To determine the latitude of any point along the great circle line between the lowest points of the five faces, you can use spherical trigonometry.

Since the lowest points of each face end at a latitude of \( \arccos(\sqrt{5}/5) \) degrees, which is approximately 63.43 degrees, we can denote this latitude as \( \theta \).

Let's denote the latitude of any point along the great circle line as \( \phi \).

The distance \( d \) along the great circle line from one lowest point to another is given by \( d = R \Delta \lambda \), where \( R \) is the radius of the sphere and \( \Delta \lambda \) is the difference in longitudes of the two points.

Since the mid-point of the great circle edge is some degrees further north than the lowest point, let's denote this additional angle as \( \alpha \).

Then, the latitude \( \phi \) of any point along the great circle line is given by:

\[ \sin(\phi) = \sin(\theta) \cos(d/R) + \cos(\theta) \sin(d/R) \cos(\alpha) \]

You can use this formula to calculate the latitude of any point along the great circle line, given the latitude of the lowest points of the faces, the distance between them along the sphere's surface, and the additional angle \( \alpha \).