 4a, construction coverage is at most 2% for every LLM except Gemini-3.1-Pro-High (7%), and 0% for the MARL 1B reference. This suggests that sparse, long-horizon coordination is difficult to discover through trial-and-error at this MARL compute budget, while pretrained priors may give stronger LLMs a limited advantage.

Scale alone does not explain coordination performance. Across open-weight models, performance is not monotonic in parameter count. Even within model families such as Gemma-4 and Qwen-3.5/3.6, coordination performance does not scale linearly across dense and mixture-of-experts variants (Figs. 4a, 4c). This suggests that coordination depends on factors beyond raw scale, including possibly post-training, reasoning, and how effectively agents use communication.

3.2.2 Q2: How do communication, memory, and reasoning affect coordination?

We next ablate three components of the LLM agent harness: scratchpad memory, communication, and reasoning (Sec. 3.1). We run these ablations on the strongest closed-source and open-weight models from Sec. 3.2.1, Gemini-3.1-Pro-High and Gemma-4-31B-it, on the Hard setting.

Communication is critical for coordination. Removing communication produces the largest drop in coordination performance for both models (Fig. 5). Gemini-3.1-Pro-High falls from 17.5 to 5.3 Coord.%, while Gemma-4-31B-it falls from 8.8 to 3.8 Coord.%. The corresponding changes in



(a) Gemini-3.1-Pro **(b)** Gemma-4-31B **(c)** Same-family team **(d)** Cross-family team

Figure 5: **Harness and team-composition ablations on Hard.** Left: communication, scratchpad memory, and reasoning ablations for Gemini-3.1-Pro-High and Gemma-4-31B-it, reporting Coord.% and Base% with 95% CI. Right: heterogeneous teams versus their constituent homogeneous baselines, reporting mean Total% with 95% CI; dashed lines and annotations mark the homogeneous-team average and difference.

Base% are smaller and less consistent (Gemini 13.8 $\rightarrow$ 11.6, Gemma 7.3 $\rightarrow$ 8.3), suggesting that communication primarily supports coordination rather than general environment progress. Message statistics support this interpretation: agents frequently address specific teammates (Gemini 43.4%, Gemma 44.1% of messages) and often use imperative verbs (Gemini 73.7%, Gemma 52.2%). Agents therefore appear to use communication to broadcast intent, assign actions, and align timing. Without communication, they can still make base progress, but struggle to coordinate effectively (qualitative analysis in App. L).

Scratchpad memory helps when used for planning. The memory ablation is model-dependent. Removing scratchpad memory lowers Gemini-3.1-Pro-High's mean Coord.% from 17.5 to 13.1, while leaving Base% nearly unchanged (13.8 $\rightarrow$ 13.6). For Gemma-4-31B-it, the mean changes are small in Coord.% (8.8 $\rightarrow$ 8.6) and Base% (7.3 $\rightarrow$ 8.6), with overlapping confidence intervals. This suggests that scratchpad memory is not uniformly useful; its effect depends on how models use it. Qualitative analysis provides a possible explanation (App. J). Gemini uses the scratchpad as a *forward-looking planner*: 71.5% of entries are multi-line, 75.3% contain future-oriented terms such as *will*, *next*, *then*, or *plan*, and 12.4% contain explicit turn-indexed action sequences such as `T9:Do`, `T10:Move West`, and `T11:Give wood to Agent 1`. In contrast, Gemma's scratchpads are mostly one-line state summaries (average 1.08 lines), with frequent coordinate references (98.8%) and status information that is often already present in the next observation. These patterns suggest that scratchpad memory appears more helpful when models use it to preserve plans or commitments across turns, rather than to restate the current state.

Reasoning supports both coordination and base progress. Reasoning is the only ablation that lowers both Base% and Coord.% for both models (Fig. 5). For Gemini-3.1-Pro-High, the ablation is partial because the API only allows us to reduce reasoning, not disable it. Even so, Coord.% falls from 17.5 to 9.7 and Base% from 13.8 to 10.3. For Gemma-4-31B-it, disabling reasoning reduces Coord.% from 8.8 to 5.5 and Base% from 7.3 to 4.6.

Qualitative traces suggest different failure modes (App. K). For Gemini, reduced reasoning removes much of the planner-like behaviour: scratchpad length falls from 207 to 69 characters, turn-indexed plans nearly disappear (12.4% $\rightarrow$ 0.1%), and messages become shorter (132 $\rightarrow$ 53 characters). Gemma instead writes longer scratchpads without reasoning (153 $\rightarrow$ 228 characters), often near the $\sim$1000-character cap, suggesting that the scratchpad partly substitutes for the removed reasoning. This compensation is incomplete, as both Base% and Coord.% still decrease.

3.2.3 Q3: How well do agents coordinate in teams composed of different models?

We evaluate heterogeneous teams on Hard in two settings: a same-family Gemma team composed of Gemma-4-E4B-it, Gemma-4-26B-A4B-it, and Gemma-4-31B-it, and a cross-family team composed of the three strongest LLM agents: Gemma-4-31B-it, GPT-5.4-High, and Gemini-3.1-Pro-High.

Heterogeneous teams perform near the homogeneous-team average. Fig. 5 shows that heterogeneous teams perform close to the average of their corresponding homogeneous teams. The same-family Gemma team is slightly above this average ($+0.1$ Total%), while the cross-family team is slightly below it (-0.1 Total%). Thus, in the tested settings, heterogeneous teams neither collapse to the weakest member nor inherit the performance of the strongest one. This suggests that adding a stronger model to a team is not sufficient to lift team performance. Mixed teams may face additional coordination problems, as agents must align their communication conventions, planning horizons, and actions with teammates that reason and communicate differently.

Summary. Overall, ALEM reveals coordination as a bottleneck distinct from base-task performance. Communication matters most among the ablated harness components, and initial heterogeneous-team experiments suggest that mixed teams do not automatically match their strongest member's performance.

4 Related Work

Existing benchmarks cover parts of the setting studied here, but not the full combination of long-horizon interaction, open-ended progression, and explicit multi-agent coordination. Long-horizon LLM-agent benchmarks test reasoning, exploration, and sustained execution, but are primarily single-agent or have limited coordination demands (Kwa et al., 2025; Yamada et al., 2025; Chan et al., 2025; Paglieri et al., 2025; Zhang et al., 2026; Zhao et al., 2026; He et al., 2026). Multi-agent LLM benchmarks study collaboration, communication, and role specialisation (Hong et al., 2023; Du et al., 2023; Zhu et al., 2025; Sun et al., 2025; Grötschla et al., 2025), but typically use shorter horizons, highly specified tasks, or stronger role constraints. MARL benchmarks capture important coordination patterns, but usually isolate these patterns rather than embedding them in an open-ended agentic world. ALEM differs by combining these ingredients in a single procedurally generated benchmark: building on Craftax-Coop (Omari et al., 2025), it introduces procedurally sampled coordination tasks, soft specialisation, explicit communication and controllable coordination difficulty. We also use diagnostics (Tessera et al., 2026) to verify that our environment demands genuine multi-agent interdependence (App. E.1). Extended related work is provided in App. C.

5 Conclusions

We introduce ALEM, a JAX-based benchmark for long-horizon, open-ended multi-agent coordination. Our zero-shot evaluations of 13 LLMs alongside trained MARL baselines show that coordination is a distinct bottleneck for current agents, base-task competence does not guarantee coordinated progress, and communication has the largest effect on coordinated behaviour. By exposing failure modes across communication, memory, reasoning, and team composition, ALEM makes coordination measurable and provides a controlled testbed for developing agents that coordinate effectively.

Limitations and Future Work. Our evaluation focuses on text-based LLM agents, leaving Vision-Language Models (VLMs) and Claude-family models for future work. API costs limit evaluations of proprietary models (GPT and Gemini) to 10 seeds per difficulty. Future work can use ALEM to study stronger agent harnesses, cross-episode memory, and lifelong learning in interactive multi-agent worlds.

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Supplementary Materials

The following content was not necessarily subject to peer review.

A Background

We model the environment as a partially observable stochastic game (POSG) (Hansen et al., 2004), denoted as the tuple $\langle I, S, A, O, \Omega, T, R \rangle$. Here, $I = \{1, \ldots, n\}$ is the set of agents, S is the set of states, $A = A^1 \times \cdots \times A^n$ is the joint action space, and $O = O^1 \times \cdots \times O^n$ is the joint observation space. The observation function $\Omega = (\Omega^1, \ldots, \Omega^n)$ maps states to per-agent observations: at each state $s \in S$, agent i receives an individual observation $o^i = \Omega^i(s) \in O^i$ and selects an action $a^i \in A^i$. The environment transitions according to $T : S \times A \to \Delta(S)$, where $\Delta(\cdot)$ is the set of probability distributions over a set. Each agent receives an individual reward given by $R^i : S \times A \times S \to \mathbb{R}$.

B Environment Interface

B.1 RL Interface

Observation space. ALEM exposes both pixel (see Fig. 6, App E) and symbolic observations of the underlying state. Each egocentric observation includes a local map, inventory, and a teammate dashboard (health, specialisation, requested resources, off-screen direction, and recent communications). Beyond Craftax-Coop, ALEM explicitly embeds communication messages, coordination states, including soft/hard requirements, handover countdowns, and multi-agent mob targets.

Action space. Agents act in a 60-dimensional discrete action space encompassing environment manipulation, crafting, exploration, and combat. To facilitate teamwork, agents can issue persistent resource requests (active for up to 10 timesteps), execute teammate-targeted giving, and broadcast discrete messages. The primary DO action is contextual, it supports both environment interaction and direct agent-to-agent mechanics, such as reviving downed teammates or triggering friendly fire. We apply conservative action masking to filter strictly infeasible choices.

Achievements and rewards. Following prior environments (Matthews et al., 2024; Omari et al., 2025), ALEM pairs a dense health reward with sparse, first-time rewards for completing a hierarchy of achievements. We introduce 27 novel coordination achievements spanning synchronised mining, temporal handovers, cooperative construction, and coordinated combat. Rewards are individual by default; coordination bonuses are awarded only to participating agents by default (details in App. F.6).

B.2 Text-based Language Interface

To evaluate language agents, we expose a structured text interface mapped directly to the underlying environment (details in App. F.5). At each timestep, models receive a textual state containing recent observation-action history, teammate messages, a private scratchpad, and visible coordination constraints, together with explicit action affordances. Models must return a structured response containing exactly one valid action and, optionally, reasoning, communication, and scratchpad fields. This parsed action is then mapped to the corresponding discrete environment step. A sample prompt is provided in App. F.7.

C Extended Related Work

Long-horizon and agentic evaluation. LLMs are increasingly evaluated as agents in long-horizon, open-ended tasks (Du et al., 2023; Kwa et al., 2025; Yamada et al., 2025; Chan et al., 2025). Recent benchmarks test models in complex environments requiring spatial reasoning, exploration, planning, and tool use (Paglieri et al., 2025; Zhang et al., 2026; Zhao et al., 2026; He et al., 2026).

Procedural generation is especially useful because it reduces memorisation, mitigates contamination, and supports scalable variation across tasks (Paglieri et al., 2025; Shojaee et al., 2025). ALEM brings these principles to multi-agent evaluation, where agents must also infer and satisfy diverse coordination demands.

Multi-Agent LLM collaboration. Multi-agent LLMs have shown promise in code generation, debate, and collaborative reasoning (Hong et al., 2023; Du et al., 2023). Recent benchmarks evaluate LLM agents in collaborative settings (Zhu et al., 2025; Sun et al., 2025; Grötschla et al., 2025), but typically use shorter-horizon tasks where roles, goals, or interaction structure are specified in advance. In contrast, ALEM tests whether LLM agents can infer and execute changing coordination requirements in a long-horizon open-ended world.

MARL and coordination. MARL benchmarks often focus on particular forms of coordination: SMAC (Samvelyan et al., 2019) emphasises synchronous focus-fire, Overcooked (Carroll et al., 2019) tests short-window handovers, and Melting Pot (Agapiou et al., 2022) includes long-range resource interdependence. ALEM builds on Craftax-Coop (Omari et al., 2025), but turns coordination into an explicit, procedural, and controllable part of the environment: tasks are sampled across a coordination spectrum (Fig. 2), agents use soft rather than hard specialisation, communication is explicit, and difficulty can be scaled. We further use information-theoretic diagnostics (Tessera et al., 2026) to verify that our environment demands genuine multi-agent interdependence (App. E.1).

Table 2: **Comparison with representative multi-agent interactive environments.** ✓indicates that the property is a central design feature, ✗indicates that it is absent or not a primary design goal, and ∼indicates restricted support. For *long horizon*, restricted support means that only some scenarios require extended trajectories or delayed outcomes. For *explicit coordination requirements*, restricted support means that coordination-relevant interactions exist, but are fixed, implicit, narrow in type, or not procedurally generated as explicit task requirements. *Coordination difficulty control* requires an explicit parameter or protocol for scaling coordination difficulty, rather than only changing maps, scenarios, opponents, or task instances.

Environment	Long horizon	Bounded open-endedness	Explicit coord. requirements	Coord. difficulty control
SMAC / SMACv2/ SMAX (Samvelyan et al., 2019; Ellis et al., 2023; Rutherford et al., 2024)	✗	✗	∼	✗
Overcooked / Overcookedv2 (Carroll et al., 2019; Gessler et al., 2025)	✗	✗	∼	✗
Hanabi (Bard et al., 2020)	✗	✗	∼	✗
Melting Pot (Agapiou et al., 2022; Leibo et al., 2021)	∼	✗	∼	✗
Concordia (Smith et al., 2025; Vezhnevets et al., 2023)	✗	✗	∼	✗
HECOGrid (Liu et al., 2023)	✗	✗	✓	✓
GPUDrive (Kazemkhani et al., 2025)	✗	✗	✗	✗
Neural MMO (Suarez et al., 2019; 2023)	✓	✓	∼	✗
Multi-Agent Craftax v1 (Ye et al., 2025)	✓	✓	∼	✗
Craftax-Coop (Omari et al., 2025)	✓	✓	∼	✗
ALEM	✓	✓	✓	✓

D ALEM's Place Among Existing Environments

Table 2 compares ALEM with representative interactive multi-agent environments. We compare environments using four criteria. *Long horizon* means that success requires maintaining progress over extended trajectories, with rewards delayed by T timesteps where T is typically in the hundreds or thousands. *Bounded open-endedness* means that the environment supports a diverse but finite set of achievable goals $G = \{g_1, \ldots, g_n\}$. This differs from fully open-ended systems, where n can grow over time through the generation of novel and learnable goals (Hughes et al., 2024). *Explicit coordination requirements* means that the environment contains identifiable multi-agent task structures, such as synchronous actions, handovers, role allocation, or long-range interdependence. *Coordination difficulty control* means that the benchmark exposes an explicit parameter or protocol for scaling coordination difficulty.

Existing environments cover important parts of this space, but not the full combination targeted by ALEM. Classic MARL benchmarks such as SMAC, Overcooked, and Hanabi isolate useful

coordination motifs, but are short-horizon and task-specific. Open-world environments such as Neural MMO and Craftax-Coop provide longer horizons and bounded open-endedness, but do not expose explicit controls for coordination difficulty. ALEM combines these ingredients by adding procedurally generated coordination tasks, soft specialisation, communication, and a difficulty parameter that scales coordination demands while preserving the underlying world structure.

The closest environments are Multi-Agent Craftax v1 (Ye et al., 2025) and Craftax-Coop (Omari et al., 2025). Both inherit Craftax's long-horizon, bounded open-ended structure, but their coordination demands are mostly implicit. Multi-Agent Craftax v1 places multiple agents in the same open world, but does not introduce explicit coordination tasks, a controllable coordination-difficulty axis, or the full nine-level progression used in Craftax and ALEM (it is implemented only on the overworld). Craftax-Coop adds roles, creating long-range interdependence through specialisation. However, it does not procedurally generate coordination requirements over entities, require synchronous or handover coordination, provide an explicit communication channel, or expose a parameter that scales coordination difficulty while preserving the same world. ALEM adds these mechanisms directly: coordination tasks are sampled each episode, span synchronous and handover structures, vary the required number of agents, and are controlled by a single difficulty parameter.

E Environment Details

Figure 6: Example pixel-based observation in ALEM. **Top bar:** teammate status: role icon (forager/miner/warrior), health, and a coloured channel badge showing the discrete broadcast message each teammate sent at this step (badge absent when the agent did not communicate). **Centre:** the agent's local world view: coordination overlays mark blocks and sites that require joint action, a solid border with an agent-count label denotes a *hard* synchronisation, a dashed border denotes a *soft* requirement, and a timer badge marks an active *handover* window within which a second agent must act. **Bottom:** the agent's inventory and attributes (resources, tools, armour, potions, enchantments). ALEM also provides a symbolic observation (a structured array of nearby blocks, teammate states, and inventory tensors) and a text-based observation used by the LLM-agent baselines.

E.1 Probing Environment Changes

We use the information-theoretic diagnostics proposed in Tessera et al. (2026) to check whether the design changes in ALEM introduce the intended behavioural demands. We roll out trained RL policies under the same four settings used in the environment calibration: a single-agent setting, a multi-agent setting without role pressure or coordination tasks, a multi-agent setting with soft specialisation, and full ALEM (EASY). The diagnostics are reported as behavioural questions in Table 3, with the corresponding metric acronym shown in parentheses.

All four diagnostic signals increase as multi-agent structure is added. This suggests that full ALEM induces stronger demands for memory use, hidden teammate information, synchronous coordination, and temporal coordination, rather than simply making the base game harder. We report diagnostic magnitudes rather than Wilcoxon tests because this is a single-environment calibration across settings, not a suite-level comparison across independent scenarios.

E.2 Coordination Tasks

E.2.1 Coordination Task Categories

We instantiate coordination across four activity categories:

- **Mining.** Resource blocks (including trees, ores, gems) are sampled for coordination during world generation. Synchronous mining requires the assigned number of agents to act on the

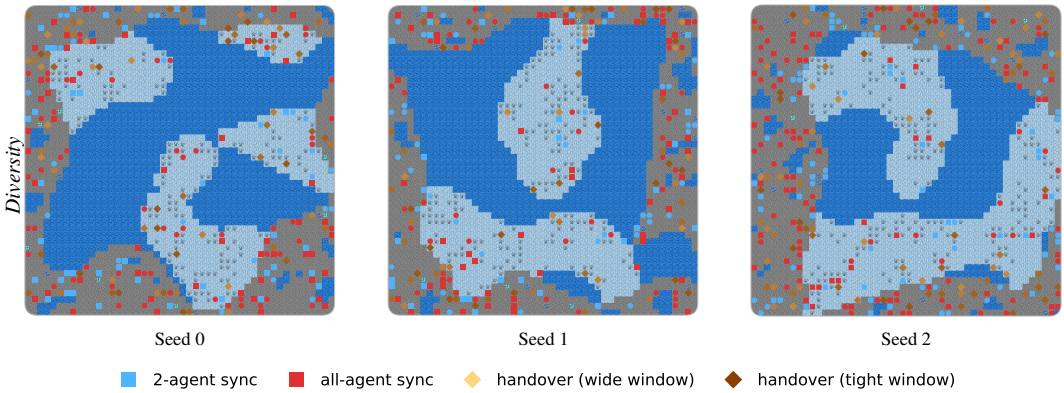


Figure 7: **ALEM procedurally generates diverse worlds and coordination layouts.** Three independently sampled episodes at the same medium difficulty show variation in both terrain layout and the spatial placement of coordination tasks (■ 2-agent sync, ■ all-agent sync, ♦ handover).

Table 3: **Behavioural diagnostics across environment settings.** We use the diagnostics of (Tessera et al., 2026) on the same four settings used in the environment calibration: single-agent, multi-agent without role pressure or coordination tasks, multi-agent with soft specialisation, and full ALEM (EASY). Signals for memory use, hidden teammate information, synchronous coordination, and temporal coordination increase as these components are added. Higher values indicate stronger statistical dependence between agents' actions and the corresponding information source or coordination relationship, not higher return. Values are mean $\pm$ standard deviation over seeds.

Behavioural question	Single-agent	Multiple agent	MA + Soft spec.	ALEM
Do agents benefit from memory? (HAR)	0.355 ± 0.142	0.372 ± 0.022	0.437 ± 0.123	0.641 ± 0.064
Does teammate info. help predict actions? (PIF)	–	0.314 ± 0.036	0.384 ± 0.125	0.609 ± 0.148
Does synchronous coordination emerge? (AA)	–	0.017 ± 0.004	0.032 ± 0.011	0.061 ± 0.022
Does temporal coordination emerge? (DAI)	–	0.319 ± 0.057	0.406 ± 0.128	0.613 ± 0.165

same block in the same step. Handover mining requires a second agent to mine the block within $\Delta t \in [\Delta t_{\min}, \Delta t_{\max}]$ steps of the first agent.

- **Construction.** Construction sites for shelters, forges, and beacons are placed on valid overworld and mining-floor tiles, independently of mining blocks. Each site receives the same synchronous or handover structure as mining, together with a soft or hard synchronous variant. Building also requires the appropriate resources for the chosen structure. In handover construction, one agent initiates a specific structure, and a second agent must complete that structure type before the deadline, otherwise the site reverts and materials are refunded to the initiator.
- **Combat.** Mob slots are pre-labelled during world generation as standard or coordinated mobs. Coordinated mobs appear as either elite melee mobs, elite ranged mobs, or large passive mobs, and each is marked as soft or hard and assigned the required agent count.
- **Crafting.** Diamond pickaxes, swords, and armour require synchronous coordination, i.e. the craft succeeds only when the required number of agents attempt it at the same Epic Forge in the same step. This is a deliberately restricted variant, it is hard coordination only and tied to a specific tool station, and tests whether agents can converge on a shared location for a one-shot joint action.

E.3 Coordination Difficulty

Table 4 and 5 describe what exactly changes across different difficulty levels.

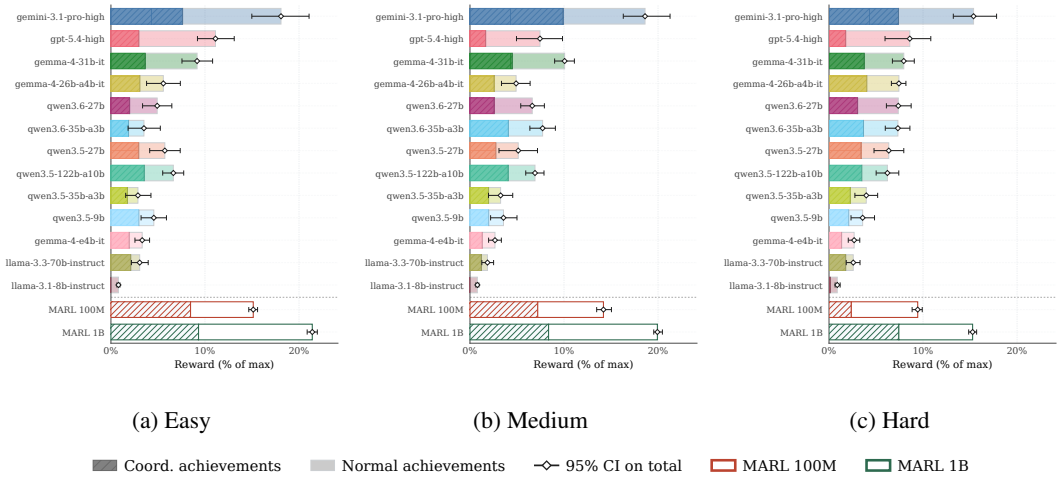
Table 4: Coordination difficulty parameters controlled by the scalar α. Easy, Medium, and Hard correspond to $\alpha \in \{0.3, 0.6, 0.9\}$. Larger α makes coordination harder to execute, but does not change how many coordination opportunities are sampled. † Only used when `scale_base_difficulty=True`. In the main benchmark, coordination difficulty can be scaled independently of base survival difficulty.

Parameter	Formula	Easy	Medium	Hard
$p_{\max}$	α	0.30	0.60	0.90
handover_window_min	$\max(3, \lceil 12(1-\alpha) \rceil)$	9	5	3
handover_window_max	$\max(6, \lceil 24(1-\alpha) \rceil)$	17	10	6
soft_solo_fail_prob	α	0.30	0.60	0.90
non_specialist_efficiency	$1-\alpha$	0.70	0.40	0.10
mob_health_multiplier†	$1+\alpha/3$	1.10	1.20	1.30
starting_resource_multiplier†	$1-\alpha/3$	0.90	0.80	0.70

Table 5: Coordination opportunity parameters held fixed across difficulty levels. These control how much coordination exists in the world, rather than how hard it is to execute.

Parameter	Value
coordination_enabled	True
coordination_probability	0.25
soft_coordination_ratio	0.50
handover_ratio	0.25
hard_mob_probability	0.50
elite_mob_probability	0.15
large_passive_probability	0.20
construction_enabled	True
num_construction_sites	8
num_mining_construction_sites	4
soft_construction_ratio	0.50
crafting_coordination_enabled	True
diamond_crafting_agents_required	2
soft_specialization	True

F Detailed Experimental Results



(a) Easy (b) Medium (c) Hard

Figure 8: Zero-shot homogeneous coordination in ALEM. We evaluate modern LLMs on Easy, Medium, and Hard difficulties, and compare them against RL baselines at 100M and 1B environment steps. Solid bars denote base reward, dashed bars denote coordination reward, and diamonds denote total reward. Values are reported as percentages of the corresponding achievable maximum for each metric and difficulty, with 95% confidence intervals. Total% is separately normalised and should therefore be interpreted independently of Base% and Coord.%.

F.1 Algorithm Hyperparameters

The hyperparameters for the IPPO, MAPPO, HyperMARL, and PQN-VDN algorithms are summarised in Table 6. These parameters were standardised where applicable to ensure comparable evaluation across multi-agent reinforcement learning baselines.

Table 6: Hyperparameters for Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning Algorithms.

Parameter	**IPPO**	**MAPPO**	**HyperMARL**	**PQN-VDN**
		Training & Environment		
Total Timesteps	10^9	10^9	10^9	10^9
Number of Environments	1024	512	1024	512
Steps per Environment	64	64	64	128
Number of Epochs	4	4	4	4
Number of Minibatches	8	8	8	16 ($4^\dagger$)
Learning Rate	2×10^{-4}	2×10^{-4}	1×10^{-4}	5×10^{-5}
Max Gradient Norm	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5
Discount Factor (γ)	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99
		Algorithm-Specific Optimization		
GAE / Eligibility λ	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
PPO Clip Ratio (ϵ)	0.2	0.2	0.2	–
Entropy Coefficient	0.01	0.01	0.01	–
Value Function Coefficient	0.5	0.5	0.5	–
ϵ-greedy Start	–	–	–	1.0
ϵ-greedy Finish	–	–	–	0.01 ($0.005^\dagger$)
ϵ-greedy Decay	–	–	–	0.1
		Network Architecture		
RNN Hidden Dimension	512	512	512	1024
FC Layer Dimension	128	128	128	–
Activation Function	`tanh`	`tanh`	`relu`	–
Normalization Type	–	–	–	Layer Norm
		HyperMARL-Specific		
Hypernet Embedding Dim	–	–	64	–
Hypernet Hidden Dims	–	–	[64]	–
Hypernet Init Scale	–	–	$\sqrt{2}$	–

† Denotes alternative configurations used in specific cooperative PQN variants.

Hyperparameter sweeps. To ensure a fair comparison, IPPO, MAPPO, and HyperMARL were tuned over an identical grid (Table 7, top), with 5 seeds per configuration. PQN-VDN was tuned separately over a normalisation, eligibility-trace, and learning-rate grid with 3 seeds per configuration (Table 7, bottom). All sweeps used `Alem-Coop-Symbolic` (PPO-family on the *Debug* variant at *hard* difficulty; PQN-VDN at *easy*), non-shared rewards, soft specialisation, and action masking. The configurations selected (in bold) are those used for the main results in Table 6.

The PQN-VDN sweep additionally revealed two non-default choices worth flagging: (i) although the original PureJaxQL Craftax recipe enables input normalization, this consistently degraded performance in our setting and was disabled; and (ii) GRU was substantially worse than LSTM as the recurrent cell, despite GRU being used by all PPO-family baselines. The cooperative PQN variant († in Table 6) used 4 minibatches and ϵ-finish $= 0.005$.

Table 7: Hyperparameter sweep grids and selected values (**bold**). The PPO-family grid is shared across IPPO, MAPPO, and HyperMARL.

Hyperparameter	**Sweep range**
PPO-family (IPPO / MAPPO / HyperMARL), 5 *seeds per config*	
Learning rate IPPO/MAPPO - $\mathbf{2\times10^{-4}}$; HyperMARL - $\mathbf{1\times10^{-4}}$	$\{4\times10^{-3},\ 1\times10^{-3},\ 3\times10^{-4},\ 1\times10^{-4}\}$
PPO clip ratio ϵ	$\{0.1,\ \mathbf{0.2}\}$
Update epochs	$\{2,\ \mathbf{4}\}$
Max gradient norm	$\{0.5,\ \mathbf{1.0}\}$
PQN-VDN, 3 *seeds per config*	
Learning rate	$\{3\times10^{-4},\ 1\times10^{-4},\ \mathbf{5\times10^{-5}},\ 3\times10^{-5},\ 1\times10^{-5}\}$
Number of minibatches	$\{4,\ 8,\ \mathbf{16}\}$
Eligibility trace λ	$\{0.5,\ 0.7,\ \mathbf{0.9}\}$
Normalization type	{layer_norm, batch_norm}
Normalize inputs	{true, **false**}
ϵ-greedy finish	$\{\mathbf{0.01},\ 0.005\}$
Number of epochs	$\{2, \mathbf{4}\}$
Recurrent cell	{**LSTM**, GRU}

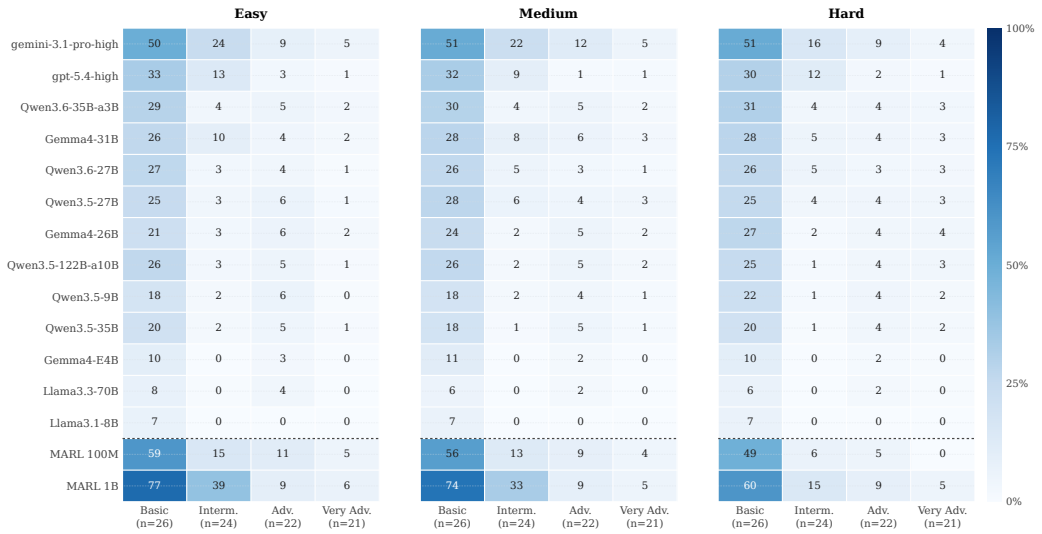


Figure 9: Achievement-tier coverage across coordination difficulty. Each cell reports the mean fraction of achievements completed within a tier by a method; columns group achievement tiers and panels separate coordination settings. Cell values are percentages and colour encodes coverage from 0% to 100%. MARL baselines are separated by a dashed rule, and methods are ordered by their total achievement count on the hard coordination setting.

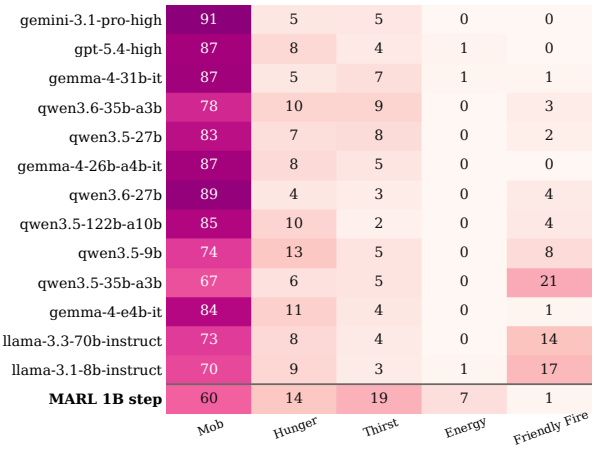


Figure 10: Different causes of death for different agents, averaged across easy, medium and hard.

F.2 Additional Metrics

Our primary metric is normalised episode return. For each agent, we divide cumulative reward by the maximum reward available in the relevant reward category, then average across agents. We report coordination return normalised by $R^{\text{coord}}_{\max} = 159$, base return by $R^{\text{base}}_{\max} = 217$, and total return by $R^{\text{total}}_{\max} = 376$.

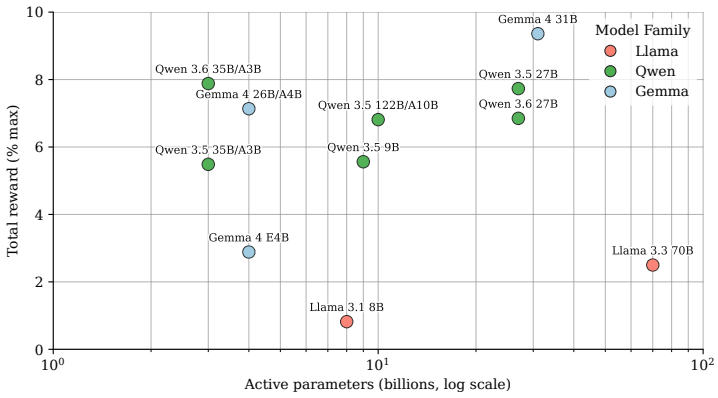


Figure 11: Performance vs active model size.

	easy	medium	hard
gemini-3.1-pro-high	99.9	100.0	99.6
gpt-5.4-high	100.0	100.0	100.0
gemma-4-31b-it	100.0	100.0	100.0
qwen3.6-35b-a3b	85.9	69.7	89.7
qwen3.5-27b	99.1	99.7	100.0
gemma-4-26b-a4b-it	61.0	63.7	62.4
qwen3.6-27b	99.8	100.0	99.8
qwen3.5-122b-a10b	100.0	99.5	99.8
qwen3.5-9b	98.8	98.7	98.6
qwen3.5-35b-a3b	99.7	99.6	98.8
gemma-4-e4b-it	100.0	99.9	99.5
llama-3.3-70b-instruct	99.9	100.0	100.0
llama-3.1-8b-instruct	100.0	99.6	99.6

Figure 12: Percentage success rate for parsing actions, averaged across easy, medium and hard.

	Spec. ratio	Aligned ach.	Cross-role ach.
gemini-3.1-pro-high	52	10.3	9.7
gpt-5.4-high	59	7.8	5.5
gemma-4-31b-it	60	6.0	4.3
qwen3.6-35b-a3b	54	5.5	5.0
qwen3.5-27b	48	4.7	5.1
gemma-4-26b-a4b-it	60	4.6	3.7
qwen3.6-27b	54	4.8	4.3
qwen3.5-122b-a10b	53	4.7	4.5
qwen3.5-9b	49	2.9	3.4
qwen3.5-35b-a3b	47	3.4	3.7
gemma-4-e4b-it	56	1.7	1.1
llama-3.3-70b-instruct	54	1.1	0.8
llama-3.1-8b-instruct	36	1.3	2.1
MARL 1B step	38	11.0	18.4

Figure 13: Specialisation metrics, averaged across easy, medium and hard.

F.3 Environment Speed

We benchmark ALEM's simulation speed against two baselines: Craftax-Coop (Omari et al., 2025), the multi-agent environment we extend, and Craftax (Matthews et al., 2024), the original single-agent JAX environment. Measurements report steps per second (SPS) for a full IPPO training iteration (rollouts and updates, excluding logging) on a single NVIDIA L40S (48 GB) GPU using JAX 0.4.38. ALEM is evaluated under its default training configuration (Easy difficulty, four communication channels).

Figure 14 shows throughput scaling efficiently across 1 to 8 agents. The throughput reduction compared to Craftax-Coop directly reflects ALEM's expanded mechanics: a richer observation space (coordination tracking and messages), coordination dynamics, additional tasks (building shelter, new passive mobs), soft specialisation, larger action space, and coordination reward logic. Crucially, the environment remains fully JIT-compiled; a 1B-timestep multi-agent training run completes in under two days on a single GPU, ensuring that large-scale experimentation remains highly accessible.

For researchers prioritising execution speed, we also provide ALEM-LITE. This provides the exact same coordination logic, but limits the environment to one level (the overworld), as opposed to the full nine levels. This offers the highest speed across all tested environments.

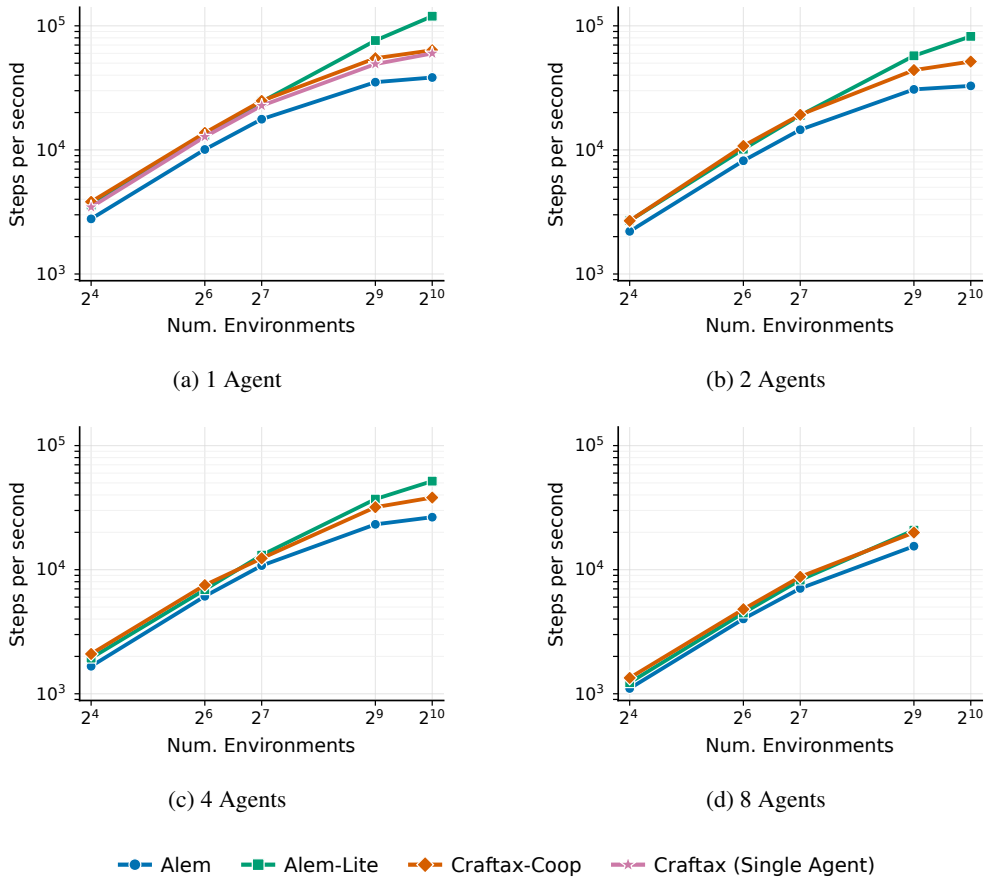
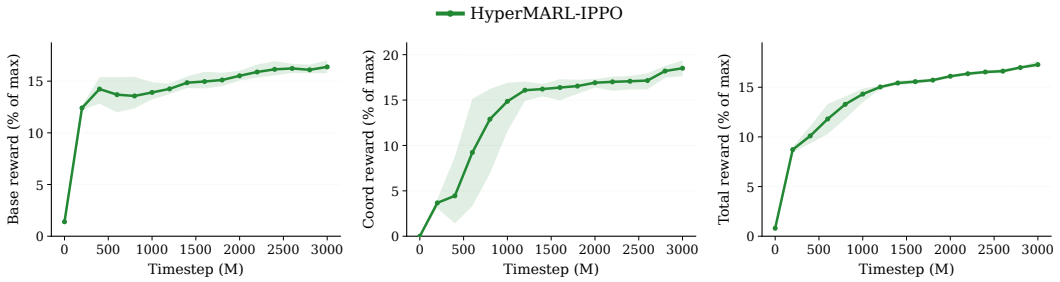


Figure 14: Simulation throughput (SPS) during a full IPPO training step across 1–8 agents. The single-agent Craftax baseline is included in all panels as a global reference.

Our LLM experiments were carried out on 3 NVIDIA A100 80GB devices and took between 10 and 30 hours per 20 seeds per difficulty level for each model.



(a) Base reward (b) Coordination reward (c) Total reward

Figure 15: Extended MARL ablation on hard ALEM. HyperMARL-IPPO is trained for 3B environment steps across five seeds. Curves show seed means and shaded bands show 95% bootstrap confidence intervals. Performance does not saturate: coordination and total reward continue improving late in training, and total reward remains well below the maximum achievable score.

F.4 Extended MARL Training

To test whether ALEM's hard coordination setting is solved simply by running MARL for longer, we extend the strongest RL baseline, HyperMARL-IPPO, to 3B environment steps with five seeds. Figure 15 shows that the environment is not saturated: base reward improves early and then plateaus, while coordination and total reward continue to climb steadily through the end of training. Even after 3B steps, total reward remains far from the maximum achievable score, indicating that the hard setting retains substantial headroom for stronger learning algorithms.

F.5 Text-based Language Interface Details

Prompt Structure. At each timestep t, the prompt for agent i is assembled from three components: a system prompt, a history of recent observations and actions, and the current observation with instructions.

1. **System prompt:** The system prompt is shared across all time steps for an agent and defines the agent identity and role, the team size, the objective, and the rules needed to act in the environment. By default it also optionally includes the full action catalogue with natural-language descriptions, game and coordination mechanics.
2. **Observation and Action History:** The observation and action history is a rolling sequence of recent messages from the environment and the agent itself. The observation messages contain previous observations, labelled as "Observation from k step(s) ago", and the action messages contain the action previously taken by the agent. When memory and communication is enabled, the observation history also includes scratchpad notes and teammate messages, each labelled with the corresponding timestep.
3. **Current Observation and Action Space:** The current observation message contains textual descriptions of: achievement progress, current level, nearby terrain, items and enemies, visible coordination opportunities and requirements, teammate status, agent stats, vitals and inventory. The agent is then prompted to respond with an action. By default, the call to action prompt also includes current legal action affordances, instructions to think step-by-step before acting, to optionally broadcast a message, and to optionally write a private scratchpad note.

The length of observation, communication, and memory history is independently configurable, and the system prompt can be ablated to control how much information about the game and coordination mechanics is disclosed to the model. The default setting includes all information in the system prompt and current observation with communication and scratchpad history enabled, but we ablate these components to probe their effects on LLM performance in 3.2.2.

Prompt Disclosure Levels. In order to reduce the amount of information given to the model, we only reveal specific gameplay information as the team reaches the relevant level.

Coordination Information. The current observation includes explicit natural language descriptions of the current coordination targets and requirements. For synchronous targets, the prompt states whether the target works solo with a bonus or requires N agents simultaneously, what the required action is, and which side of the target the acting agent currently occupies. The location and vitals of teammates are included as well as their previous messages.

Action Parsing and Execution. The model response is instructed to respond in a structured format containing exactly one action tag, optionally preceded by a think tag for reasoning, communication tags for teammate messages, and scratchpad tags for private notes. The required action is parsed from the response and must match one of the legal actions. If parsing fails, the agent is re-prompted with a format error. If the model still fails to produce a valid action after the configured retry budget is exhausted, the action defaults to NOOP. The final parsed action is mapped back to the underlying discrete action index before stepping the environment.

F.6 Rewards and Achievements

Table 8: Complete list of all 93 achievements available in the environment, sorted alphabetically.

Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement
Cast Spell	Coord Mine Coal Hard	Defeat Necromancer	Handover Complete
Collect Coal	Coord Mine Coal Soft	Defeat Orc Mage	Learn Spell
Collect Diamond	Coord Mine Diamond Hard	Defeat Orc Soldier	Make Arrow
Collect Drink	Coord Mine Diamond Soft	Defeat Pigman	Make Diamond Armour
Collect Food	Coord Mine Handover	Defeat Skeleton	Make Diamond Pickaxe
Collect Iron	Coord Mine Iron Hard	Defeat Troll	Make Diamond Sword
Collect Ruby	Coord Mine Iron Soft	Defeat Zombie	Make Iron Armour
Collect Sapling	Coord Mine Ruby Hard	Drink Potion	Make Iron Pickaxe
Collect Sapphire	Coord Mine Ruby Soft	Eat Bat	Make Iron Sword
Collect Stone	Coord Mine Sapphire Hard	Eat Cow	Make Stone Pickaxe
Collect Wood	Coord Mine Sapphire Soft	Eat Plant	Make Stone Sword
Coord 2 Agents Hard	Coord Mine Stone Hard	Eat Snail	Make Torch
Coord 2 Agents Soft	Coord Mine Stone Soft	Enchant Armour	Make Wood Pickaxe
Coord 3 Agents Hard	Damage Necromancer	Enchant Sword	Make Wood Sword
Coord 3 Agents Soft	Defeat Archer	Enter Dungeon	Open Chest
Coord Build Beacon	Defeat Deep Thing	Enter Fire Realm	Place Furnace
Coord Build Forge	Defeat Fire Elemental	Enter Gnomish Mines	Place Plant
Coord Build Shelter	Defeat Frost Troll	Enter Graveyard	Place Stone
Coord Diamond Armour	Defeat Gnome Archer	Enter Ice Realm	Place Table
Coord Diamond Pickaxe	Defeat Gnome Warrior	Enter Sewers	Place Torch
Coord Diamond Sword	Defeat Ice Elemental	Enter Troll Mines	Wake Up
Coord Elite Melee Kill	Defeat Knight	Enter Vault	
Coord Elite Ranged Kill	Defeat Kobold	Find Bow	
Coord Large Passive Kill	Defeat Lizard	Fire Bow	

F.7 Prompt Examples

System prompt given to the LLM

```
system

You are Agent 1 (forager) in a 3-agent cooperative survival game. Your goal is to gather
     resources, craft gear, fight monsters, and descend through 9 dungeon levels, while
     coordinating with teammates. You must survive -- if your health reaches zero, you die
     , and if all agents die the game ends. Maximize the number of achievements while
     staying alive.

<game_rules>

## How to play
- Each turn, choose exactly one action.
- **Movement** uses absolute directions: north, south, east, and west. Any move attempt
     changes your facing to that direction, even if the move is blocked and you stay in
     place. A move is blocked if the target tile is solid, including trees, stone, ore
     veins, walls, crafting stations, chests, and plants, or if it contains water, lava, a
      mob, or another player. If repeated move attempts do not change your position, that
     direction is blocked. You can also use a blocked move to turn in place, for example
     to face an adjacent tree.
- **Facing**: your facing direction is set by your last movement action and persists until
      you move again. **Do** always targets the tile in your current facing direction.
- **Do** is your main interaction: face a tile and use the **Do** action on exactly that
     tile to chop trees, mine ore, attack creatures, drink water, open chests, or revive a
      downed teammate. If the faced tile contains a downed teammate, Do revives them. If
     the faced tile contains a living teammate, Do targets that teammate instead and can
     cause friendly fire. For synchronous-style coordination, all required agents must
     stand next to the same target tile, face it, and act together.
- **Crafting**: stand next to (including diagonally) the required station and use the
     craft action; you do NOT need to face it. Diamond items always require an adjacent
     epic forge, not a table.
- **Placing**: face the target tile, then use the place action. Tables and furnaces need
     an empty non-solid tile that is not water or lava; stone can also be placed into
     water (costs 1 stone). Place Plant puts a sapling on the faced tile. Place Torch
     lights dark areas.
- **Ranged combat**: use Shoot Arrow while facing a creature (requires a bow + arrows).
     Bows are found in dungeon chests.
- **Elite mobs** are tougher and deal more damage; coordinating with teammates (multiple
     agents attacking together) makes them much easier to defeat.
- **Request/Give**: use Request [Resource] to broadcast a resource request to teammates
     for 10 turns; teammates can use Give to Agent X to transfer one unit of the requested
      resource directly -- no adjacency required, works at any distance. Give only appears
      as an available action when a teammate has an active Request.

## Survival stats
Food, drink, and energy deplete gradually over time -- roughly every 20-30 steps you lose
     1 point of each (dexterity slows this rate). When food or drink reaches 0, your
     health starts dropping. When energy reaches 0, you automatically fall asleep and
     cannot act until energy is full. While sleeping, you take 2.5x damage from all
     sources. Mana does NOT decay -- it is only spent by casting spells or enchanting.
     Mana slowly regenerates over time (faster while sleeping).
- **Sleep**: choose this voluntarily to recover energy at 2x the passive rate. Ends
     automatically when energy is full.
- **Rest**: choose this to recover health gradually. Requires food, drink, and energy all
     > 0; ends when health is full or a stat runs out.

## Roles
Role-restricted actions succeed with reduced probability for non-specialists. Depending on
      the difficulty configuration, non-specialist success rates are 10%, 40%, or 70%.
     Specialist success rate is always 100%.

- **Forager**: collecting water, saplings, eating passive mobs (e.g. cows/bats/snails).
     Also has 3x base food and drink capacity.
- **Miner**: crafting pickaxes/torches, placing stone.
- **Warrior**: crafting swords and arrows. Also deals 2x melee damage, and specializes in
     enchanting swords and bows.
- No role restriction: Place Table, Place Furnace, Wood Sword, Iron Armour, Diamond Armour

## Coordination
Some tasks, tiles, creatures, and structures require multiple agents. When collaboration
     is possible the observation will include a short coordination hint. Follow the rules
     below to coordinate safely and efficiently.

- **Sync**: N agents must each stand on a different tile adjacent to the shared target,
     each facing it, and all choose the **Do** action on the same turn. Approach from
```

```
     different sides so every agent targets the shared tile directly. If a teammate is
     between you and the target, your **Do** will hit the teammate instead and can cause
     friendly fire.
- **Handover**: one agent starts the task with **Do** (pays the resources required), and
     another agent finishes it with **Do** within a small time window shown in the
     observation. If no agent completes it in time, the site resets and materials are
     refunded to the initiator. Follow the exact handover timing when specified.
- **Construction**: Construction sites (shelters, forges, beacons) may require either sync
      or handover. Always follow the coordination rule shown in the observation for that
     site.
- **Elite mobs**: stronger enemies may benefit from or require coordinated attacks. Attack
      from different sides, avoid standing between a teammate and the mob, and avoid
     blocking another agent's attack.
- **Revive**: Face a downed teammate and use **Do** to revive them.
- **Epic forge / Diamond crafting**: Diamond-tier items require multiple agents to craft
     simultaneously at an adjacent epic forge. All required agents must choose the
     crafting action for the same item on the same turn while adjacent to the forge.

## Resource chain
Trees -> wood (no tool required) -> Stone/Coal (needs wood pickaxe) -> Iron (needs stone
     pickaxe) -> Diamond (iron pickaxe) -> Ruby/Sapphire (diamond pickaxe)

## Crafting recipes
All recipes consume the listed materials.
Stations: Table (2 wood), Furnace (1 stone)
- Wood pickaxe/sword: table + 1 wood
- Stone pickaxe/sword: table + 1 wood + 1 stone
- Iron pickaxe/sword: table + furnace + 1 wood + 1 stone + 1 iron + 1 coal
- Iron armour: table + furnace + 3 iron + 3 coal
- Diamond pickaxe: epic forge + 1 wood + 3 diamond + enough agents crafting the same item
     there on the same turn
- Diamond sword: epic forge + 1 wood + 2 diamond + enough agents crafting the same item
     there on the same turn
- Diamond armour: epic forge + 3 diamond + enough agents crafting the same item there on
     the same turn
- Arrows: table + 1 wood + 1 stone (yields 2)
- Torch: table + 1 wood + 1 coal (yields 4)

Construction (at a construction site, face it and use Build action):
- Build Shelter: needs 10 wood + 5 stone. Shelters result in +50% energy regeneration
     while resting (all agents).
- Build Forge: needs 10 stone + 3 iron + 2 coal. Creates an epic forge, which enables
     diamond gear crafting.
- Build Beacon: needs 3 iron + 2 coal. Expands the lit area on this level.

## Attributes
Gain 1 XP each time you descend to a new floor. Spend XP with Level Up actions.
- **Strength**: max health = 8 + strength
- **Dexterity**: max food = 7 + 2*dexterity (+2 extra for foragers); max drink = same; max
      energy = 7 + 2*dexterity
- **Intelligence**: max mana = 6 + 3*intelligence; enchantment damage +5% per point above
     1.

## Progression
1. Gather wood -> place a table -> craft a wood pickaxe; craft a wood sword early if
     combat is likely.
2. Mine stone and coal -> place a furnace -> craft iron tools and iron armour.
3. To descend: stand on the `ladder_down` tile (visible in your observation when close)
     and use the Descend action. The ladder only becomes usable after enough monsters on
     that level have been killed. Only one agent needs to use Descend/Ascend -- all
     teammates are teleported with them.
</game_rules>

<achievements>
## Achievements
Collect Wood
Place Table
Eat Cow
Collect Sapling
Collect Drink
Collect Food
Make Wood Pickaxe
Make Wood Sword
Place Plant
Defeat Zombie
Collect Stone
Place Stone
Eat Plant
Defeat Skeleton
```

```
Make Stone Pickaxe
Make Stone Sword
Wake Up
Place Furnace
Collect Coal
Collect Iron
Collect Diamond
Make Iron Pickaxe
Make Iron Sword
Make Arrow
Make Torch
Place Torch
Make Diamond Pickaxe
Make Diamond Sword
Make Iron Armour
Make Diamond Armour
Enter Gnomish Mines
Coord 2 Agents Soft
Coord Large Passive Kill
Coord Mine Stone Soft
Coord Mine Stone Hard
Coord Mine Coal Soft
Coord Mine Coal Hard
Coord 2 Agents Hard
Coord 3 Agents Soft
Handover Complete
Coord Mine Handover
Coord Mine Iron Soft
Coord Mine Iron Hard
Coord Mine Diamond Soft
Coord Mine Diamond Hard
Coord Build Shelter
Coord 3 Agents Hard
Coord Build Forge
Coord Build Beacon
Coord Diamond Pickaxe
Coord Diamond Sword
Coord Diamond Armour
Coord Elite Melee Kill
Coord Elite Ranged Kill
</achievements>

<output_format>
Each turn you receive an observation showing what you see, your inventory, teammates, and
     available actions.
Think first, then output strictly in the following format:
1. (Required) Exactly one action from the available action list:
<action>YOUR_CHOSEN_ACTION</action>
2. (Optional) Broadcast to teammates, up to 400 chars. Teammates can only act on what you
     tell them. Be specific (e.g. 'Dig on tree next turn', 'Ladder at 5NE', 'Need 2 wood').
      Reply to teammates' requests.
<communication>YOUR_MESSAGE</communication>
3. (Optional) Private notes, up to 1000 chars -- not shared with teammates. Your context
     resets each turn -- this is your only memory. Don't repeat what's already in your
     observation; store what you'll need later. Record teammates' plans and any facts you'
     ll need after they scroll out of view.
<scratchpad>YOUR_NOTES</scratchpad>
Important: every tag you open must be closed (e.g. <communication>...</communication>).
Token budget: 8192 tokens for your full response (including reasoning). Keep reasoning
     concise and stop thinking early enough to emit every required tag -- if you exhaust
     the budget mid-reasoning, no action is produced and your turn fails.
</output_format>
```

Example observation given to the LLM

```
The LLM receives the last 8 observation-action turns as context. Below we show the current
      observation from one turn.

Step: 0/10000 (10000 remaining, ends early if all agents die)
Current Observation:
Position: (x=25, y=24)
Role: forager
Location: Overworld (surface)
Achievements: 0/93 (39 unlock later)

Level info:
```

```
- Light: bright (0.80)
- Level: cleared -- you can find the ladder down tile and use Descend to go deeper.

You see:
- tree 3 steps north (x=25, y=21)
- construction_site 1 step north (x=25, y=23)
- water 5 steps east (x=30, y=24)

Facing: north.
Do target: construction_site (x=25, y=23).

Coordination:
- construction_site 1 step north (x=25, y=23): requires 2 agents to use a Build action
     simultaneously (fails alone). You are on the south side, adjacent (facing target).
- construction_site 1 step west (x=24, y=24): works solo but grants a bonus when 3 agents
     use a Build action simultaneously. You are on the east side, adjacent (facing north).
- tree 1 step south and 2 steps west (x=23, y=25): works solo but grants a bonus when 2
     agents select Do simultaneously. You are on the north-east side, 3 steps away.
- tree 2 steps north and 2 steps east (x=27, y=22): requires 3 agents to select Do
     simultaneously (fails alone). You are on the south-west side, 4 steps away.

Teammates:
Agent 0 (warrior): 1 step west (x=24, y=24), health=9
Agent 2 (miner): 1 step south and 1 step west (x=24, y=25), health=9

Your status:
- health: 9
- food: 9
- drink: 9
- energy: 9
- mana: 9
- xp: 0

Attributes:
- dexterity: 1
- strength: 1
- intelligence: 1

You have nothing in your inventory.

Available actions:
 - Noop
 - Move West
 - Move East
 - Move North
 - Move South
 - Do
 - Sleep
 - Rest
 - Request Food
 - Request Drink
 - Request Wood
 - Request Stone
 - Request Iron
 - Request Coal
 - Request Diamond
 - Request Ruby
 - Request Sapphire

---
Response format (in this order): <action> , <communication> , <scratchpad>. Close every
     tag you open.
```

G MARL Baselines

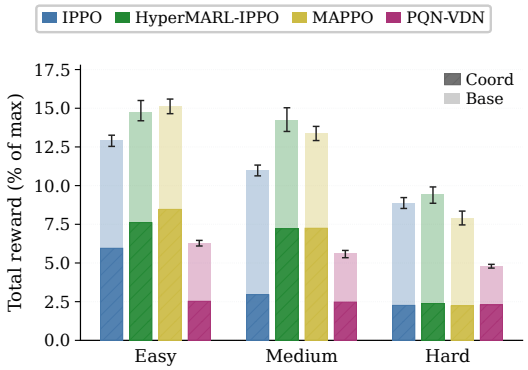
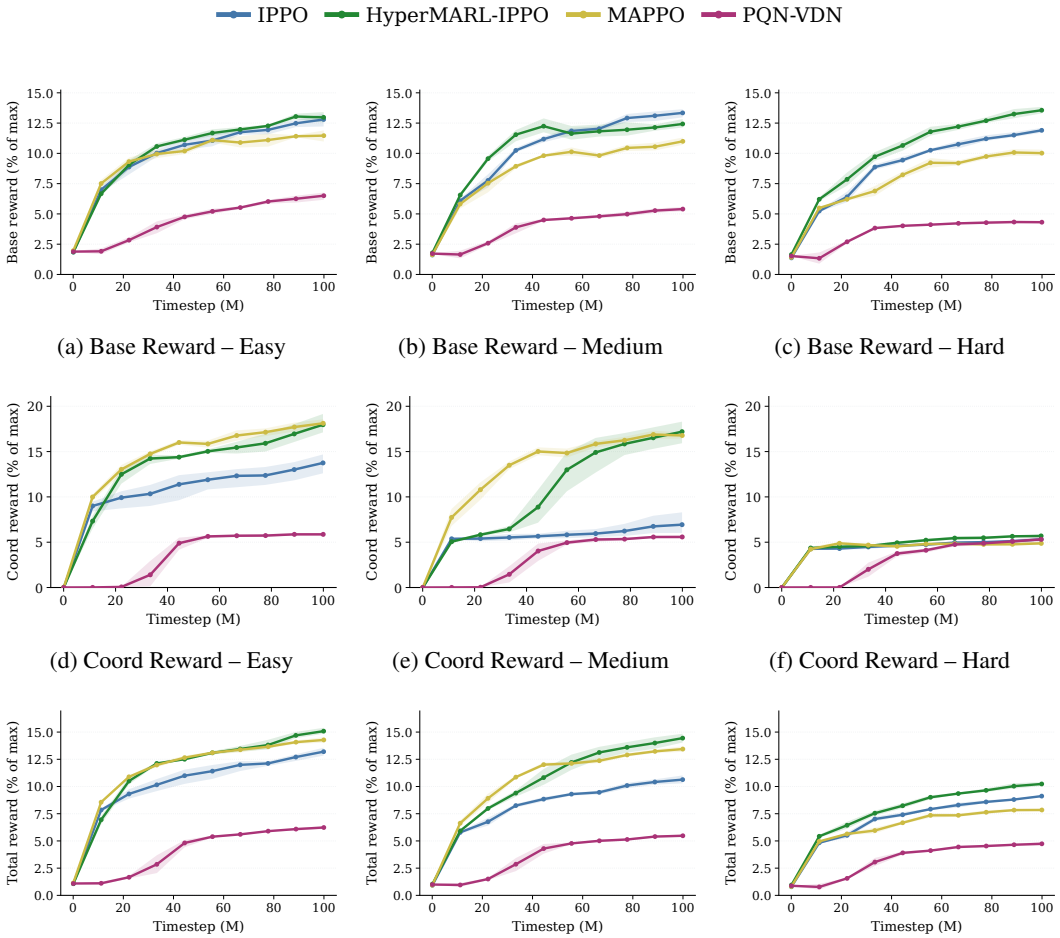


Figure 16: **MARL 100m Results.** MARL baseline performance over 5 training seeds, reported as the mean percentage of max achievable reward with 95% CIs and decomposed into coordination (dark) and base (light) reward.

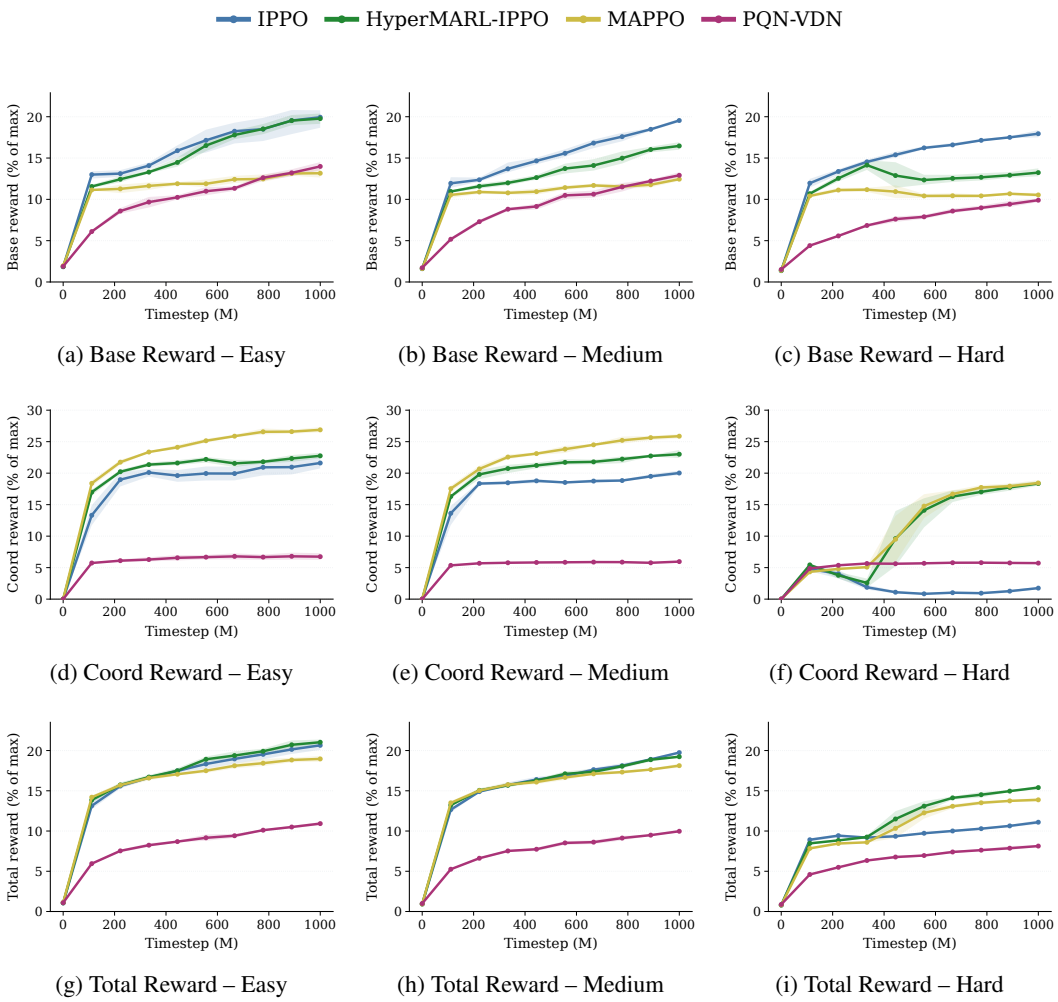


(a) Base Reward – Easy (b) Base Reward – Medium (c) Base Reward – Hard

(d) Coord Reward – Easy (e) Coord Reward – Medium (f) Coord Reward – Hard

(g) Total Reward – Easy (h) Total Reward – Medium (i) Total Reward – Hard

Figure 17: **Learning curves during training for MARL baselines across coordination difficulty, trained for 100m steps.** Individual panels (a)-(i) break down performance by environment difficulty (Easy, Medium, Hard) and reward type (Base, Coordination, Total). Curves show the mean across 5 independent training seeds; shaded regions are 95% bootstrap confidence intervals. Base and coordination scores are normalised by their category-specific achievable maxima, while total reward is normalised by the full achievable reward.



(a) Base Reward – Easy (b) Base Reward – Medium (c) Base Reward – Hard

(d) Coord Reward – Easy (e) Coord Reward – Medium (f) Coord Reward – Hard

(g) Total Reward – Easy (h) Total Reward – Medium (i) Total Reward – Hard

Figure 18: **Learning curves during training for MARL baselines across coordination difficulty, trained for one billion steps.** Individual panels (a)-(i) break down performance by environment difficulty (Easy, Medium, Hard) and reward type (Base, Coordination, Total). Curves show the mean across 5 independent training seeds; shaded regions are 95% bootstrap confidence intervals. Base and coordination scores are normalised by their category-specific achievable maxima, while total reward is normalised by the full achievable reward.

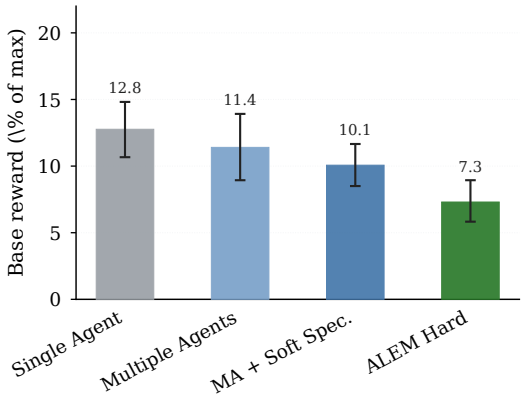


Figure 19: **Environment calibration.** Base reward for Gemma-4-31B-it across settings sharing the same underlying world. Cooperative achievements are excluded so all settings are directly comparable. Error bars show 95% bootstrap CIs.

H Additional LLM Experiments and Ablations

H.1 Environment calibration: multi-agent structure adds difficulty beyond the base game.

Before evaluating full ALEM, we isolate how much difficulty is introduced by the multi-agent structure beyond the underlying open-ended environment dynamics. We evaluate Gemma-4-31B-it in four settings that share the same base world: a single-agent setting, a multi-agent setting without role pressure or coordination tasks, a multi-agent setting with soft specialisation, and full ALEM at $\alpha = 0.9$ (HARD).

Fig. 19 shows a steady decline in Base reward, the only reward category directly comparable across all settings: 12.8% in the single-agent setting, 11.4% with multiple agents, 10.1% with soft specialisation, and 7.3% in full ALEM. The key comparison is the single-agent setting versus full ALEM: a 43% relative drop on the same underlying world. This calibration suggests that ALEM's difficulty is not reducible to the base game. Adding agents changes the dynamics as each agent's transition depends on the actions of the others, soft specialisation adds role-allocation pressure, and full ALEM adds explicit coordination requirements. We do not over-interpret the intermediate steps, since adjacent confidence intervals overlap and this calibration uses one open-weight model. Instead, the result serves as a sanity check that full ALEM introduces multi-agent failure modes absent from single-agent progression.

I Qualitative Analysis

Our qualitative analysis of the LLM agents' memory, reasoning and communication can be found under sections J.3, K.3 and L.3 respectively.

J Memory entry usage: detailed analysis

J.1 Setup

We compare how Gemini 3.1 Pro and Gemma use the persistent memory field across episodes. This is the same trajectory set used in the communication analysis: 10 Gemini episodes (34,080 agent-step records) and 20 Gemma episodes (24,747 records). Each record contains the persisted `scratchpad` string, which we refer to as the agent's *memory entry*, together with the parsed action and local observation. Parse failures are negligible, under 0.5% for both models.

Lexical detectors. Structural features, such as character counts and line counts, are computed directly. The remaining features in Table 9 are simple regular-expression detectors over the raw memory-entry text. These detectors are intended as interpretable proxies rather than full discourse parsers. We define them as follows:

- **Multi-line memory entry (≥ 2 lines).** The memory entry contains at least one newline.
- **Turn-indexed plan.** The memory entry has at least two lines whose first non-whitespace tokens match "`T` N `:`" or "`Turn` N `:`" for an integer N. This captures explicit turn-by-turn plans, such as "*T9: Do (completes handover . . .)*".
- **Compact state summary.** The memory entry contains at least two "`Field: value`" fields drawn from a fixed vocabulary of status labels (*Pos, Position, HP, Health, Inv, Inventory, Energy, Hunger, Thirst, A1, A2, Agent*). This captures compact one-line entries that mainly record position, resources, health, or teammate state.
- **Plan / future-tense word.** *will, going to, gonna, plan, planning, next, then, after, once, when*, plus future-tense modal forms (*i'll, we'll, i will, we will*). "Plan terms / entry" counts every match, while "% of entries" fires if at least one match is present.
- **Past-tense / memory word.** *tried, failed, was, were, did, didn't, couldn't, earlier, before, already, just, noticed, saw*.
- **Coordinate reference.** A token matching `\(?\s*-?\d+\s*,\s*-?\d+\s*\)?`, i.e. a pair of integers, possibly wrapped in parentheses, such as "$25, 23$" or "$(0, -1)$".
- **Teammate reference.** An "`Agent` X" or "`A`X" token for $X \in \{0, 1, 2\}$, optionally followed by a comma or a status colon.
- **Step-to-step turnover.** For every consecutive pair of controlled memory entries, we compute (a) the SequenceMatcher character similarity ratio and (b) Jaccard similarity over lower-cased tokens. Higher values indicate more overlap between consecutive entries.

The absolute values depend on the exact detector definitions, but the qualitative differences below are stable across seeds and robust to reasonable variants of the regexes.

J.2 Quantitative results

Table 9 shows that the two models use the memory field in different ways. Gemini tends to write longer, multi-line entries with explicit future plans. Gemma writes shorter entries that more often summarise the current state.

Three patterns stand out.

Gemini writes plans; Gemma writes state summaries. The structural differences are large. Gemini writes 3.86 lines per memory entry on average, compared with 1.08 for Gemma. Similarly, 71.5% of Gemini entries have at least two lines, compared with 2.0% for Gemma. Gemini also uses explicit turn-indexed plans in 12.4% of entries, while Gemma almost never uses this format (0.2%). Reading the entries gives the same picture: Gemini often lays out the next few turns line by line, whereas Gemma usually writes a compact one-line summary of position, recent obstacles, next movement, and teammate state.

Neither model uses the pad as memory. Both models use the memory entry more for immediate planning or state tracking than for recording past failures or lessons. Past-tense or retrospective tokens, such as *tried*, *failed*, *earlier*, *before*, *already*, and *noticed*, appear in only 9.0% of Gemini entries and 6.7% of Gemma entries. This is notable because the memory entry is one of the few persistent within-episode channels available to the model. It could be used to record facts such as a failed craft attempt, a previous handover, or an already-tested route, but the models rarely use it in

Table 9: Memory entry usage on controlled steps (mean $\pm$ std across runs; Gemini $n = 10$, Gemma $n = 20$). Top: structural style. Middle: content. Bottom: step-to-step turnover from one controlled memory entry to the next.

	Gemini 3.1 Pro	Gemma
Structural style		
entry characters	206.7 ± 16.4	153.0 ± 9.6
entry lines	3.86 ± 0.72	1.08 ± 0.06
multi-line entry ($\geq$ 2 lines), % of entries	71.5 ± 7.2	2.0 ± 1.3
turn-indexed plan ($\geq$ 2 lines), % of entries	12.4 ± 9.4	0.2 ± 0.2
compact state summary ($\geq$ 2 status fields), %	4.7 ± 1.8	16.1 ± 4.3
Content		
plan / future-tense word, % of entries	75.3 ± 2.5	36.6 ± 5.2
past-tense / memory word, % of entries	9.0 ± 1.1	6.7 ± 1.4
coordinate reference, % of entries	90.7 ± 3.1	98.8 ± 1.1
teammate reference, % of entries	68.0 ± 7.0	70.8 ± 7.1
coord references / entry	3.52 ± 0.71	4.01 ± 0.49
plan terms / entry	1.60 ± 0.11	0.52 ± 0.08
Step-to-step turnover (controlled $\rightarrow$ next controlled entry)		
char similarity (sequence ratio)	0.44 ± 0.02	0.58 ± 0.04
Jaccard on tokens	0.37 ± 0.01	0.47 ± 0.04

this way. This could also be due to the history (last 8 observations and actions) agents receive in each observation.

Both models actively rewrite their memory entries. The memory entries are not simply copied forward unchanged. Consecutive controlled entries have token Jaccard similarity of 0.37 for Gemini and 0.47 for Gemma, with character-level similarity of 0.44 and 0.58, respectively. This indicates substantial rewriting from one controlled step to the next. Gemini rewrites more than Gemma, consistent with its planning-oriented usage: it often recomputes the next few actions rather than incrementally updating a fixed state summary.

J.3 Qualitative examples

Example selection. The examples below are illustrative rather than randomly sampled. We hold the role fixed across models by showing agent 0, the warrior, so that role-gated penalties and action affordances are comparable. We only show controlled steps, since forced `Noop` steps copy the previous memory entry. The Gemini example is a representative turn-indexed plan from run 02, step 9. The two Gemma examples, from run 00 step 0 and run 06 step 473, illustrate that the compact state-summary format appears both early and later in the episode. We did not search for unusually coherent or unusually successful entries. In our sample, we found no Gemma entries with the turn-indexed planning pattern.

Gemini 3.1 Pro: run 02, agent 0 (warrior), step 9, action: `Do`

T9: Do (completes handover at 26,23)
T10: Move West (towards 21,23)
T11: Give wood to Agent 1 (since A1 will Request Wood on T10)
T12+: Move West to table, then Make Wood Pickaxe.
Since I'm a warrior, pickaxe crafting has a chance to fail (40% or whatever the config is), so I'll keep trying if it does.

Gemma 4: agent 0 (warrior), runs 00 & 06

Run 00, step 0 action: `Move North`

Starting resource collection. Agent 1 (Forager) is best for wood (25, 23). Agent 2 (Miner) is best for stone (20, 23). I will move to (24, 23) to assist with wood gathering.

Run 06, step 473 action: `Move North`

Current (0, 19). Hit stone at (0, 20) and edge at x=-1. Moving North to (0, 18) to reposition and start searching East. A2 is searching North. A1 still sleeping.

The examples illustrate the quantitative differences in Table 9. The Gemini entry is an explicit turn-indexed plan: it records the current coordinated action, predicts a teammate request, schedules a resource transfer, and includes a contingency for the warrior crafting penalty. The Gemma entries instead compress the current situation into a short state summary: position, recent obstacle, next movement, and teammate status. These examples reflect the broader pattern: Gemini tends to use memory entries to maintain near-future plans, while Gemma tends to use them to restate the current state.

K Reasoning ablation: detailed analysis

K.1 Setup

The reasoning ablation differs across models because of API constraints. Gemini 3.1 Pro does not allow reasoning to be disabled, so we compare the high-reasoning baseline to a low-reasoning setting, denoted *Gemini-Low*. Gemma allows the reasoning trace to be disabled entirely, denoted *Gemma-No-Reasoning*. Gemini-Low still records 879 ± 44 characters and 198 ± 20 tokens of `raw_reasoning` per controlled step on average, so it should be interpreted as a partial ablation.

We collected 10 Gemini-Low episodes and 18 Gemma-No-Reasoning episodes. We reuse the same metrics as in App. J for memory entries on controlled steps, and App. L for messages across all records. The lexical detectors are exactly those defined in the corresponding appendices: turn-indexed plans, plan-word and past-word lexicons, coordinate references, imperative verbs, and related markers. The baseline columns in Table 10 are copied from Tables 9 and 11.

K.2 Quantitative results

Gemini loses much of its planner-like behaviour. Under low reasoning, the memory-entry features that characterised Gemini in the baseline largely disappear. Entry length falls from 207 to 69 characters, multi-line entries from 71.5% to 2.1%, and turn-indexed plans from 12.4% to 0.1%. The message channel changes in the same direction: messages fall from 132 to 53 characters, from 3.22 to 1.55 sentences, from 73.7% to 38.7% imperative verb usage, and from 56.5% to 25.6% references to coordinates. In short, the low-reasoning setting appears to remove much of the outward planning and directive communication observed in the baseline.

Gemma shifts more deliberation into memory entries. Gemma shows a different pattern. With reasoning disabled, memory entries become longer rather than shorter (153 $\rightarrow$ 228 characters), often approaching the harness's $\sim$1000-character cap. Their content also becomes more plan-like: plan-word rate rises from 36.6% to 73.9%, plan terms per entry from 0.52 to 1.28, and past-tense or reflective tokens from 6.7% to 18.3%. The entries still average roughly one line (1.10 vs. 1.08), so the change is not toward Gemini-style turn-indexed plans. Instead, Gemma writes longer single-line deliberations inside the memory field. The messages shift modestly in the same direction, with higher imperative usage (52.2% $\rightarrow$ 62.2%) and more plan words (27.0% $\rightarrow$ 37.6%).

This compensation is incomplete. Although Gemma appears to move some deliberation into the memory and message fields, performance still falls in the main ablation results: Coord.% drops by 3.3 points and Base% by 2.7 points. Gemini, which does not show the same expansion of memory

Table 10: Effect of reducing reasoning on memory-entry and message style (mean $\pm$ std across runs). Baseline columns are from Tables 9–11; ablated columns are the new runs ($n = 10$ Gemini-Low, $n = 18$ Gemma-No-Reasoning). The memory-entry block uses controlled steps only; the message block uses all records.

	Gemini 3.1 Pro		Gemma	
	Baseline	Low-Reason	Baseline	No-Reason
Memory entries (controlled steps only)				
entry characters	206.7 ± 16.4	$\mathbf{69.2 \pm 1.9}$	153.0 ± 9.6	$\mathbf{228.5 \pm 22.4}$
entry lines	3.86 ± 0.72	$\mathbf{1.04 \pm 0.01}$	1.08 ± 0.06	1.10 ± 0.12
multi-line entry (≥ 2 lines), %	71.5 ± 7.2	$\mathbf{2.1 \pm 0.5}$	2.0 ± 1.3	1.9 ± 2.3
turn-indexed plan, %	12.4 ± 9.4	$\mathbf{0.1 \pm 0.0}$	0.2 ± 0.2	0.2 ± 0.1
plan / future word, %	75.3 ± 2.5	$\mathbf{35.5 \pm 2.5}$	36.6 ± 5.2	$\mathbf{73.9 \pm 5.7}$
past / memory word, %	9.0 ± 1.1	2.9 ± 0.5	6.7 ± 1.4	$\mathbf{18.3 \pm 2.8}$
coordinate ref, %	90.7 ± 3.1	$\mathbf{45.5 \pm 5.4}$	98.8 ± 1.1	96.1 ± 2.5
teammate ref, %	68.0 ± 7.0	$\mathbf{27.8 \pm 6.4}$	70.8 ± 7.1	77.2 ± 7.2
plan terms / entry	1.60 ± 0.11	$\mathbf{0.49 \pm 0.04}$	0.52 ± 0.08	$\mathbf{1.28 \pm 0.16}$
Messages (all records)				
msg characters	132.4 ± 16.0	$\mathbf{52.9 \pm 3.4}$	104.1 ± 7.9	98.3 ± 13.1
sentences / msg	3.22 ± 0.40	$\mathbf{1.55 \pm 0.09}$	2.60 ± 0.16	2.28 ± 0.18
multi-sentence (≥ 2), %	93.7 ± 2.0	$\mathbf{47.3 \pm 6.7}$	87.9 ± 4.5	88.7 ± 4.9
imperative verb, %	73.7 ± 6.6	$\mathbf{38.7 \pm 5.4}$	52.2 ± 7.3	$\mathbf{62.2 \pm 10.8}$
plan / future word, %	59.1 ± 5.3	$\mathbf{22.1 \pm 3.4}$	27.0 ± 3.8	$\mathbf{37.6 \pm 7.2}$
contains coordinate, %	56.5 ± 10.0	$\mathbf{25.6 \pm 6.8}$	66.8 ± 10.7	67.6 ± 8.7
politeness (*please/thanks*), %	14.0 ± 3.1	10.4 ± 3.0	20.9 ± 4.8	$\mathbf{27.1 \pm 8.8}$
self-refs / msg	1.65 ± 0.18	$\mathbf{0.67 \pm 0.12}$	0.92 ± 0.17	1.16 ± 0.22

entries, loses more Coord.% (-7.8 points) and also loses Base% (-3.5 points). Thus, the behavioural traces match the quantitative ablation: reducing reasoning changes how models use the remaining harness channels, but those changes do not recover the lost performance.

K.3 Qualitative examples

Example selection. The examples below are illustrative rather than randomly sampled. For Gemini-Low, we show a typical one-line memory entry and a rare surviving turn-indexed plan. For Gemma-No-Reasoning, we show a long single-line deliberation and a reflective debugging entry. We hold the agent role fixed where possible, using agent 0 as the warrior in three of the four excerpts. We use agent 2 for the long Gemma deliberation example because that excerpt better illustrates the near-cap memory-entry behaviour. Within these constraints, we selected matching examples from fixed runs rather than searching across runs for the most extreme cases.

Gemini-Low: run 00, agent 0 (warrior)

Step 1 action: `Move East` *(typical one-line memory entry)*

Memory entry: *"Moving East to reach tree at 27,23 to coordinate with agents."*
Message: *"Moving to tree at 27,23 for 3-agent gather."*

Step 60 action: `Move South` *(rare surviving turn-indexed plan)*

Pathing to 29,28 to attack cow at 29,27.
Current: 27,26
T60: Move South (to 27,27)
T61: Move South (to 27,28)
T62: Move East (to 28,28)
T63: Move East (to 29,28)
T64: Do

Gemma-No-Reasoning: agent 0 (warrior) & agent 2

Run 00, agent 2, step 9 action: `Move East` *(long single-line deliberation)*

Current position (25, 25). Target tree (27, 23).
Path: (25, 25) -> (26, 25) -> (26, 24) [facing North] -> Do.
Agent 0 is at (26, 23) facing North/West? (Wait, Agent 0 is at 26,23, tree is at 27,23, so Agent 0 is West of tree and facing East). Agent 1 is at (27, 24) facing North. I will move to (26, 24) and face North (wait, if I'm at 26, 24 and tree is 27, 23, I should face East). Correct target: Tree (27, 23). My current pos: (25, 25). Action: Move East to (26, 25). Next: Move North to (26, 24), then Move East to face (27, 23)...Actually, if I move to (26, 23) I'd be on top of Agent 0. I'll go (26, 25) -> (26, 24) -> face East to target (27, 24)? No, tree is at (27, 23). [...]

Run 02, agent 0, step 211 action: `Move North` *(reflective debugging)*

[...] Wait, I just tried Move West several times and stayed at (25, 22). Let me check why. The construction site is at (24, 22). Construction sites are solid. I must go around. [...] Actually, looking at the observation, my last 5 moves were Move West and I stayed at (25, 22). This confirms (24, 22) is blocked.

The examples reflect the quantitative pattern in Table 10. Gemini-Low usually writes short memory entries and short messages; the turn-indexed format remains possible, but is rare. Gemma-No-Reasoning, by contrast, keeps the one-line memory format but fills it with path enumeration, corrections, and retrospective debugging. This suggests that disabling the reasoning trace changes not only performance, but also where each model places its intermediate deliberation.

L Inter-agent communication style

L.1 Setup

We analyse the per-step `message_sent` field, which is the open communication channel available to agents during an episode. We use the same trajectories as in the scratchpad analysis: 10 Gemini 3.1 Pro episodes and 20 Gemma 4 episodes, resulting in 34,080 and 24,747 agent-step records respectively.

Lexical detectors. To characterise how agents use the channel, we compute a small set of lexical features from the raw message text. These are deliberately simple probes rather than discourse parsers. Their purpose is to capture stable differences in communication style, such as whether a message gives an instruction, names a teammate, asks a question, or records a plan. Table 11 reports the resulting rates. For completeness, the detectors are defined as follows:

- **Imperative verb.** A sentence-initial base-form verb from a fixed action lexicon (*move, go, do, place, make, drink, eat, attack, give, request, mine, chop, gather, face, wait, stay, build, kill, head, bring, get, take, drop, equip, craft, sleep, rest, hold, return, follow, stop, switch, prioritize, focus, defend*), optionally preceded by an addressee ("*Agent X,*"). We also count the same verbs when they immediately follow a teammate addressee elsewhere in the message. "Imperatives per message" counts all matches; "contains an imperative" is binary.
- **Broadcast phrasing.** A leading first-person plural cohortative: *let's, lets, let us, we should, we will, we need to, we must, we'll*.
- **Addresses specific teammate.** A token of the form "*Agent X,*" or "*Agent_X,*" followed by a clause, where $X \in \{0, 1, 2\}$.
- **Acknowledgement.** *ok, okay, got it, copy, acknowledged, agreed, sounds good, on it, will do, roger*.
- **Question.** A question mark outside coordinate tokens.
- **Politeness.** *please, thanks, thank you, ty*.
- **Urgency.** *now, urgent, urgently, immediately, asap, critical, critically, hurry, quickly, fast, right now*.

Table 11: Inter-agent message style across all records (mean $\pm$ std across runs; Gemini $n = 10$, Gemma $n = 20$). Top: structural style. Middle: speech-act and pragmatic markers. Bottom: content and turnover.

	Gemini 3.1 Pro	Gemma
Structural style		
message characters	132.4 ± 16.0	104.1 ± 7.9
message words	28.2 ± 3.8	20.9 ± 1.5
sentences / message	3.22 ± 0.40	2.60 ± 0.16
multi-sentence (≥ 2), % of msgs	93.7 ± 2.0	87.9 ± 4.5
Speech-act and pragmatic markers		
contains imperative verb, % of msgs	73.7 ± 6.6	52.2 ± 7.3
imperative verbs / message	1.80 ± 0.41	1.06 ± 0.20
contains broadcast phrasing (let's / we), %	12.8 ± 4.0	9.7 ± 3.7
addresses specific teammate ("Agent X,"), %	43.4 ± 7.0	44.1 ± 8.4
contains acknowledgement, %	5.3 ± 1.9	6.1 ± 2.2
contains a question, %	1.6 ± 0.4	1.7 ± 0.7
contains an exclamation mark, %	57.7 ± 7.1	43.8 ± 7.9
contains *please/thanks*, %	14.0 ± 3.1	20.9 ± 4.8
contains urgency word (*now, urgent,* ...), %	14.1 ± 2.5	21.2 ± 3.2
Content and turnover		
contains coordinate, % of msgs	56.5 ± 10.0	66.8 ± 10.7
contains future-tense / plan word, % of msgs	59.1 ± 5.3	27.0 ± 3.8
contains past-tense / memory word, % of msgs	8.5 ± 1.4	6.7 ± 1.7
self-references (*I, my, me*) / message	1.65 ± 0.18	0.92 ± 0.17
char similarity vs. previous message	0.39 ± 0.02	0.48 ± 0.02
Jaccard vs. previous message	0.27 ± 0.01	0.32 ± 0.03
verbatim same as previous message, %	0.5 ± 1.0	2.0 ± 2.3

- **Plan / future-tense word.** *will, going to, gonna, plan, planning, next, then, after, once, when*, plus future-tense modal forms (*i'll, we'll, i will, we will*).
- **Past-tense / memory word.** *tried, failed, was, were, did, didn't, couldn't, earlier, before, already, just, noticed, saw*.
- **Coordinate.** A token matching `\(?\s*-?\d+\s*,\s*-?\d+\s*\)?`, i.e. a pair of integers possibly wrapped in parentheses, such as "$25, 23$" or "$(0, -1)$".
- **Self-reference density.** Count of *i, my, me, i'm, i'll, mine* tokens, normalised per message.

The absolute values should be interpreted as proxy measurements, since they depend on the chosen lexicons. The main comparisons below are more important: the gaps are stable across seeds and robust to reasonable variants of the detectors.

L.2 Quantitative results

Table 11 groups the results into structural style, speech-act and pragmatic markers, and content turnover between consecutive messages.

Three patterns emerge.

Gemini communicates more like a planner. Gemini sends longer and more directive messages than Gemma. Its messages contain about 27% more characters, about 24% more sentences, and more imperative verbs per message (1.80 vs. 1.06). They also contain more self-references (1.65 vs. 0.92 per message). In the trajectories, this often looks like a model maintaining a team plan: Gemini states

what it is doing, assigns actions to particular teammates, and marks when the next coordinated step should happen. Gemma's messages are shorter and more often read as local status updates.

The channel is mostly used to broadcast intent, not to deliberate. The two models differ in tone. Gemini uses direct commands and exclamation marks more often. Gemma more often uses polite or urgent language: *please/thanks* appears in 20.9% of Gemma messages compared with 14.0% for Gemini, and urgency words appear in 21.2% compared with 14.1%. The shared pattern is equally important. Both models address a specific teammate at similar rates (43.4% vs. 44.1%), while questions are rare for both (1.6% and 1.7%). Thus, agents mainly use communication to announce intent, request help, and assign actions, rather than to conduct back-and-forth discussion.

Communication style mirrors scratchpad style. The message channel reflects the same model-specific tendencies seen in the scratchpads. Planning words appear in 59.1% of Gemini messages but only 27.0% of Gemma messages; in scratchpads, the corresponding rates are 75.3% and 36.6%. The channels are not redundant: Gemma's messages are more coordinate-heavy than its scratchpads, while Gemini's messages are less coordinate-heavy than its scratchpads. Still, the overall pattern is consistent. Gemini uses its scratchpad as a private plan and its messages as outward-facing instructions. Gemma uses its scratchpad more like a state snapshot and its messages more like status reports or requests for help.

L.3 Qualitative examples

How we sampled the examples. The excerpts below are illustrative, but we sample them with fixed criteria. We compare the same role in both models, agent 0 (the warrior), so available actions, crafting penalties, and team responsibilities are held constant. We also distinguish between controlled steps, where the agent has a real action choice, and forced `Noop` steps, where the agent is asleep, resting, or dead, but the harness still asks for a message.

Given these criteria, we take the first qualifying examples in chronological order from Gemini run 00 and Gemma run 00, rather than choosing messages that best fit the table. The only exception is the late HP-critical Gemma message: run 00 does not contain such a forced step, so we use the first matching example from Gemma run 06 at step 700. The Gemini box contains two controlled steps and one forced step; the Gemma box contains one controlled step and two forced steps.

Gemini 3.1 Pro: run 00, agent 0 (warrior)

Step 1 `ctrl` action: `Move East`
"I chopped 25,23. Let's do the 3-agent tree at 27,23! I'm moving to its West side (26,23). Agent 0, go to its North side (27,22). Agent 2, go to its South side (27,24). Face the tree and wait, we will 'Do' together when everyone is ready."

Step 10 `ctrl` action: `Make Wood Pickaxe`
"My wood pickaxe craft failed due to the warrior penalty! Trying again this turn. Once I get it, I will make a wood sword and then join you for the 3-agent stone."

Step 230 `forced` action: `Noop` hp 0
"Agent 2, your health is 1! You are about to die! Drink a potion IMMEDIATELY to heal if you have one! Place stone to block the orc!"

Gemma 4: runs 00 & 06, agent 0 (warrior)

Run 00, step 0 `ctrl` action: `Move North`
"Agent 1: face North and Do the tree at (25, 23). Agent 2: move to the stone at (20, 23). I'm moving North to (24, 23) to help gather wood."

Run 00, step 100 `forced` hp 5
"Almost there, thanks for waiting."

Run 06, step 700 `forced` hp 3
"Agent 1, please prioritize me for food as well, I am at 0 and my health is critical (3). Staying put."

These examples make the lexical patterns easier to interpret. Gemini's opening message contains a complete coordination proposal: it names the target, assigns positions to each teammate, and specifies when the joint `Do` action should happen. Its later messages keep this outward-facing style, either explaining the next step in its own plan or giving urgent instructions to another agent. Gemma's opening message also assigns roles and locations, showing that it can use the channel for coordination. However, its forced-step messages better reflect its aggregate style: concise status updates, polite acknowledgements, and requests tied to local health or resource needs.