I will present the evolution of europium (Eu) and barium (Ba) abundances in Local Group dwarf spheroidal and ultrafaint dwarf galaxies using detailed chemical evolution models and compare our results with new sets of homogeneous abundances. I investigate several production scenarios for r-process elements: merging neutron stars and magnetorotational-driven supernovae. Production of Ba through the main s-process acting in low- and intermediate-mass stars is considered as well. For merging neutron stars I adopt either a constant and short delay time for merging or a delay time distribution function. The simulations show that (i) if r-process elements are produced only by a quick source, it is possible to reproduce the [Eu/Fe] versus [Fe/H], but those models fail in reproducing the [Ba/Fe] versus [Fe/H]. (ii) If r-process elements are produced only with longer delays the opposite happens. (iii) If both a quick source and a delayed one are adopted, such as magnetorotational-driven supernovae and merging neutron stars with a delay time distribution, the [Eu/Fe] abundance pattern is successfully reproduced, but models still fail in reproducing the [Ba/Fe]. (iv) On the other hand, the characteristic abundances of Reticulum II can be reproduced only if both the Eu and the r-process fraction of Ba are produced on short and constant time delays during a single merging event. I discuss also other possible interpretations, including an inhomogeneous mixing of gas that might characterize this galaxy.